

33 VOLUMES

# PLATO

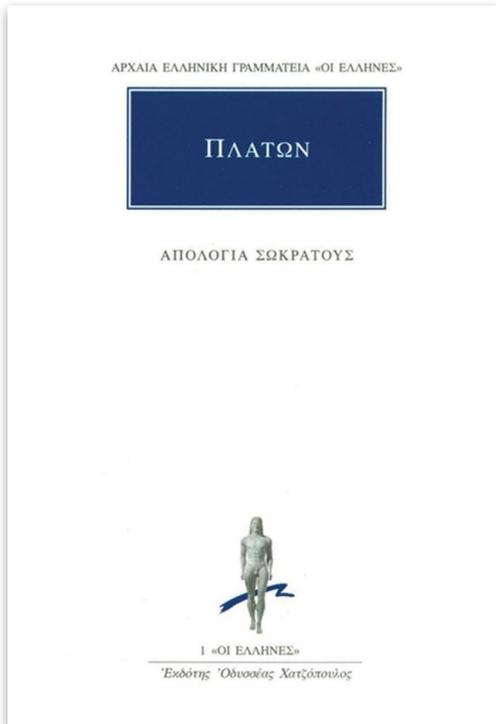
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# THE COMPLETE DIALOGUES COLLECTION

 MIND  
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**ALL BOOKS**  
**IN ANCIENT GREEK /**  
**MODERN GREEK TRANSLATION**



## PLATO

*Philosopher, 5<sup>th</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.*

### Complete Works, 33 Volumes

#### Volume 1 [serial number 1]

*Apology*: The trial of the great philosopher Socrates, and his apology before the court, by which he achieves a complete concordance between his thought and acts. The charge against him and its refutation.

#### Volume 2 [serial number 2]

*Symposium*: One of the masterpieces of ancient literature. The feast at the house of Agathon and the discussion on love. The figure of Socrates dominates. By the words of Diotima, he expresses his views on love, which echo the platonic doctrine. The supreme bliss of seeing the ideal beauty.

#### Volume 3 [serial number 32]

*Laws, Books I, II:* The longest dialogue of Plato, a work of the late period of his writing. A review of the Spartan and Cretan legislation; views on education and arts.

**Volume 4** [serial number 33]

*Laws, Books III, IV:* The historical lessons on legislation and governing cities. The ideal city – selection of its location and inhabitants and the way of creating the city’s legislation.

**Volume 5** [serial number 34]

*Laws, Books V, VI:* Views on ethics. The establishment of a new constitution. The distribution of land. Administration. Selection of leaders. The institution of marriage.

**Volume 6** [serial number 35]

*Laws, Books VII, VIII:* On education. On athletics and military training. Relations between the two sexes. Trade and economy.

**Volume 7** [serial number 36]

*Laws, Books IX, X:* Criminal law and responsibility against the law. Crimes against men. Crimes against religion and the gods.

**Volume 8** [serial number 37]

*Laws, Books XI, XII:* More on criminal law. Crimes against the property, crimes concerning the economy. Crimes against the state. The responsibilities of the leaders.

**Volume 9** [serial number 66]

*The Republic, Books I, II:* The famous dialogue on justice. On organizing the ideal community of justice and education, an expression of Plato’s political and moral principles. *Books I, II:* Introduction to the dialogue, examination of the concept of justice according to current views of that time. The origin of the republic.

**Volume 10** [serial number 67]

*The Republic, Books III, IV:* The character of the republic as a community of justice and education. Principles of its organization and character. Parallelism between the city and the soul.

**Volume 11** [serial number 68]

*The Republic, Books V, VI:* The internal character of the republic. On equality of sexes. Intercommunity of wives and children. On the necessity of coexistence of the political power and philosophical intelligence in the same person. On the nature of the philosopher. On the Form of Good.

**Volume 12** [serial number 69]

*The Republic, Books VII, VIII:* The allegory of the cave. Special references to education. On constitutions and their deviations. On the decline of the republic. On tyranny as the worst disease of the city.

**Volume 13** [serial number 70]

*The Republic, Books IX, X:* Just and unjust life. Happiness and unhappiness. On moral superiority of justice over injustice. The heavenly model. Criticism of imitation and imitative arts. On the “exile of poets”. On the rewards of the just man. The eschatological myth.

**Volume 14** [serial number 170]

*Phaedrus:* A dialogue between Socrates and Phaedrus on the essence of love, on the rhetoric art as capable of satisfying the scientific requirements, and on the immortality of the soul. The myth of the origin of writing.

**Volume 15** [serial number 171]

*Timaeus:* Platonic physics. On the universe, the soul of man, the soul of the world. An exposition of the cosmological, physical, medical and anthropological views of the philosopher, sometimes close to mythical narration, sometimes strictly scientific.

*Critias:* An incomplete dialogue, where Critias narrates how the city of Athens was organized 9000 years ago and how it repelled the attack of the inhabitants of Atlantis.

**Volume 16** [serial number 172]

*Theaetetus:* On knowledge. Definitions of knowledge and their refutation. On the Socratic maieutic method. On philosophical life. On the personality of Socrates as a great dialectician.

**Volume 17** [serial number 173]

*Protagoras:* Dialogue on the essential topic of Platonic ethics, virtue. Criticism of the sophists by Socrates. Can virtue be taught? Criticism of the sophists’ methods of education.

**Volume 18** [serial number 174]

*Gorgias*: One of the major works of ancient Greek literature. On the significance and value of the rhetoric art. On the concepts of power, virtue and happiness. On the right way of living and the destination of man. On the consequences of corruption. Eschatological myth with Orphic elements.

**Volume 19** [serial number 175]

*Sophist*: The dialectic relation between the Non-Being, represented by the sophist, and the Being. The concept of Being is understood through its relation to its opposite. The contrast between the philosopher and the sophist.

**Volume 20** [serial number 176]

*Politicus*: Dialogue on political notions. Definition of the essence of the statesman. Relation between the statesman and the philosopher. The example of the art of weaving. The myth of the cosmic periods.

**Volume 21** [serial number 177]

*Philebus*: Dialogue on the topic of pleasure. Which is the supreme good, pleasure or prudence? Definition of the dialectic method. Psychological analysis of the kinds of pleasure. Real and unreal pleasure. The pleasure as purpose.

**Volume 22** [serial number 178]

*Parmenides*: A dialogue between Socrates and Eleatic philosophers on the Forms. Criticism of the doctrine of the Forms. The One as existent and non-existent. Consequences of each statement.

**Volume 23** [serial number 179]

*Cratylus*: Dialogue on the origin, function and capabilities of language. Language as a natural creation or as a product of the human mind. The philosophical side of the study of names; connection between old and new lingual forms; connection between the knowledge of “names” and the knowledge of reality.

**Volume 24** [serial number 180]

*Phaedo*: Plato’s dialogue “on the soul”. The last moments of Socrates and his serene attitude a little before his death. The discussion and argumentation on the immortality of the soul.

**Volume 25** [serial number 181]

*Euthydemus*: A dialogue criticizing and satirizing the sophistic method and

especially the eristic skill of sophists. A model on how the sophistic arguments can be refuted. Socrates' exhortations to men to practice virtue.

*Menexenus*: Socrates offers as a model of the rhetoric art the funeral speech that Aspasia, Pericles' wife, had composed and delivered. The significance of Platonic exaggeration in speech, and the notion of the parody of rhetoric forms.

**Volume 26** [serial number 182]

*Laches*: The examination of bravery and courage through the Socratic doctrine, which identifies virtue and knowledge. The unity of virtue. Connection between particular virtues.

*Lysis*: Friendship and its significance. Who and why become friends. Is friendship a purpose or a mean leading to another higher purpose? We feel real love only for that on which all particular loves converge, for that which appears as the end of our feelings.

**Volume 27** [serial number 183]

*Alcibiades I*: A scene from the famous pedagogic relationship between Socrates and Alcibiades. A discussion on justice and injustice. The knowledge that the leader must have of these notions. On self-knowledge and on attaining virtue. On caring for ourselves and on the necessity for self-control.

*Alcibiades II*: Alcibiades goes to a temple to dedicate a crown and pray. He meets Socrates and has a short conversation on prayer with him. What should we ask from god? The model of the brief prayer.

*Lovers*: The conversation between two youths in a teaching-place of Athens causes Socrates' intervention in a general dialogue on philosophy. Spiritual and physical training. Does the soul profit by the excess or moderation of knowledge? On philosophy as general spiritual inclination and as particular knowledge of good.

**Volume 28** [serial number 184]

*Euthyphro*: Socrates discusses with the diviner Euthyphro on the definition of *hosion*, i.e. sacred, and in general on the notion of duty towards the god. A criticism of religious views.

*Crito*: Socrates, imprisoned after his condemnation, is informed that his death is imminent. The damage caused by his attitude to the wrongdoer. His submission to the law of the city. An exposition of the basic principles of the Socratic ethics.

*Ion*: A short dialogue on the artistic and poetic inspiration and creation. Criticism of the current views on poetry and poets. The poetic talent as a divine gift. The poet as an instrument of the divine inspiration that possesses him.

**Volume 29** [serial number 185]

*Greater Hippias*: A dialogue between Socrates and the sophist Hippias on the definition of beauty. On beautiful and on useful. The purpose of man's existence is the pursuit of the truth and knowledge.

*Lesser Hippias*: On the occasion of a declaration that appraises comparatively the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*, Socrates, Hippias and Eudicus discourse on falsehood. The knowledge of truth as a precondition of the voluntary lie. The absurd conclusions of the dialogue are rejected by the collocutors.

**Volume 30** [serial number 186]

*Hipparchus*: Socrates discourses with a friend of his on the concept of greed and on the question who is greedy. Probably a spurious work.

*Theages*: The discussion about the education that a youth can receive from the sophists is converted into a reference to the "genius" of Socrates. The authenticity of the work has been disputed.

*Charmides*: Socrates narrates to his friends the discussion he had with Charmides on prudence, one of the essential virtues. On the unity of virtues. Philosophy and the youth. Knowledge of good and evil as a precondition for real happiness and success.

**Volume 31** [serial number 187]

*Meno*: A dialogue on the question of virtue. How can virtue be attained? The definition of the Platonic virtue. The Platonic doctrine of reminiscence. The psychological experiment of Meno's slave. Can virtue be taught? The teachers of the virtue. The query as a methodological principle of research.

*Cleitophon*: A short fragment on the definition of justice. A text of disputed authenticity.

*Minos*: A dialogue on the nature of the law. The dialogue's aim is to show that the command is not an element of the essence of the law. The law as discovery of the truth. The authenticity of the work is disputed.

**Volume 32** [serial number 188]

*Epinomis*: The continuation of the *Laws*. Some people consider this work as the 13<sup>th</sup> book of the *Laws*. It concerns real wisdom and the way of attaining it. Theogonic and cosmogonic inferences. The spirits of ether. The significance of the number's science.

*Definitions*: A collection of 184 scientific definitions, a kind of dictionary of terms of the platonic philosophy, written by a posterior author. Notions from the area of theology, ethics, physics, politics and grammar.

*Spurious*: Works posterior to Plato, concerning common subjects to the platonic and ancient Greek philosophy in general. *On Justice, On Virtue, Demodocus, Eryxias, Axiochus*.

**Volume 33** [serial number 189]

*Epistles*: 13 epistles of Plato, most of them genuine, addressed mostly to leaders who were acquaintances or friends of the author. A great source of information on Plato's life and especially on his travels and political activity in Italy and Sicily. Among them is the famous VI Epistle, a political account and deposit of Plato and a review of the basic principles of his philosophy.