If the charges are true, they are huge offences against the city of Athens (both are to do with the city and the relationship between the city and the gods)

○ There is a serious risk
○ Matters hugely to any city that the next generation of citizens is brought up in the right way, with the right values etc
○ Under the surface of these religious charges, what Socrates is doing is striking right at the heart of Athens → he is therefore a public enemy
    ■ How does Xenophon change the presentation of Socrates by examining his relationship with the city?
○ He was condemned but he was not the victim

Xenophon’s Apology - Questions:
• Why didn’t Socrates mind being put on trial?
  ○ God already has death of the cards
  ○ He sees himself getting super old and thinks that he will decline physically → therefore it would be better to die now → the good life is not this kind of life, therefore he should accept his breaking point
    ■ Xenophon could be raising a question about what makes a happy life?
  ○ Why didn’t he try harder?
    ■ He thinks he did nothing wrong and therefore he doesn’t want to make it a bigger deal than what it is now
  ○ Socrates already had a sign from the divine - the daimonion intervened - when Socrates was preparing his defense, the voice intervened and told him not to prepare the defense the Socrates
    ■ Question: Why did the daimonion say this?
      ● Socrates therefore rationalises what is about to happen
  ○ ‘Megalogoria’ → speaking big (Gr.) → reference to Socrates’ speech and choice of language
    ■ When Socrates spoke in court he alienated the jury by speaking big (‘lofty’ language) → said very proud things about himself
• What does Xenophon emphasise in his response to the religious charge?
  ○ Return to the ‘daimon’ in conversation about the divine
  ○ Claim of superior insight through the reference to his messages coming from the divine (daimon) rather than birds, thunder etc → though this is accessible to other people
  ○ Quite heavy emphasis on proof → claim to intellectual authority
• What does Xenophon emphasise in his response to the charge of corrupting the young?
  ○ Empirical claim → calls his opponents to look at the actual evidence, where you can’t find any signs of corruption
  ○ Makes a reference to himself → Socrates presents himself as perfect and pure
    ■ ‘Totally self sufficient’ - when everything is going wrong, he is not impacted by it because that is the kind of life he lives anyway; Socrates needs very little in general
    ■ Socrates is a moral and intellectual paragon