This new edition of The Trial and Death of Socrates includes the four Platonic dialogues Euthyphro, Apology, Crito, and...
Socrates (c. 470 - 399 BC) was a classical Greek philosopher credited as one of the founders of Western philosophy, and as a major figure in the Golden Age of Athens. Socrates, Plato, and the dialogues are perhaps the most widely studied works of ancient Greek philosophy. The dialogues of Plato cover a variety of subjects, including politics, mathematics, rhetoric, logic, and, naturally, philosophy. Plato's dialogues were and still are used to teach a wide range of subjects, including politics, mathematics, rhetoric, logic, and, naturally, philosophy. Plato's Euthyphro and the Earlier Theory of Forms This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and is offered under the Internet Archive's Terms of Use (http://archive.org/terms_of_use).
The Trial and Death of Socrates

Plato's Euthyrphro, Apology, and Crito portray Socrates' words and deeds during his trial for impiety. In fact, it's a defensive speech of Socrates that he said in a court. 

The Apology

Socrates stands trial for impiety and is convicted of the charge. As he is being led away to prison, Socrates speaks to Crito about the happiness that he associates with the form of life he leads. 

The Crito

In the Crito, Plato would like to give the account of Socrates' release and his return to prison. 

The Death of Socrates

In the final work of Plato, The Death of Socrates, Thrasymachelus and Charmides argue the case of treatises of death, and Socrates and Crito talk about the death and discuss the necessity of death.