

## **Memoir and Metaphysical Socrates**

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### **Abstract**

Socrates is one of the great Greek Philosopher from Athens. He was born in a normal poor family. As a young boy he studied the local subjects, which are common to all people. For some days he took the profession of his father i.e. Sculptor. As a young man he has participated in wars. He had worked as a foot man in the war between the two great cities of Athens namely Sparta and Athens. Some of them had told that he had married for two at the same time because of the lack of young man in Athens. According to others he is a wise man. But often he used to tell that he is not wise. Socrates often used to ask question to older people in the marketplace. Due to this some of the young man got attracted to the words of Socrates and started to follow him. Among the followers the greatest of all is Plato, later who become the master of Aristotle. And Aristotle became the master to Alexander the Great. So Socrates is one to make a great man by his philosophical and ethical ideas. Socrates did not write any works and his biography has be known by the written works of ancient Greeks and from his great disciple, Plato.

**Keywords:** Philosopher, profession, sculptor, philosophical, ethical

### **Introduction**

Socrates's great entry to the world is in 469 BC. His native is in Athens, which is located in Greece. His father is Sophronicus who is a sculptor and his mother Phaenarete, a mid-wife. He had a misery of being born awful. He was an exophthalmic, which means it is characterized by bulging eyes or swollen eyes. He also had a pug-nose. He often used to wear the similar wrap and sandals in every part of his day. He had studied the local subjects as a young Greek such as grammar, music and gymnastics except from his hereditary profession, sculptor. During the Peloponnesian war (431-404 BC) Socrates lived in this reign. The war was between Sparta and Athens. As a native of Athens he was forced to join the war and served as an infantryman. He exist from the pleasures of the world in 399 B.C.

### **Marital Status**

According to certain sources, Socrates had a second wife in addition to his marriage to Xanthippe. Most people believe he first wed Xanthippe, who was also the mother of his first child, Lamprocles. Myrto, his second wife, is said to have been the mother of his other two boys, Sophroniscus and Menexenus. It is claimed that he wed her without a dowry. According to some sources, Xanthippe is the mother of Sophroniscus, but other accounts contend that

Socrates married both women at the same time since there weren't enough men in Athens at the time.

### **An incident happened in his life**

When Chaerephon, a friend of Socrates, asked the renowned Oracle at Delphi if there was anyone wiser than Socrates when he was in his middle age, the Oracle replied, "None." Socrates went about questioning people who were considered to be "wise" in their own estimation and that of others because he was perplexed by this response and wanted to disprove the Oracle. He was shocked to see that those who were denigrated as being common people were far more intellectual than the guys whose reputation for wisdom stood greatest.

The young people of Athens enjoyed watching Socrates question the older people in the marketplace, and soon he gained a following of young men who would later give up their early ambitions and dedicate themselves to philosophy. They were Antisthenes, Aristippus, Xenophon and, perhaps most notably, Plato. After Socrates' death, one of his disciples formed every significant philosophical school that was mentioned by ancient writers.

### **Metaphysical (Ethics) means?**

A branch of philosophy that aims to establish a theory of the proper application of moral concepts like good and bad, right and wrong, or the nature or application of such concepts. Normative, meta, and applied ethics are the traditional divisions of ethics. A key question in normative ethics is whether actions should be deemed right or wrong based on their results or if they conform to some moral rule, such as "Do not lie." Normative ethics aims to establish norms or standards of conduct.

The nature of ethical judgments and theories is a topic of metaethics. The logical and semantic properties of moral language have been the subject of a great deal of metaethical research since the turn of the 20th century. Naturalism, intuitionism, emotivism and prescriptism are some prominent meta ethical theories. As the name suggests, applied ethics involves applying normative ethical theories to real-world moral issues, like abortion. Bioethics, business ethics, legal ethics, and medical ethics are some of the main areas of applied ethics.

### **Metaphysical of Socrates**

Although he did not claim to know virtue himself, he thought it could be known. He also believed that anyone who understands what virtue is will act in a virtuous manner. Therefore, those who behave badly only do so because they are unaware of or misinformed about the true nature of virtue. Because it is now common to distinguish between what a person ought to do and what is in his own interest, this belief may seem odd to modern eyes.

After making this supposition, it is simple to picture situations in which a person is aware of what he should do but chooses to do something else - what is in his own interests-instead. In fact, how to give rational but self-interested people motivating reasons.

### **The trouble caused to Socrates**

Since the Socratic Problem is incredibly difficult to solve and does not appear to have much of a future. It may only be a part of history at this point. It would be presumptuous to declare the Socratic problem to be resolved simply because there is no satisfactory solution, but it is useful to understand the main roadblocks and pitfalls that make finding a solution unlikely or even impossible.

The term "Socratic method" is now commonly used to refer to any instructional strategy that involves teachers questioning students in-depth. But Socrates' approach in the conversations that Plato recreates follows a more precise pattern: Socrates refers to himself as an ignorant inquirer rather than a teacher, and the series of inquiries he makes are meant to demonstrate that the main query he raises—for instance, "What is piety?"—is one for which his interlocutor lacks a sufficient response. A series of follow-up questions usually lead the interlocutor to realize that the response he initially provided to Socrates' main question must be retracted because it conflicts with the other responses he has made.

Socrates' approach, in other words, is a tactic for demonstrating that the interlocutor's various responses do not fit together as a group, thereby exposing the interlocutor's own lack of understanding of the concepts being discussed.

### **Plato's idea about Socrates**

Among the followers of Socrates, Plato was a notable critic. According to Plato he wished to become an orator and a philosopher as his master Socrates. But by his work notably, Dialogues made him as a critic. In his work Dialogues, he had written it in question and answer form. His main wish was to spread the truth about his master Socrates that his teachings were misunderstood by the people of Athens and so, they killed his master Socrates.

No one intentionally errs or makes mistakes, is the idea according to Socrates. This is an illustration of Socrates' intellectualism. When someone does the wrong thing, their failure to do the right thing is either the result of an intellectual error or their own lack of understanding of what is right. If he had known what was right, the person would have carried it out. As a result, it is impossible for someone to know what is right and do what is wrong at the same time. If someone does something wrong, it's because they don't know what's right to do. If they then claim they knew what was right at the time they did it, they are lying because if they had truly known what was right, they would have done it.

Polus becomes enraged by Socrates claim that it is preferable to experience injustice than to commit it. Polus acknowledges that doing wrong is more dishonorable, but he insists it is not worse. To him, experiencing injustice is the worst thing that can happen. According to Socrates, if something is more repulsive, it is also worse or more painful, or both. Since suffering an injustice is not more painful than committing one, neither the pain of committing an injustice nor its badness can be greater. In terms of badness, doing an injustice is worse than experiencing one; put another way, doing an injustice is worse than experiencing one. When given the option to choose between the two, we ought to choose to suffer rather than to do wrong.

The Socratic emphasis on the maintenance of the soul must be considered in order to comprehend this argument. The worst thing a person can do to themselves is to commit an injustice because it corrupts their soul. Socrates goes so far as to say that it is preferable to seek punishment than to refrain from doing wrong because the latter will purge or cleanse the soul of its corruption.

### **Conclusion**

By this we can conclude, that Socrates is a man of virtue and he considered that no man will do any mistakes intentionally. In the works of Plato we are able to know that Socrates is a man who cares for the soul of others. Socrates's ethical values help the forecoming generations to grow in moralistic values. Without Socrates in history, there will be no great philosopher and philosophy.

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