


Rough Timeline

- 480 BCE Seabattle of Salamis: Greek forces defeat Persians
- 469 * Sokrates (Σωκράτης, engl. Socrates) in Athens; parents are Sophroniskos (stonemason) and Phainarete (midwife)
- 461 Perikles rises to power
- c. 449 * Aristophanes in Athens; Alcibiades († 404)
- 447 Construction of Parthenon begins
- fl. c. 450 Protagoras (490–20), Hippias, Gorgias, Thrasymachus *et al.* (sophists), Parmenides (cf. *Parmenides*), Zeno of Elea (490–30), Anaxagoras (510–428) in Athens, also Aspasia (c. 470–400); allusions in several works, e.g., *Phaedrus* 270a, *Phaedo* 97c.
- 432 Siege and battle of Potidea (cf. *Symposium* 219e–221b)
- 431 Outbreak of the Peloponnesian War
- 430 * Xenophon
- 427 * Platon (Πλάτων, engl. Plato; perhaps Aristocles) in Athens, fourth child of Ariston and Perictione; aristocratic family with mystical roots; stepfather Pyrilampes was friend of Pericles († 429) and ambassador to Persia; Adeimantus (Plato's eldest brother) becomes guardian in 413
- 423 Aristophanes's *Clouds* (unpopular): satirical representation of Socrates
- 421 Peace of Nicias, shortlived; Aristophanes's *Peace*.
- c. 417 Plato meets Socrates
- 411 Oligarchic coup of the Four Hundred (four months), then restoration of democracy in Athens
- 406 † Euripides, † Sophocles
- 404 Surrender of Athens to Sparta; a junta of Thirty led by Critias, Perictione's cousin; Plato's uncle Charmides is also associated with the tyranny (cf. *The Seventh Letter*, 324b ff.)
- 403 Expulsion of the Thirty, restoration of democracy
- 399 † Socrates's trial and execution in early spring
- 392 *Ecclesiazusae: The Assemblywomen* (hints at Plato's *kallipolis*)
- c. 386 † Aristophanes; Plato makes him a character in the *Symposium*
- 385–3 Plato's first visit to Sicily (Syracuse, Dionysius I), visits Archytas (Pythagorean) in Tarentum; sold into slavery; return to Athens
- 384 * Aristotle (Ἀριστοτέλης) in Stagira
- c. 383 Academy founded, continues until 79 BCE (briefly revived between c. 400 and 527, when Justinian closed the academy)
- 367–47 Aristotle studies at the academy
- 366–5 Plato's second visit to Sicily (Dionysius II), urged by Dion
- 361 Third visit to Sicily; flees to Olympia and then Athens
- 354 † Xenophon (writes *Apology*, *Memorabilia*, *Symposium*)
- 347 † Plato dies in Athens
- 341 * Epicurus on Samos
- 333 * Zeno (Stoics) on Cyprus
- 322 † Aristotle

fl.c.250 CE Diogenes Laertius, author of *Lives and Opinions of Eminent Philosophers*
 895 Oldest known Byzantine manuscript of Plato's works (Bodleian Library, 'Clarke Plato', Constantinople)
 1578 Print Edition of Plato's complete works by Henri Estienne (aka *Stephanus*), Geneva (see below)

2



NOVA IOANNIS SERRANI
 INTERPRETATIO, PERPETVIS EIVSDEM
 notis illustrata, quibus methodus & series
 disputationis commonstratur.

EVTHYPHRONIS ΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΕΥΘΥΦΡΟ
 dialogi persona, ως Διγλόρου παρ'εσπα,
 EVTHYPHRO, SOCRATES. ΕΥΘΥΦΡΩΝ, ΣΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ.

Occasio dialogi. Socrates Euthyphroni cui eadem à se quaerenti occurrit praeferre in forum venisset aut se impetrasset à Melito accusari. Ita opportunè sternitur ut ad disputationem de Religione. Prudenter etiam Euthyphronis personam quosdam Platonis sententiam quandam Religionis cognitionem vendicantem, & quasi illam arte ad utantem (erat enim arduus & ficti ex sequentiibus & Crasylo apparet) ut in illius persona, & Religione, doctrinam manū gerere, varias fuerunt hominum de Religione opiniones commoventes referret.

b Aduersiorum finem contra se accusatorem commemorat. Socrates, si uique more similitudo personarum aut termino ostendit simpliciter & modeste proponens ita agit ut illum futurum aduersarios improbitatis & scelus perspicuum quiriturum pietatis & publice uilitatis praetextum hoc uno elaboraret ut praeas suas cupiditates exsequere uideret. Ita primum caput est in Religione, Homines obediunt religionis nomine ad sua scelerata, ut bonos opprimant quoadmodum perspicuum est in persona Socratis inuoluit.

QUOD NAMA hoc noui est, Socrates, te relicto Lyci spatii, in hac Regis porticu nunc uerari? non enim tibi aliqua est lis apud Regem, ut mihi, s o c r. Non eam quidem Athenienses, Euthyphro, litera, sed accusationem uocant. e v t h. Quid ais? aliquis, ut uideatur, te accusat, non enim illud quidem statuerim, te alium accusare. s o. Neminē sanē accuso. e v. Tēne ergo alius? s o. Alius. E v. Quinam ille est? s o. Ne ipse quidē illum bene noui, Euthyphro. iuuenis enim quidam & incognitus mihi uideatur. cum autem (ut arbitror) Melitum uocant, est uerō gente Pitthenfis, si quem in animo habes Melitum Pitthensem, hirtis capillis, non ita promissa barba: at naso praeadunco. E v. Non subit, Socrates. Verūm equam aduersus te accusationem ille instituit? s o c. Equam rogas? haud ignobilis illam, mea quidem sententia, neq; hominis ignaui, iuuenē enim tantā rē perpexisse, haud certē parui & humilis ingenii est. Nam affirmat se nosse & qua ratione iuuenis corrumpatur, & quinam illi sint qui eam corrumpant. Sapiens quippe uideatur, meaque inscitia animaduersa, quasi suos ego aequales corrumperem, prodit me accusaturus apud ipsam ciuitatem, tantquam apud matrem: atque adeo, opinor, Reipublice administrandae rationem ab eo quod consentaneum est arcessit primordio. Consentaneum enim est primam de ipsi iuuenibus curam suscipere, ut quamoptimi euadant: quemadmodum decet agricolam nouellarum plantarum primam curam gerere, tum uerō de ceteris curandis rationes inire. Et certē, Meliti hoc

ΠΙΝΕΩΤΕΡΟΝ ὁ Σώκρατες γέροντι, ἔτι σὺ γὰρ ἐν Λυκαίῳ καταλιπόντι διαγίγασαι, σὺ γὰρ δὲ νῦν διαγίγασαι, ἀεὶ τὴν ὁ βασιλέως σοῦ αἰσῶ γὰρ πῦρ καὶ σὺ δίκην πῖς ὄσα τυχερὰ καὶ τῶ βασιλέα, ὡς ἀρ' ἐμοί. s o. Οὐκὶ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι γὰρ ὁ Εὐθύφρων, δίκην αὐτῷ καλοῦσιν, ἀλλὰ γὰρ φιλῶ. e v. Τί φησὶ γὰρ φησὶ τις, ὡς ἔοικε, γέροντι πῖαι. s o. Οὐ γὰρ ἐν. e v. Ἀλλὰ σε ἀλλος, s o. Πῖαι γὰρ. e v. Τίς ἄλλος, s o. Οὐδ' αὐτὸς πῖαι τῶ γὰρ ἄσκα, ὁ Εὐθύφρων, τ' ἀδρα. νέος γὰρ ἴσμαι φαινεταὶ καὶ ἀγῶς, ὁνομαζοῦσι ῥητοὶ αὐτῶν, (ὡς ἐγὼ μὲν) Μέλiton. ἐστὶ δὲ ἄμω Πιτθῆσι: εἰ δὲ ἐν νῦν ἔχῃς Πιτθῆα Μέλiton, ὅς τετλωτέρος γὰρ ἔστι πῖαι βῆλον, ἔτι γέροντι δέ. e v. Οὐκ ἐμοὶ ὁ Σώκρατες, ἀλλὰ δὲ πῖαι γὰρ φιλῶ σε γέροντι πῖαι, s o. Ἡ βίαια: σὺ δὲ ἀγῶν, ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ δὲ γὰρ, νέον ὄντα, ποσῶν κατ' ἄμα ἐννομεῖν, καὶ φιλῶν ἔστιν. ἐκεῖνος γὰρ, ὡς φησιν, οἶδε πῖαι τῶν οἱ νέοι Διαφθίροι, καὶ πῖαι οἱ Διαφθίροντες αὐτοῖς. καὶ καθὼς βῆλον σφῶς πῖαι ἔστι καὶ τ' ἐμῶν ἀμαθῶν καὶ βῆλον, ὡς Διαφθίροντες τοῖς ἡλικιωτέροις αὐτοῖς ἔργα καὶ κερτῶν μου, ὡς ἀρ' ἔσσει μῖαι, καὶ τῶν πῖαι καὶ φαινεταὶ μοι τῶν πολλοῦ μόνος ἀρχαῶν ὄρθῶς, ὄρθῶς γὰρ ἔστι τῶν νέων κατ' ἄμα ἐννομεῖν, ὅπως ἔσσειται ὅτι αἰετοῖ, ὡς ἀρ' ἔσσειται ἀγῶν, τῶν νέων φησὶ εἰκὸς κατ' ἄμα ἐννομεῖν, καὶ δὲ ὅτι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων καὶ δὲ καὶ Μέλiton ἴσως κατ' ἄμα ῥῶν

From: <https://archive.org/details/platonisoperaqua01plat>



This work is licensed by the University of Oxford under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 2.0 UK: England & Wales Licence