

## Republic Books 1-4 Review Quiz

- Books 1-4 of *The Republic* are most concerned with defining what virtue? justice
- The primary dialoguer with Socrates in books 1-4 is: Cephalus Glaucon Polymarchus
- This character is a sophist who does not believe in absolutes: Adeimantus Thrasymachus Glaucon
- What is Polymarchus' definition of justice in book 1? Identify one of the three ways which Socrates refutes Polymarchus' definition of justice. (4)

Polymarchus' definition of justice is giving back what is owed and telling the truth. Socrates refutes this definition by saying: if your friend lends you a knife, leaves, then comes back murderous, giving back what is owed (the knife) is unjust because you are putting someone at risk.

- What is Thrasymachus' definition of justice in book 1? Identify one of the ways which Socrates refutes Thrasymachus' definition of justice. (4)

Thrasymachus' definition of justice is the advantage of the stronger. Socrates refutes this by saying that the doctor gives medicine to bodies. Likewise, a ruler gives "ruling" to the people. Thrasymachus' argument is corrupt at its core because his definition of justice is incorrect. A ruler's supreme job is to be just.

- What idea is Glaucon trying to advance in book 2 by using the 'Ring of Gyges' thought experiment?

Note: your answer must include an understanding of what the ring of Gyges is. (4)

Glaucon is trying to advance the idea that injustice with the appearance of justice is the best. He used the 'Ring of Gyges' to show that both a just and unjust man would act unfairly if given a good opportunity (ring of invisibility).

- The majority of the discussion about this ideal city revolves around the building of the guardian class.

- What does Socrates think should be censored and why? Give 2 examples to support your answer (that is, identify what, specifically, will be censored). (4)

Socrates thinks that music and literature should be censored because many young children might see the wrongdoing in these and attempt to do the same. In literature, Zeus overthrows his father, Cronus. That would be taken out, because children might read this and rebel against their elders. Also in literature, all pieces of texts that portray the underworld in a negative light would be removed because it is "best" for citizens not to fear the underworld.

- Explain one of the two lies which will be told to the citizens of the ideal city. Also, explain the purpose of the lie (what effect will it have on the citizens?). (4)

One of the lies that will be told to the citizens goes like this: you were born from the earth, she is your mother. Your past is an illusion. The purpose of this lie is to trick the citizens into defending the earth with their whole being, because they "owe" her.

Republic Quiz: Books 1-4

What to study:

I —

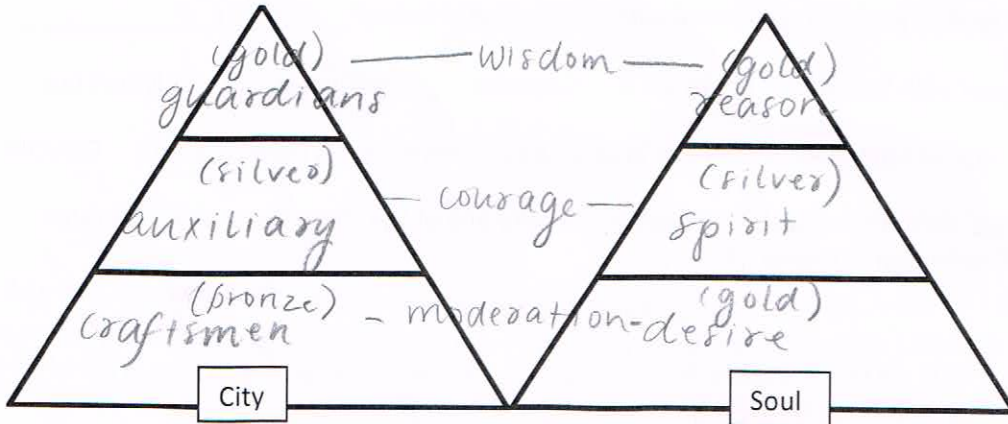
1. Who are the primary characters and what are they like?  
*Socrates, Cephalus, Polemachus - son of Cephalus, Thrasymachus, Adimantus*
2. Definitions of justice— which definitions belong with which character? How does Socrates refute Glaucon these definitions (book 1)?  
*Cephalus - telling the truth + paying debts / Polemachus: good to good, harm to bad / Thrasymachus - whatever is better for the stronger party. [Virtue makes things better, harm never makes things better]*
3. Major questions: What is justice? Why is justice preferable to injustice?  
*advantage of the stronger / minding your business*

II —

4. Glaucon's argument for where justice comes from and why injustice is preferable (book 2).  
Understand the point of the "Ring of Gyges" analogy.  
*only thing keeping us just is fear of consequences. Justice: harmony / health - happier when desired + spirit obey reason*
5. Structure of the perfect city— what are the 3 classes? Who is the primary focus?
6. Education within the perfect city (musical and gymnastic).
7. Censorship program— what is it? Examples of what would be censored? Why censor "music?"  
*- Any bad gods - gods change form, lie - disagreement within gods - underworld fear - anything ignoble - stories of excessive laughter + excess*
8. Noble lie: what is it? What is the purpose of the lie?  
*born from earth - it is your mother, your part is a lion, you have a metal mixed in your soul*
9. City/soul analogy: what are the 4 cardinal virtues? What are the 3 parts of both city and soul. Where can each virtue be found in both?
10. How does Socrates eventually define justice (city and soul)?



10. Complete the diagram below to explain the city/soul analogy. Label each 3<sup>rd</sup> of both pyramids to explain how the analogy work. (6 points)



11. In which class of the city can courage be found? auxiliary

12. In which class of the city can moderation be found? craftsmen

13. In which part of the soul can wisdom be found? reason

14. In which part of the soul can courage be found? spirit

15. How does Socrates ultimately define Justice?

minding your own business

16. Why is it better to live a life of justice vs. injustice, according to Socrates?

It is better to live a life of justice versus injustice because as you grow old, you look back on your life and worry whether you were good enough. If you were just, then you have nothing to fear. You can go to the underworld in peace. Justice also promotes harmony within the soul, as you use reason, spirit, and desire in wholesome amounts to glean the most out of life.

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