

Sage Sumpter

PHI 101

Louis Sanchez

3/8/2023

Plato, "Morality and Happiness" – pp. 487-492

1. According to Socrates, there are three different ways we think things are good. The first is good in itself, like happiness or knowledge. The other is favorable to its effects, such as health leading to longevity or money leading to comfort. The third is because of self-interest and its consequences, for example, justice has intrinsic value and makes society work well.
2. The story "The Ring of Gyges" is about a shepherd who finds a ring that makes him invisible. Since he got the power, he was able to do anything without being scared of being caught or punished. Glaucon used this story to argue that people are afraid of being punished for their crimes. He said that if people are able to do whatever they want without consequence, then their actions are not justified. Glaucon is trying to say that justice is useful because of its consequences, not because it is good.
3. Glaucon and Ademantus believed that the best life for a person was a life that involved honor, wealth and power, without any fear of punishment for injustice. They felt that the seeking out justice is a means to an end, not an end in itself. They believed that a person who can do wrong without being scared about being punished will be much happier than someone who always does right the right thing.

Aristotle, "Ethical Virtue" – pp. 492-495

1. According to Aristotle, true happiness is not being without pleasure or pain, but it is a place of growing where people can live out their potential and live good lives. This happiness is not a feeling that is temporary, but it is a long-term state that is gained through good behavior and morals.
2. Aristotle said the human function is to reason and to think. He believed that humans are able to think rationally, which separates us from other animals. According to Aristotle, people should use reason to guide their actions and decisions and lead good lives.
3. When Aristotle said that virtue is a disposition, he meant that it was not just a temporary feeling or ability, but a place in someone's mind that became a habit in a person's way of behaving. Virtue is something that grows through practice and repetition and is implemented in a person's character.
4. According to Aristotle, we get virtue through practice and habits. Virtue is not something that can be taught or learned only in theory, but it has to be practiced through repeated actions. Over time, these actions become habits and acts of kindness become second nature.
5. Aristotle thought of virtue as the balance between two extremes. Virtue does not mean avoiding all extremes but finding the right balance between them. For example, courage is a virtue between two extremes, being cowardly and being reckless. A person being courageous is not someone who never feels fear, but the one who is brave regardless of being scared or not. If

a person finds the right balance, they are able to live a life with good morals and gain a sense of well-being.