

- 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 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 speech
 - 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