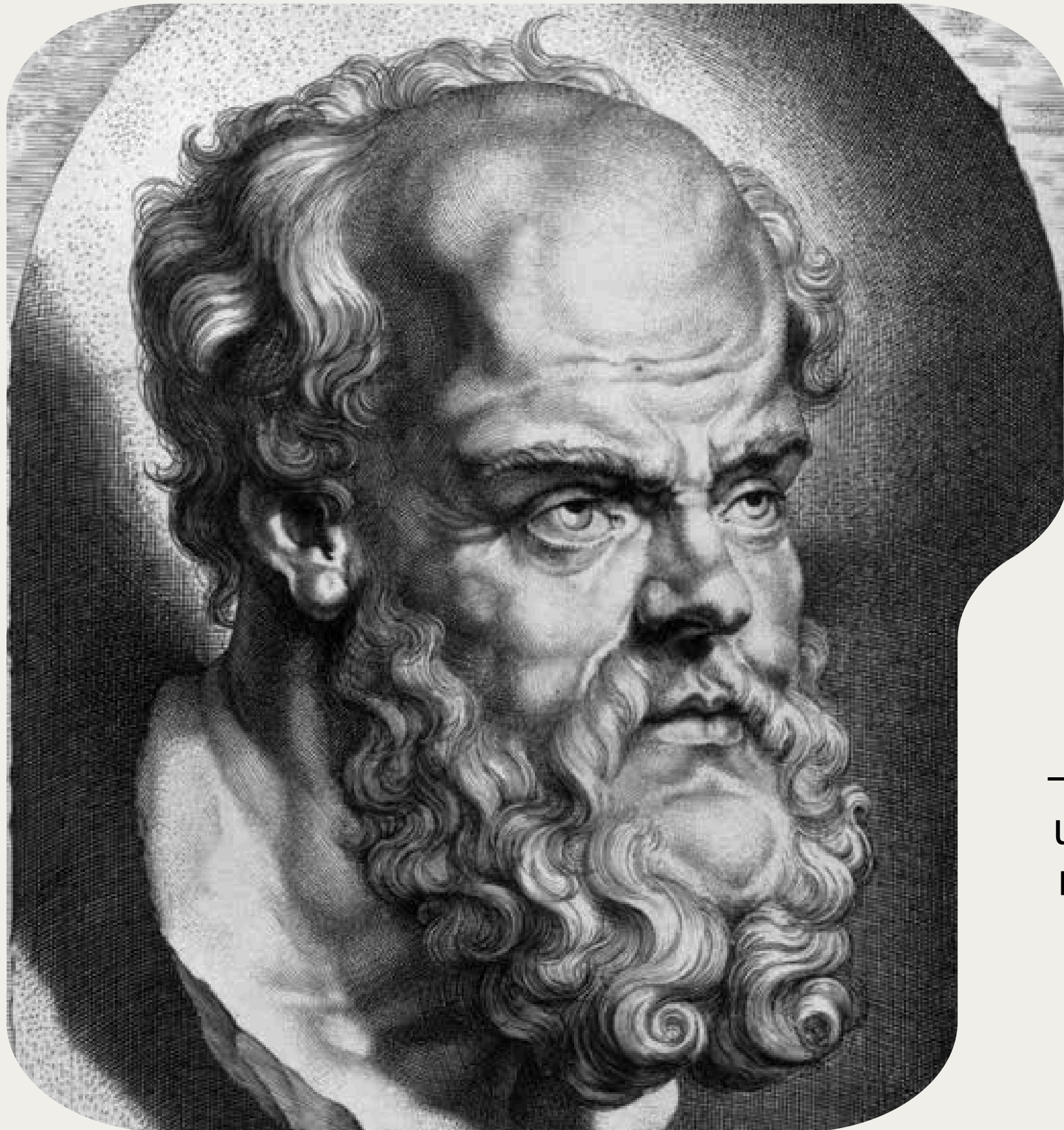


Social equality? *

it cannot exist

but what do Aristotle and Plato think about it?

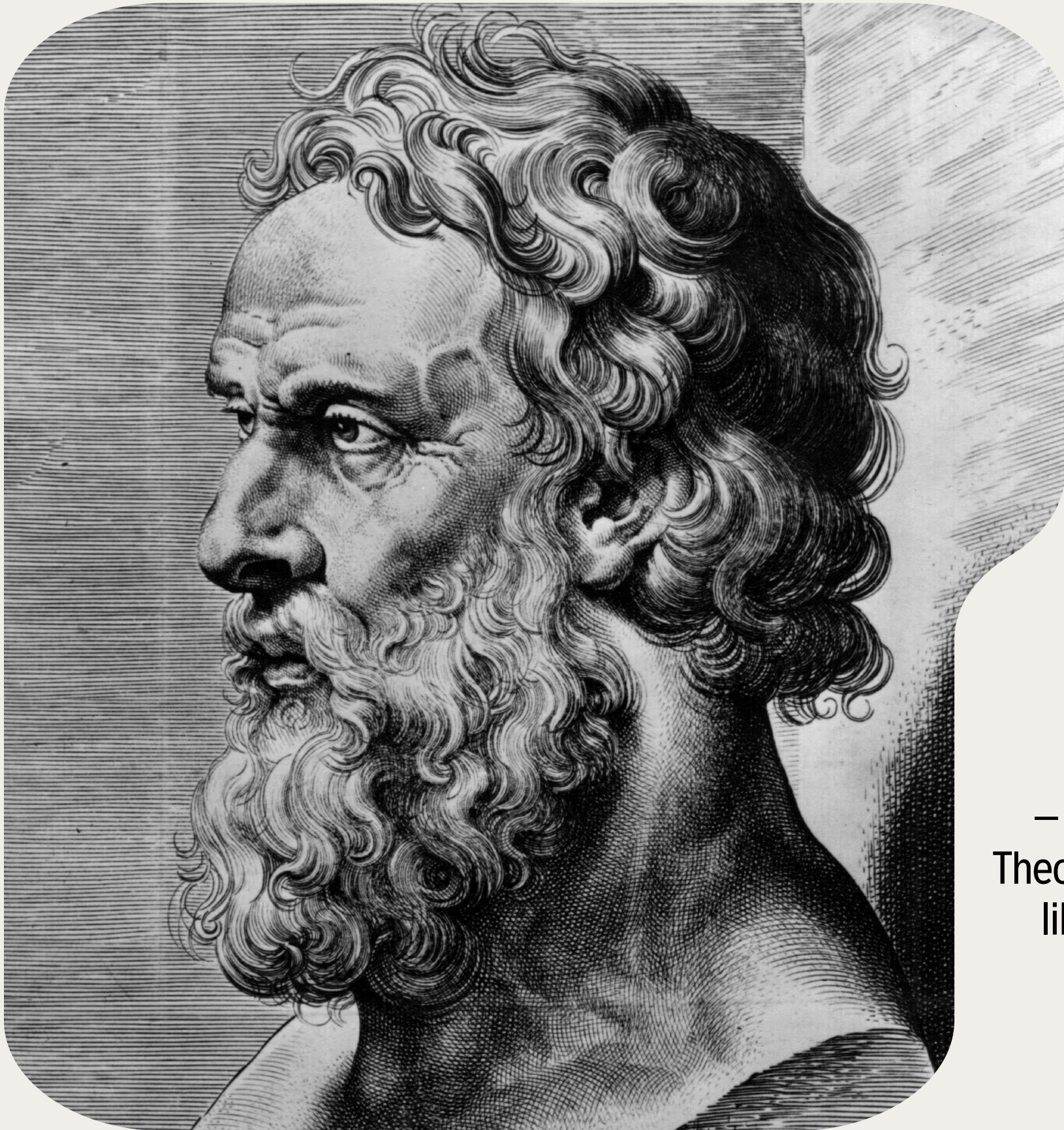


Socrates x

Background: Greek philosopher (469–399 BCE), teacher of Plato.

Key Idea: Socrates questioned everything, encouraging critical thinking.

— An Athenian philosopher, he focused on ethics and critical thinking. He used the Socratic method, questioning to stimulate reasoning. He wrote nothing; his ideas are known through Plato. He was sentenced to death for corrupting youth and impiety.



Plato x

Background: Greek philosopher (427–347 BCE), student of Socrates, teacher of Aristotle.

Key Idea: In *The Republic*, Plato describes a just society where individuals have different roles based on their abilities.

– Socrates' student, he founded the Academy in Athens. He believed in the Theory of Forms, where true reality exists beyond the physical world. His works, like *The Republic*, discuss justice, the ideal state, and philosopher-kings.

Aristotle x

Background: Greek philosopher (384–322 BCE), student of Plato, tutor of Alexander the Great.

Key Idea: In Politics, Aristotle argues that some people are naturally suited to rule while others are meant to follow.

— Plato's student, he emphasized empirical observation and logic. He wrote about politics, ethics, biology, and more. His work, like Nicomachean Ethics and Politics, shaped Western philosophy and science. He tutored Alexander the Great.



Social equality?

for real?

**Differences in talent,
ambition, and circumstances
create inequality.**

**Laws and institutions try to
promote fairness, but complete
equality remains difficult.**

Is it better to aim for fairness rather
than absolute equality?





Philosophers have debated social equality for centuries.

Plato and Aristotle suggest structured societies rather than total equality.



END
but...

The discussion continues: should we accept natural differences or strive for a more equal world?