
Apology By Plato Translated By Benjamin Jowett

THE CONTEXT OF PLATO'S APOLOGY Downloaded from everybodystreet.com
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INTRODUCTION: A TIMELESS DEFENSE OF PHILOSOPHY

The trial of Socrates, as immortalized in Plato's *Apology*, remains one of the most powerful and provocative texts in Western philosophy. In this work, Plato presents his teacher's defense speech against charges of impiety and corrupting the youth of Athens. While numerous translations of the *Apology* exist, few have achieved the enduring resonance and literary grace of the version crafted by the renowned classical scholar **Benjamin Jowett**. His rendering of **Apology By Plato Translated By Benjamin Jowett** has become a standard reference for students, scholars, and general readers alike. Jowett's translation not only captures the philosophical depth of the original Greek but also presents it in a flowing, Victorian-era English that remains accessible and moving. This article explores the significance of Jowett's translation, the historical context of the *Apology*, and why this particular edition continues to be a vital resource for understanding Socratic thought.

To appreciate the translation by Benjamin Jowett, one must first understand the work itself. The *Apology* (from the Greek "apologia," meaning a defense speech) recounts Socrates' trial in 399 BCE. At age 70, Socrates faced accusers Meletus, Anytus, and Lycon. The charges were twofold: refusing to recognize the gods of the state, introducing new divinities, and corrupting the young men of Athens. Socrates did not plead for mercy; instead, he delivered a robust philosophical defense that challenged the very foundations of Athenian democracy and morality.

The dialogue is one of the few surviving accounts of Socrates' life and teachings, since he himself wrote nothing. Plato, his most famous student, composed the *Apology* likely within a few years of the trial. It is not a verbatim transcript but a dramatic recreation. Nevertheless, it is widely regarded as a faithful representation of Socrates' character and arguments.

Why Jowett's Translation

Stands Out

Benjamin Jowett (1817–1893) was Master of Balliol College, Oxford, and a towering figure in Victorian classical education. His translations of Plato's complete works, first published between 1871 and 1892, set a new standard for accessibility and literary quality. Jowett approached translation with a philosophy: he aimed to produce a version that read as if Plato himself were writing in contemporary English. He avoided strict literalism, instead seeking to convey the spirit and rhetorical force of the original.

For the *Apology*, this meant capturing the sharp irony, the subtle humor, and the unyielding integrity of Socrates' voice. Jowett's translation is often praised for its clarity and rhythm, making even the most challenging philosophical passages feel natural. When readers encounter **Apology By Plato Translated By Benjamin Jowett**, they experience a text that bridges the ancient world and modern sensibility without sacrificing depth.

KEY THEMES IN THE APOLOGY AS RENDERED BY JOWETT

The Socratic Method and

Unpopular Truths

One of the most striking elements of the *Apology* is Socrates' relentless cross-examination of his accusers and the Athenian jury. Jowett's translation preserves the dialectical style, allowing readers to feel the tension in the courtroom. Socrates famously claims that the "unexamined life is not worth living"—a line that Jowett renders with memorable directness. The translation maintains the philosophical challenge: Socrates does not merely defend himself; he indicts the jury for their complacency and love of reputation over truth.

Piety, Wisdom, and Obedience to the Divine

Another central theme is Socrates' conception of piety. He repeatedly claims to be guided by a divine "sign" (daimonion), a voice that warns him against certain actions. Jowett's translation handles these passages delicately, making clear Socrates' refusal to abandon his philosophical mission even in the face of death. The translator's choice of words (such as "the god" for the Greek "ho theos") helps modern readers grasp the religious dimension of the trial without imposing anachronistic monotheism.

Death as a Blessing or Nothingness

In the final sections, Socrates considers the nature of death. He argues that death is either a state of nothingness and dreamless sleep, or a migration to another world where he can converse with great heroes. Jowett's translation presents both possibilities with equal conviction, capturing the serene rationality with which Socrates faces his sentence. Phrases like "the hour of departure has arrived, and we go our ways—I to die, and you to live. Which is better God only knows" have become iconic, and Jowett's phrasing contributes to their enduring power.

BENJAMIN JOWETT'S TRANSLATION PHILOSOPHY

Jowett was not merely a translator but an interpreter. In his introductions and notes (which accompany many editions of **Apology By Plato Translated By Benjamin Jowett**), he explains his approach. He believed that a translation should be a "reproduction" of the original, not a "copy." This allowed him to adjust word order, simplify complex clauses, and even modernize some references while staying true to the core argument. Critics sometimes point out that Jowett's Victorian sensibilities softened some of the harsher aspects of Socratic irony. Yet for generations of readers, this translation opened the door to Plato's thought. Its influence can be seen in countless later translations, each building on Jowett's foundational work.

The Role of the Translator in Classical Studies

Jowett's work on the *Apology* also raises questions about the role of the translator as a mediator of culture. When you read **Apology By Plato Translated By Benjamin Jowett**, you are receiving a text that was shaped not only by Plato but by the intellectual climate of Oxford in the late 19th century. Jowett sought to reconcile Platonic philosophy with Christian ethics, and his translation sometimes emphasizes moral and spiritual elements. This is not a flaw but a dimension of the text's history. Understanding that context enriches the reading experience and reminds us that every translation is an interpretation.

HOW JOWETT'S TRANSLATION COMPARES TO MODERN VERSIONS

Archaic Charm vs. Contemporary Accessibility

Modern translations of the *Apology* by scholars like G.M.A. Grube, Hugh Tredennick, or C.D.C. Reeve aim for more literal accuracy and up-to-date language. They avoid Jowett's occasional use of "thee" and "thou" and his sometimes elaborate sentence structures. However, many readers still prefer Jowett's version for

its literary merit. His translation of Socrates' address to the jury ("Men of Athens") carries a formal gravity that some modern alternatives lack. The choice between Jowett and modern translations often boils down to purpose: for scholarly analysis, a modern version might be preferable; for a powerful reading experience, Jowett remains unmatched.

Where Jowett's Translation Excels

One area where Jowett's translation of the *Apology* excels is in its portrayal of Socrates' character. The reader can almost hear the voice of a wise, stubborn, and ironic old man who refuses to flatter the crowd. The translation of Socrates' famous statement, "I am the gadfly which God has given the state," perfectly captures the self-awareness and stubbornness. In contrast, some modern versions dilute the metaphor or explain it too plainly. Jowett's ability to retain rhetorical power while maintaining clarity is his greatest gift.

THE ENDURING LEGACY OF JOWETT'S APOLOGY

More than a century after its publication, **Apology By Plato Translated By Benjamin Jowett** remains widely reprinted, available in public domain editions, and used in college courses. Its persistence reflects the timelessness of the text and the quality of the translation. Despite advances in classical scholarship, no new translation has entirely supplanted Jowett. He

succeeded in creating a work that feels both authoritative and inviting. Many readers first encounter Socrates through Jowett's words, and that first encounter often sparks a lifelong engagement with philosophy.

Practical Uses for Students and Enthusiasts

Whether you are a high school student writing an essay on Socratic irony, a philosophy undergraduate studying ancient ethics, or a general reader exploring Western thought, Jowett's translation of the *Apology* is an excellent starting point. The text is rich with quotable passages and profound arguments about integrity, citizenship, and the pursuit of wisdom. By reading Jowett's version, you join a long tradition of learners who have pondered Socrates' defiance and ultimate sacrifice.

CONCLUSION: WHY THIS TRANSLATION ENDURES

Plato's *Apology* is a foundational document of Western philosophy—a dramatic depiction of a man who chose truth over life. Benjamin Jowett's translation elevates that drama with language that is both precise and poetic. For anyone seeking to understand the mind of Socrates, or to appreciate the art of translation, **Apology By Plato Translated By Benjamin Jowett** remains an essential text. It offers not only a window into ancient Athens but a mirror reflecting our own values and choices. In an age of rapid information and shifting standards,

Jowett's work reminds us that some truths are worth defending, unexamined life is not worth living, and a great translation can make a philosopher speak across millennia.