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epistemology in the socratic paradox and its enemies roslyn weiss argues that the socratic paradoxes no one does wrong willingly virtue is knowledge and all the virtues are one are best understood as socrates way of combating sophistic views that no one is willingly just those who are just and temperate are ignorant fools and only some virtues the arguments in which socrates articulates versions of the socratic paradox must be examined with respect to their overall agonistic contexts the socratic paradox when it appears operates as a rhetorical weapon against a specific class of interlocutor enemies the sophists it suggests that socrates meant by virtue is knowledge that those men are virtuous who possess the art of intelligent living who know how to be virtuous or possess moral ability if he did mean this the major objection to the traditional interpretation is avoided for to speak of the meaning of socrates reflections in the phrase all i know is that i know nothing consisted of two paradoxical things firstly socrates doubted his own wisdom s superiority over other people s wisdom secondly he wanted but could not doubt the truth of the words of god

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