

1. What does Meno accuse Socrates of at the start of the reading? How does Socrates interpret this criticism? Meno accuses Socrates of being able to have the power to make smaller topics appear bigger than what they truly are. Some people take this in offense and can be looked at in a bad way which Socrates thinks Meno is doing. So, Socrates clears the air and lets Meno know that all he is doing when he makes the topic too dramatic is trying to grasp the true meaning of the topic and really get to understand it.

2. Explain the paradox/problem (the "Learner's Paradox") that Meno and Socrates talk about on the second page, concerning enquiry and learning and interpreting what we know.

The problem they talk about is something that is self-explanatory which is if someone discovers a new hobby or technique that once they learn it that they know everything and they have nothing else to conquer in that area.

3. Explain Plato's theory of innate knowledge, and how Socrates's conversation with Meno's servant boy is an attempt to demonstrate its truth.

They knew that with past experiences with certain topics that everyone will be able to recall those certain actions if they had completed them in the past. They tried this with servant boy by asking him math questions that he answered them correctly and finding out he did know those formulas from the past proved their theory.

Aristotle, "Demonstrative Knowledge", pp. 18-21:

1. In your own words, explain the deductive aspect of Aristotle's view of how we gain knowledge. What is a syllogism? What is a demonstration?

We gain knowledge through our brain which shows us a general knowledge of whatever we knew prior and then helps you to understand the concept more with logic.

2. What point does Aristotle make about how deduction by itself doesn't lead to truth about the world?

Aristotle said that deduction is basically reasoning that was used off logic. But he then says it doesn't not give the truth about the world and specifics but does give a general picture on certain topics.

3. Present in your own words the inductive process of gaining knowledge according to Aristotle, including the role of the senses, memory and generalization.

Aristotle said our brain is a part of our senses and to gain knowledge it all starts with senses. It automatically goes into our memory where we can refer to it whenever needed and helps draw conclusions and picture of the truth of the world.

