

## Reading Question week 1

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### Plato, "Innate Knowledge" (*Meno*) – pp. 3-12

1. What does Meno accuse Socrates of at the start of the reading? How does Socrates interpret this criticism?

Meno starts the reading by accusing Socrates of being a Torpedo Fish. Socrates reacts by explaining what is a torpedo and how the torpedo attacks and we said at the final of his comparative "I know not what virtue is, and you seem to be the same in this case, although you did once perhaps know before you touch me. However, I have no objection to joining you in the inquiry.

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

The paradox problem is about virtue and when Socrates explains the history of the priests that have been studied about that and gives a theory about the souls that recollect the memories from previous lives that were exposed to experiment with this life.

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.

The theory that Plato had about knowledge is that you need to understand the concepts of it in terms of eternal, innate, and universal to understand and recollect this knowledge

**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?

Aristoteles' important fact in how he describes gaining knowledge is that knowledge is superior in his opinion so I think that's very on point to describe the way to obtain knowledge because sometimes we are so closed about our opinion and we think we know something until the knowledge of what comes through.

Aristotle's Syllogism is about three important components: the first one is analytics which must proceed with the premise, the second is that the premise should follow the conclusion and the last one is the conclusion.

The demonstration is similar to Syllogism because they follow the premise that is known to be true and show by evidence why it's true and gives information that supports that.

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

When he refers to the deduction it said that is something that can't be shown scientifically unless the premises are primary and intermediate. To do all that depends on the premises that have to be true to cause the conclusion to be accurate and produce knowledge

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

Well, it's kind of interesting because Aristotle seems in general that to gain the knowledge you have to experiment and in certain ways, it's true because when you put yourself as an example at least talking by myself I have been learning a lot of experimental things and sometimes not the first time I memorize the thinks if have to happen many times and then I memorize and start to have a perfect way and gain knowledge also the society make u generalize a lot of things without even experiment by yourself and until you experiment you can know if that generalization it's true or it's false and that when you gain knowledge.