

## **Socrates and Hellenism**

### *Epicureanism*

1. Indifference to death (40b7-40c)
2. Restraint of bodily desires and desire for wealth (30a7-30b2, 36c)
3. Greatest good is pleasure—the pleasure of discussing virtue (38a + 40e-41c)
4. Political quietism (31d4-6, 32e1-33a3)

### *Stoicism*

1. The good is virtue (30a7-30b3; 32d2-3)
2. Providence and thus Divination (21b5, 21e4, 23a-b, 31a5-10)
3. Duty to the God (28e3-6; 30a5-7)
4. Duty to the Laws (19a5-7)
5. Restrain desire for wealth (29d-e, 36c)
6. Restrain passions (*Symposium*, 219b-d)
7. Indifference to suffering (*Symposium*, 220a-b)
8. Indifference to social rank (22a3-5)
9. Cosmopolitanism (30a1-2)
10. Contempt for social conventions (*Symposium*, 175b)

### *Skepticism*

1. Philosophy not doctrine but activity (41b5-7)
2. Limits to human knowledge (19c5; 21d2-7; 23a1-23b3, 42a3-5)
3. Therapeutic model of Philosophy (29d5-30a3)
4. Tranquillity found in suspension of belief (e.g., about death: 41c)
5. Despite radical epistemology, philosopher remains conventionally pious (21b5-6)