

41. S states that each skill/craft has a distinctive effect. What examples does he give?
42. Who benefits from the exercise of a skill or craft? What does this prove about the aim of a rule or craft?
43. If ruling justly does not make the doer better off, why would anyone do it?
44. Thrasymachos then argues that injustice is more powerful / profitable than justice. In what way is injustice a skill according to Thrasymachos?
45. According to Socrates, who does the just person want to get the better of? How does this differ from the unjust person?
46. What are the examples that Socrates uses to show that a knowledgeable person always observes some rules?
47. What can we infer from this about which kind of person the unjust person resembles?
48. What is Socrates' argument to show that the unjust are not more powerful?
49. What effect does injustice have, according to Socrates?
50. Socrates says that all things have a function/purpose and an excellence/virtue. What exactly does this mean? What are some of the examples Socrates gives to show this?
51. What is the function of our spirits/souls? What is the virtue/excellence of the soul?
52. Who, according to Socrates, is happy?
53. In the discussion with Glaucon and Adeimantus, it is stated that there are three classes / categories of good things. What are these three classes?
54. According to most people, in which class do we put justice? In which class does Socrates put justice?
55. According to Glaucon, what is justice?
56. Why do we aim at this 'middle point'?
57. How is justice a compromise? On this view, why are people just?
58. How does Glaucon show that people are just only unwillingly?
59. What is the story of Gyges ring? What does Glaucon think this proves?
60. Glaucon says: Suppose we compare the two lives in themselves: i.e., compare the perfectly unjust life and the perfectly just. What consequences would we expect to see?
61. (According to Glaucon) What reasons do our parents give when they say that we should be good (when we are children)?
62. What do poets (i.e., intellectuals) say about justice?
63. Should a person appear to be just, but be unjust? Why?