

1. 43a-b Why was Crito hesitant to wake Socrates up? What is Crito surprised about? What is Socrates' response?
2. 43c-44b What has Crito just learned that makes him so anxious? What does Socrates learn in his dream?

From 44b to 46b Crito tries to convince Socrates that he should escape and avoid the death penalty.

3. 44b-c What does Crito say will happen if Socrates dies? Crito seems concerned about his own _____
4. 44c-d What is it that Socrates and Crito disagree about with respect to what the majority can do to someone? Do you think Crito's concerns are reasonable? What is Socrates' view?
5. 44e-45a What is it that Crito thinks that Socrates may be worried about? Has Socrates been thinking about this, too?
6. 45b Crito also suspects that Socrates is worried about the _____ required to help him escape. How does Crito answer this concern? What are Crito's plans?
7. 45b-c From Crito's perspective, why shouldn't Socrates be concerned about living in exile somewhere else?
8. 45d Crito now tries a "guilt trip" on Socrates. Have you ever done this to someone else? Has anyone ever done it to you? Did it work? Why or why not? What are the three wrong things that Crito thinks Socrates is doing?
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
9. 45d What, in particular does Crito think may happen to Socrates' sons? As far as Crito is concerned, what would this say about Socrates' virtue?

10. 45e-46a Why does Crito feel ashamed? List the three specific reasons Crito gives.
 - a)
 - b)
 - c)
11. 46a Crito characterizes Socrates' actions as being _____ and _____. As far as Crito is concerned _____ is of the essence and Socrates needs to make a _____ immediately. Why does Crito think things are now so urgent?
12. 46b How does Socrates want to go about deciding whether he should escape or not? Does he want to change the way he's always approached important questions? Why might someone in Socrates' position think differently about things?
13. 46e-42a What is the view that Socrates says they had always agreed upon?
14. 47b-c What analogy does Socrates make with respect to paying attention to everyone's opinions?
15. 47d-e Socrates makes another analogy between benefit or harm done to the body and benefit or harms done to the _____.
16. 47e-48a For Socrates, the _____ is more valuable than the _____. What is it that harms and what is it that benefits the soul?
17. 48a If we shouldn't be concerned about that the "majority" of persons say, whose opinion should we care about?
18. Reconstruct Socrates' argument about listening to other people's opinions. What's the main conclusion? Make a list of the important ideas that Socrates states. Turn these into premises and sub-conclusions.
19. 48a Socrates contrasts two kinds of "life". What are they? He then equates what three descriptions of life?
20. 48c-d Socrates again considers Crito's suggestion that he escape. Upon what criterion does Socrates want to base the decision? In other words, what's Socrates' "bottom line"?
21. 48e-49a Socrates tells Crito to stop doing what? A dynamic of their conversation has changed completely. What is happening now? (Compare 46a)
22. 49b-49e Reconstruct the argument about doing wrong. What is the main conclusion? Make a list of the important ideas that Socrates states. Turn these into premises and sub-conclusions.

Note carefully that in what follows Socrates imagines hearing the Laws of Athens presenting their arguments.

23. 50a-b. The Laws think that in escaping from jail, Socrates will do what thing? What is the legal issue Socrates raises?
24. 50c-51c. What position might Socrates state to the Laws? What is the response of the Laws? They Laws assume that there has been an agreement between Socrates and themselves. List the things the Laws mention. Write up what the such an agreement might have looked like.
25. 51c. Is Socrates obliged to do everything that the Laws ask him to do? What options does he have?
26. 51d-53a What proof do the Laws offer as evidence that Socrates has consented to the agreement? Carefully list the evidence the Laws offer. What three important claims do the Laws assert (51e-52a)?
27. 52a-54d. In the beginning of the dialogue, Crito lays a major guilt trip on Socrates. Now it is the Laws' turn. Restate their guilt trip.
28. From Socrates' point of view, at 54c the Laws make what he could only have considered a devastating claim. What is that claim and why (in light of 49d-e, and elsewhere in the Crito and the Apology) would this concern Socrates?
29. Now that you have examined the entire argument from the Laws, practice reconstructing their argument in Standard Argument Form.