

Gorgias Plato

Studies on Plato, Aristotle and Proclus
Plato's Ion & Meno
The Gorgias of Plato
Plato in twelve volumes:
Lysis, Symposium, Gorgias
Plato and the Poets
A Friendly Companion to Plato's Gorgias
The Dialogues of Plato: Gorgias. Philebus. Parmenides. theaetetus. Sophist. Statesman
Gorgias: The Transnational Politics of Contemporary Native Culture
Plato on the Value of Philosophy
Commentary on Plato's Gorgias
The Gorgias of Plato, Chiefly According to Stallbaum's Text
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Gorgias
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The Works of Plato: The Apology of Socrates, Crito, Phaedo, Gorgias, Protagoras, Phaedrus, Theaetetus, Euthyphron, and Lysis
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Plato: Gorgias, Menexenus, Protagoras
Gorgias and Rhetoric
The Rhetoric of Morality and Philosophy

Studies on Plato, Aristotle and Proclus

Plato's Ion & Meno

This is a modern, annotated translation of antiquity's only extant commentary on Plato's moral and political dialogue "Gorgias," in which the author defends ancient Greek philosophy and culture at a time when Christianity has almost replaced it. The first translation into any modern language of a central work in Platonic studies is accompanied by annotations which guide the reader in understanding the obscurities of the text, an introduction to the main issues raised by it, and a bibliography of the modern literature.

The Gorgias of Plato

Plato in twelve volumes: Lysis, Symposium, Gorgias

Plato and the Poets

The struggle which Plato has Socrates recommend to his interlocutors in Gorgias - and to his readers - is the struggle to overcome the temptations of worldly success and to concentrate on genuine morality. Ostensibly an enquiry into the value of rhetoric, the dialogue soon becomes an investigation into the value of these two contrasting ways of life. In a series of

dazzling and bold arguments, Plato attempts to establish that only morality can bring a person true happiness, and to demolish alternative viewpoints. It is not surprising that Gorgias is one of Plato's most widely read dialogues. Philosophers read it for its coverage of central moral issues; others enjoy its vividness, clarity and occasional bitter humour. This new translation is accompanied by explanatory notes and an informative introduction.

A Friendly Companion to Plato's Gorgias

The Dialogues of Plato: Gorgias. Philebus. Parmenides. theaetetus. Sophist. Statesman

What is rhetoric? Is it the capacity to persuade? Or is it 'mere' rhetoric: the ability to get others to do what the speaker wants, regardless of what they want? This is the rhetoric of ideological manipulation and political seduction. Rhetoric is for some a distinctive mode of communication; for others, whenever someone speaks, rhetoric is present. This book is devoted to helping readers understand these rival accounts, by showing how it has happened that there are so many conceptions of rhetoric. Any such approach must be rooted in classical antiquity, since our ideas of rhetoric are the product of a complicated historical process starting in ancient Greece. Greek rhetoric was born in bitter controversy. The figure of Gorgias is at the centre of that debate and of this book: he invites us to confront the terrifying,

exhilarating possibility that persuasion is just power.

Gorgias: The Transnational Politics of Contemporary Native Culture

By pairing translations of Gorgias and Rhetoric, along with an outstanding introductory essay, Joe Sachs demonstrates Aristotle's response to Plato. If in the Gorgias Plato probes the question of what is problematic in rhetoric, in Rhetoric, Aristotle continues the thread by looking at what makes rhetoric useful. By juxtaposing the two texts, an interesting “conversation” is illuminated—one which students of philosophy and rhetoric will find key in their analytical pursuits.

Plato on the Value of Philosophy

The law has traditionally been regarded as a set of rules and institutions. In this thoughtful series of essays, James Boyd White urges a fresh view of the law as an essentially literary, rhetorical, and ethical activity. Defining and elaborating his conception, he artfully bridges the fields of jurisprudence, literature, philosophy, history, and political science. The result, a new approach that may change the way we perceive the legal process, will engage not only lawyers and law students but anyone interested in the relationship between ethics, persuasion, and community. White's essays, though bound by a common perspective, are thematically varied. Each of these pieces makes eloquent and insightful reading. Taken as a whole, they establish, by triangulation, a position from which

they all proceed: a view of poetry, law, and rhetoric as essentially synonymous. Only when we perceive the links between these processes, White stresses, can we begin to unite the concerns of truth, beauty, and justice in a single field of action and expression.

Commentary on Plato's Gorgias

The enduring fascination of Plato's dialogues rests not only on the dazzling range of his arguments and opinions, but also on the extraordinary richness of his literary style. The great Greek philosopher captures the imagination and stimulates the curiosity of his readers through his expert use of the techniques devised by the rhetoricians and the poets of his time: Plato, the critic of art and poetry, shows himself a consummate artist. This book is not a study of Plato's philosophy, but a contribution to the literary interpretation of the dialogues, through analysis of their formal structure, characterization, language, and imagery. Among the dialogues considered in these interrelated essays are some of Plato's most admired and influential works, including Gorgias, the Symposium, the Republic and Phaedrus. Special attention is paid to the personality of Socrates, Plato's remarkable mentor, and to his interaction with the other characters in the dialogues. The author also discusses particular problems such as the sources for our knowledge of Socrates, the origins of the dialogue form, Plato's use of myth, and the "totalitarianism" of the Republic. This combination of sympathetic literary criticism and exact historical scholarship makes *The Art of Plato* a valuable contribution to the study of one

of the greatest of all Greek writers.

The Gorgias of Plato, Chiefly According to Stallbaum's Text

Heracles' Bow

Gorgias

This text contains English translations of Gorgias and Rhetoric, which, by juxtaposing the two texts, creates an interesting “conversation” is illuminated one which students of philosophy and rhetoric will find key in their analytical pursuits. If in the Gorgias Plato probes the question of what is problematic in rhetoric, in Rhetoric, Aristotle's response to Plato continues the thread by looking at what makes rhetoric useful. This text also includes an outstanding introductory essay. Focus Philosophical Library translations are close to and are non-interpretative of the original text, with the notes and a glossary intending to provide the reader with some sense of the terms and the concepts as they were understood by Aristotle and Plato's immediate audience.

Gorgias and the New Sophistic Rhetoric

"This is an excellent translation. It achieves a very high standard of accuracy and readability, two goals very difficult to attain in combination when it comes to such a master of prose and philosophical argument

as Plato. Because of this the book is suitable for courses at all levels in philosophy, from introductory courses on Plato, or problems in Philosophy, to graduate seminars." -- Gerasimos Santas, Teaching Philosophy

The Works of Plato: The Apology of Socrates, Crito, Phaedo, Gorgias, Protagoras, Phaedrus, Theaetetus, Euthyphron, and Lysis

This exceptional book examines and explains Plato's answer to the normative question, "How ought we to live?" It discusses Plato's conception of the virtues; his views about the connection between the virtues and happiness; and the account of reason, desire, and motivation that underlies his arguments about the virtues. Plato's answer to the epistemological question, "How can we know how we ought to live?" is also discussed. His views on knowledge, belief, and inquiry, and his theory of Forms, are examined, insofar as they are relevant to his ethical view. Terence Irwin traces the development of Plato's moral philosophy, from the Socratic dialogues to its fullest exposition in the Republic. Plato's Ethics discusses Plato's reasons for abandoning or modifying some aspects of Socratic ethics, and for believing that he preserves Socrates' essential insights. A brief and selective discussion of the Statesmen, Philebus, and Laws is included. Replacing Irwin's earlier Plato's Moral Theory (Oxford, 1977), this book gives a clearer and fuller account of the main questions and discusses some recent controversies in the

interpretation of Plato's ethics. It does not presuppose any knowledge of Greek or any extensive knowledge of Plato.

Plato: Lysis. Symposium. Gorgias

Gorgias

"In this book, Clerk Shaw removes this apparent tension by arguing that the Protagoras as a whole actually reflects Plato's anti-hedonism"--

Classical Philosophy

In *Gorgias and the New Sophistic Rhetoric*, Bruce McComiskey achieves three rhetorical goals: he treats a single sophist's rhetorical technê (art) in the context of the intellectual upheavals of fifth-century bce Greece, thus avoiding the problem of generalizing about a disparate group of individuals; he argues that we must abandon Platonic assumptions regarding the sophists in general and Gorgias in particular, opting instead for a holistic reading of the Gorgianic fragments; and he reexamines the practice of appropriating sophistic doctrines, particularly those of Gorgias, in light of the new interpretation of Gorgianic rhetoric offered in this book. In the first two chapters, McComiskey deals with a misconception based on selective and Platonic readings of the extant fragments: that Gorgias's rhetorical technê involves the deceptive practice of manipulating public opinion. This popular and ultimately misleading interpretation

of Gorgianic doctrines has been the basis for many neosophistic appropriations. The final three chapters deal with the nature and scope of neosophistic rhetoric in light of the non-Platonic and holistic interpretation of Gorgianic rhetoric McComiskey postulates in his opening chapters. He concludes by examining the future of communication studies to discover what roles neosophistic doctrines might play in the twenty-first century. McComiskey also provides a selective bibliography of scholarship on sophistic rhetoric and philosophy in English since 1900.

Plato's Gorgias

A comprehensive study of "one of the most elusive and subtle" of all the Platonic dialogues. The *Gorgias* begins with a discussion of the nature and value of rhetoric and develops into an impassioned argument for the primacy of absolute right (as expressed by conscience) in the regulation of both public and private life. Plochmann and Robinson closely analyze this great dialogue in the first two-thirds of their book, turning in the final four chapters to a broader discussion of its unity, sweep, and philosophic implications.

The Art of Plato

Classical Philosophy is the first of a series of books in which Peter Adamson aims ultimately to present a complete history of philosophy, more thoroughly but also more enjoyably than ever before. In short, lively chapters, based on the popular *History of Philosophy*

podcast, he offers an accessible, humorous, and detailed look at the emergence of philosophy with the Presocratics, the probing questions of Socrates, and the first full flowering of philosophy with the dialogues of Plato and the treatises of Aristotle. The story is told 'without any gaps', discussing not only such major figures but also less commonly discussed topics like the Hippocratic Corpus, the Platonic Academy, and the role of women in ancient philosophy. Within the thought of Plato and Aristotle, the reader will find in-depth introductions to major works, such as the Republic and the Nicomachean Ethics, which are treated in detail that is unusual in an introduction to ancient philosophy. Adamson looks at fascinating but less frequently read Platonic dialogues like the Charmides and Cratylus, and Aristotle's ideas in zoology and poetics. This full coverage allows him to tackle ancient discussions in all areas of philosophy, including epistemology, metaphysics, philosophy of language, philosophy of science, ethics and politics. Attention is also given to the historical and literary context of classical philosophy, with exploration of how early Greek cosmology responded to the poets Homer and Hesiod, how Socrates was presented by the comic playwright Aristophanes and the historian Xenophon, and how events in Greek history may have influenced Plato's thought. This is a new kind of history which will bring philosophy to life for all readers, including those coming to the subject for the first time.

Plato on Rhetoric and Language

The Unity of Plato's 'Gorgias'

John J. Cleary (1949-2009) was an internationally recognised authority in ancient Greek philosophy. This volume of penetrating studies of Plato, Aristotle, and Proclus, philosophy of mathematics, and ancient theories of education, display Cleary's range of expertise and originality of approach.

Platonic Writings/Platonic Readings

Collected here for the first time in one volume, four key Platonic dialogues—the Ion, the Protagoras, the Gorgias and the Phaedrus - serve as an important introduction to the productive ambiguities of Platonic thought on rhetoric and language. In her introduction to the volume, editor Jean Nienkamp considers Plato's views on language, genre, and writing, and outlines the critical issues involved in the study of Platonic thought on rhetoric and poetics. Readers are invited to participate in the dialogues as vital philosophical conversations about issues that animate contemporary rhetorical and literary thought today.

"Gorgias" and "Phaedrus"

Gorgias of Leontini, a famous teacher of rhetoric, has come to Athens to recruit students, promising to teach them how to become leaders in politics & business. A group has gathered at Callicles' house to hear Gorgias demonstrate the power of his art. This dialogue blends comic & serious discussion of the best human life, providing a penetrating examination

of ethics

The Origin and Growth of Plato's Logic

The Rhetoric of Morality and Philosophy, one of the most groundbreaking works of twentieth-century Platonic studies, is now back in print for a new generation of students and scholars to discover. In this volume, distinguished classicist Seth Benardete interprets and pairs two important Platonic dialogues, the Gorgias and the Phaedrus, illuminating Socrates' notion of rhetoric and Plato's conception of morality and eros in the human soul. Following his discussion of the Gorgias as a dialogue about the rhetoric of morality, Benardete turns to the Phaedrus as a discourse about genuine rhetoric, namely the science of eros, or true philosophy. This novel interpretation addresses numerous issues in Plato studies: the relation between the structure of the Gorgias and the image of soul/city in the Republic, the relation between the structure of Phaedrus and the concept of eros, and Socrates' notion of ignorance, among others.

Gorgias and Timaeus

Plato's Ethics

Prudes, Perverts, and Tyrants

Though at first it may seem to deal with rather

specific questions concerning rhetoric, Plato's Gorgias turns out to be about human life, and what is at stake in it. This apparent "change of subject" – or rather this ambiguity in the dialogue's subjectmatter – has to do with the fact that the Gorgias is very much like a labyrinth: puzzling, intricate, made of multiple meandering paths in which one can easily get lost, and full of deviations which turn this way and that, of entrances that seem to be dead ends, and of dizzying turns that distort all sense of direction.

Plato : Gorgias ; And, Aristotle : Rhetoric

This initial volume in a series of new translations of Plato's works includes a general introduction and interpretive comments for the dialogues translated: the Euthyphro, Apology, Crito, Meno, Gorgias, and Menexenus. "Allen's work is very impressive. The translations are readable, lucid, and highly accurate. The general introduction is succinct and extremely clear. The discussion of the dating of the dialogues is enormously useful; there has previously been no brief account of these issues to which one could refer the student. Finally, the particular introductions are first rate: fine jobs of clear philosophical and historical explanation--succinct and yet sophisticated, both close to the text and philosophically incisive."--Martha Nussbaum, Brown University "This is an important work that deserves our respect and attention."--Ethics "This and the promised succeeding volumes will probably become the standard English version of the complete dialogues. The commentaries take advantage of the best scholarship, judge judiciously

between divergent views, and often introduce new and brilliant interpretations. This is true both in the area of philosophy and in that of literary criticism."--Anthony C. Daly, S.J., *Modern Schoolman*
"Allen is a superb translator, whose elegantly simple yet precise language gives access to Plato both as a philosopher and as a literary artist."--*Library Journal*
"An important event in the world of scholarship."--*London Review of Books* R.E. Allen is professor of classics and philosophy at Northwestern University.

Plato's Gorgias

Plato's Anti-hedonism and the Protagoras

The Birth of Rhetoric

The nineteen essays presented here aim to illuminate the ways poetry and the poets are discussed by Plato throughout his writing career. As well as throwing new light on old topics, such as mimesis and poetic inspiration, the volume introduces fresh approaches to Plato's philosophy of poetry and literature.

Plato's Gorgias

Gorgias addresses the temptations of success and the rewards of a moral life while Timaeus explains the world in terms not only of physical laws but also of

metaphysical and religious principles.

Ancient Greek Philosophy: Thales to Gorgias

Presented in the popular Cambridge Texts format are three early Platonic dialogues in a new English translation by Tom Griffith that combines elegance, accuracy, freshness and fluency. Together they offer strikingly varied examples of Plato's critical encounter with the culture and politics of fifth and fourth century Athens. Nowhere does he engage more sharply and vigorously with the presuppositions of democracy. The Gorgias is a long and impassioned confrontation between Socrates and a succession of increasingly heated interlocutors about political rhetoric as an instrument of political power. The short Menexenus contains a pastiche of celebratory public oratory, illustrating its self-delusions. In the Protagoras, another important contribution to moral and political philosophy in its own right, Socrates takes on leading intellectuals (the 'sophists') of the later fifth century BC and their pretensions to knowledge. The dialogues are introduced and annotated by Malcolm Schofield, a leading authority on ancient Greek political philosophy.

Plato's Gorgias

In recent years, most political theorists have agreed that shame shouldn't play any role in democratic politics because it threatens the mutual respect necessary for participation and deliberation. But

Christina Tarnopolsky argues that not every kind of shame hurts democracy. In fact, she makes a powerful case that there is a form of shame essential to any critical, moderate, and self-reflexive democratic practice. Through a careful study of Plato's *Gorgias*, Tarnopolsky shows that contemporary conceptions of shame are far too narrow. For Plato, three kinds of shame and shaming practices were possible in democracies, and only one of these is similar to the form condemned by contemporary thinkers. Following Plato, Tarnopolsky develops an account of a different kind of shame, which she calls "respectful shame." This practice involves the painful but beneficial shaming of one's fellow citizens as part of the ongoing process of collective deliberation. And, as Tarnopolsky argues, this type of shame is just as important to contemporary democracy as it was to its ancient form. Tarnopolsky also challenges the view that the *Gorgias* inaugurates the problematic oppositions between emotion and reason, and rhetoric and philosophy. Instead, she shows that, for Plato, rationality and emotion belong together, and she argues that political science and democratic theory are impoverished when they relegate the study of emotions such as shame to other disciplines.

**Meno. Euthyphro, Apology, Crito,
Phaedo, Gorgias, Appendix I: Lesser
Hippias, Alcibiades I. Menexenus.
Appendix II: Alcibiades II. Eryxias**

" an unabridged adaptation of Benjamin Jowett's translation [of] 1873 Changes in the language have

been made so that the dialogue flows more naturally in the contemporary American English idiom"--T.p. verso.

Euthyphro, Apology, Crito, Meno, Gorgias, Menexenus

This book explores Plato's views on what an 'art of argument' should look like, investigating the relationship between psychology and rhetoric.

Plato: Gorgias, Menexenus, Protagoras

With a masterful sense of the place of rhetoric in both thought and practice and an ear attuned to the clarity, natural simplicity, and charm of Plato's Greek prose, James H. Nichols Jr., offers precise yet unusually readable translations of two great Platonic dialogues on rhetoric. The Gorgias presents an intransigent argument that justice is superior to injustice: To the extent that suffering an injustice is preferable to committing an unjust act. The dialogue contains some of Plato's most significant and famous discussions of major political themes, and focuses dramatically and with unrivaled intensity on Socrates as a political thinker and actor. Featuring some of Plato's most soaringly lyrical passages, the Phaedrus investigates the soul's erotic longing and its relationship to the whole cosmos, as well as inquiring into the nature of rhetoric and the problem of writing. Nichols's attention to dramatic detail brings the dialogues to life. Plato's striking variety in conversational address (names and various terms of

relative warmth and coolness) is carefully reproduced, as is alteration in tone and implication even in the short responses. The translations render references to the gods accurately and non-monotheistically for the first time, and include a fascinating variety of oaths and invocations. A general introduction on rhetoric from the Greeks to the present shows the problematic relation of rhetoric to philosophy and politics, states the themes that unite the two dialogues, and outlines interpretive suggestions that are then developed more fully for each dialogue. The twin dialogues reveal both the private and the political rhetoric emphatic in Plato's philosophy, yet often ignored in commentaries on it. Nichols believes that Plato's thought on rhetoric has been largely misunderstood, and he uses his translations as an opportunity to reconstruct the classical position on right relations between thought and public activity.

Gorgias and Rhetoric

James H. Nichols Jr. offers a precise yet unusually readable translation of this great Platonic dialogue on rhetoric. The *Gorgias* presents an intransigent argument that justice is superior to injustice - to the extent that suffering an injustice is preferable to committing an unjust act. The dialogue contains some of Plato's most significant and famous discussions of major political themes, and focuses dramatically and with unrivaled intensity on Socrates as a political thinker and actor. Nichols's attention to dramatic detail brings the dialogue to life. Plato's striking variety in conversational address (names and various

terms of relative warmth and coolness) is carefully reproduced, as is alteration in tone and implication even in the short responses. A general introduction on rhetoric from the Greeks to the present shows the problematic relation of rhetoric to philosophy and politics; states the themes that unite the Gorgias with the Platonic dialogue Phaedrus, also available in a new translation by James H. Nichols Jr.; and outlines interpretive suggestions. Together with the Phaedrus, the Gorgias reveals both the private and the political rhetoric emphatic in Plato's philosophy, yet often ignored in commentaries on it. Nichols believes that Plato's thought on rhetoric has been largely misunderstood, and he uses his translations of the Gorgias and the Phaedrus as an opportunity to reconstruct the classical position on right relations between thought and public activity.

The Rhetoric of Morality and Philosophy

This book demonstrates the complex unity of Plato's Gorgias, showing how seemingly disparate themes are woven together.

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