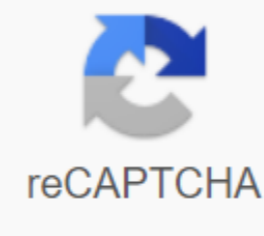




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Why isn't a snowman very smart wor

Biographical notes of Socrates (470-399 BC), the Greek philosopher who founded moral philosophy, or axiology, which had a great weight in Western philosophy for its influence on Plato. He was born in Athens, the son of Sofronisk, a sculptor, and Greite, a midwife (which gave what contributed to the comparison between his mother's profession and his philosophical work, because he helped with his method, revive ideas), he received a traditional education in literature, music and gymnastics. Later he is familiar with the rhetoric and dialectic of the sophists, the speculations of Ionian philosophers and the general culture of Athens Pericles. At first Socrates continued his father's work; he made a set of statues of the Three Graces, which were located at the entrance to the Acropolis until the 2nd century BC. During the Peloponnese War against Sparta, he served as an infantryman with great bravery in the battles of Potidi in 432-430 BC, where he saved his life in Alcibiad; Delius in 424 BC and Antipolis in 422 BC From a sober and strict life, there are always limited economic remedies. Socrates was able to surround himself with the most influential figures of the time, as well as a wide range of students whom he liked to constantly question his beliefs and beliefs. This continuous sting for all finally put him in a situation so controversial and risky that it led him to the death sentence of the court of five hundred years in 399 BC (see court and defense of Socrates) Philosophy philosophy Interest of philosophical reflection was then centered around man and the city, abandoning the predominance of interest in the study of nature. Probably Socrates was initiated in philosophy by studying the systems of Empedocle, Diogenes Apollo and Anaxagoras, among others. But very early on he directed his research on more favorable topics of sophistication than in the early years of the philosopher survived his period of splendor in Athens. (See the philosophy before Socrates: Do-Socrates) The rejection of the sophist's relativism led Socrates to search for a universal definition, which he said was achieved by intuitive method; probably, the search for this universal definition has not only a purely theoretical intention, but also a practical one. Socrates believed in the superiority of the discussion of writing; he left nothing written, and yet he spent most of his adult life in the markets and public squares of Athens, starting dialogues and discussions with all who wanted and to whom he often answered questions. This behavior corresponded to the essence of his system of teaching, the method nominated for myutik, or the art of mind-lighting, that is, he succeeded in the interlocutor to discover his own truths. According to the testimonies of his time, Socrates was small in stature and little spoiled by nature, elements that did not prevent him from acting with great courage and great self-control. He greatly enjoyed life and ate social popularity with his sharp intellect and piercing sense of humor, devoid of satire to cynicism. Socrates's attitude to politics was obedient to the laws of Athens, but in general he avoided politics for what he called divine advertising. He believed that he had received a call to practice philosophy and that he could serve his country better by devoting himself to learning and persuading the Athenians to study their consciences and take care of the soul. He did not write a book or establish a regular school of philosophy. All that is known with confidence about his personality and manner of thinking was extracted from the work of two of his most notable disciples: Plato, who attributed his own ideas to his master, and the historian Xenophon of the prosaic writer, who may not have understood many of Socrates' doctrines. Plato described Socrates hiding behind an ironic profession of ignorance known as the socratic irony and possessing mental acuity and ingenuity, which allowed him to enter into the debate with great ease. Another thinker and friend under the influence of

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