THOUGHTAUDIO



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4	THE ALLEGORY OF THE CAVE
5	An Excerpt from Book VII of the Republic
6	
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18	Introduction
19	
20	Socrates is talking to a young follower of his named Glaucon, and is telling him
21	this fable to illustrate what it's like to be a philosopher a lover of wisdom
22	
23	And now, I said, let me show in a figure how far our nature is enlightened or
24	unenlightened:Behold! human beings living in a underground den, which has a mouth
25	open towards the light and reaching all along the den; here they have been from their
26	childhood, and have their legs and necks chained so that they cannot move, and can only
27	see before them, being prevented by the chains from turning round their heads. Above
28	and behind them a fire is blazing at a distance, and between the fire and the prisoners
29	there is a raised way; and you will see, if you look, a low wall built along the way, like
30	the screen which marionette players have in front of them, over which they show the
31	puppets.
32	
33	I see.
34	
35	And do you see, I said, men passing along the wall carrying all sorts of vessels, and
36	statues and figures of animals made of wood and stone and various materials, which
37	appear over the wall? Some of them are talking, others silent.
38	
39	You have shown me a strange image, and they are strange prisoners.
40	
41	Like ourselves, I replied; and they see only their own shadows, or the shadows of one
42	another, which the fire throws on the opposite wall of the cave?
13	

44	True, how could they see anything but the shadows if they were never allowed
45	to move their heads?
46	
47	And of the objects which are being carried in like manner they would only see the
48	shadows?
49	
50	Yes.
51	
52	And if they were able to converse with one another, would they not suppose that they
53	were naming what was actually before them?
54	
55	Very true.
56	
57	And suppose further that the prison had an echo which came from the other side, would
58	they not be sure to fancy when one of the passers-by spoke that the voice which they
59	heard came from the passing shadow?
60	
61	No question.
62	
63	To them, I said, the truth would be literally nothing but the shadows of the images.
64	
65	That is certain.
66	
67	And now look again, and see what will naturally follow if the prisoners are released and
68	disabused of their error. At first, when any of them is liberated and compelled suddenly
69	to stand up and turn his neck round and walk and look towards the light, he will suffer
70	sharp pains; the glare will distress him, and he will be unable to see the realities of which

71	in his former state he had seen the shadows; and then conceive some one saying to him,
72	that what he saw before was an illusion, but that now, when he is approaching nearer to
73	being and his eye is turned towards more real existence, he has a clearer vision, -what
74	will be his reply? And you may further imagine that his instructor is pointing to the
75	objects as they pass and requiring him to name them, will he not be perplexed? Will he
76	not fancy that the shadows which he formerly saw are truer than the objects which are
77	now shown to him?
78	
79	Far truer.
80	
81	And if he is compelled to look straight at the light, will he not have a pain in his eyes
82	which will make him turn away to take and take in the objects of vision which he can see,
83	and which he will conceive to be in reality clearer than the things which are now being
84	shown to him?
85	
86	True.
87	
88	And suppose once more, that he is reluctantly dragged up a steep and rugged ascent, and
89	held fast until he 's forced into the presence of the sun himself, is he not likely to be
90	pained and irritated? When he approaches the light his eyes will be dazzled, and he will
91	not be able to see anything at all of what are now called realities.
92	
93	Not all in a moment.
94	
95	He will require to grow accustomed to the sight of the upper world. And first he will see
96	the shadows best, next the reflections of men and other objects in the water, and then the
97	objects themselves; then he will gaze upon the light of the moon and the stars and the

98	spangled heaven; and he will see the sky and the stars by night better than the sun or the
99	light of the sun by day?
100	
101	Certainly.
102	
103	Last of he will be able to see the sun, and not mere reflections of him in the water, but he
104	will see him in his own proper place, and not in another; and he will contemplate him as
105	he is.
106	
107	Certainly.
108	
109	He will then proceed to argue that this is he who gives the season and the years, and is the
110	guardian of all that is in the visible world, and in a certain way the cause of all things
111	which he and his fellows have been accustomed to behold?
112	
113	Certainly, he would first see the sun and then reason about him.
114	
115	And when he remembered his old habitation, and the wisdom of the den and his fellow-
116	prisoners, do you not suppose that he would felicitate himself on the change, and pity
117	them?
118	
119	Certainly he would.
120	
121	And if they were in the habit of conferring honors among themselves on those who were
122	quickest to observe the passing shadows and to remark which of them went before, and
123	which followed after, and which were together; and who were therefore best able to draw

124	conclusions as to the future, do you think that he would care for such honors and glories,
125	or envy the possessors of them? Would he not say with Homer,
126	
127	Better to be the poor servant of a poor master, and to
128	endure anything, rather than think as they do and live
129	after their manner?
130	
131	Yes, I think that he would rather suffer anything than entertain these false
132	notions and live in this miserable manner.
133	
134	Imagine once more, I said, such an one coming suddenly out of the sun to be replaced in
135	his old situation; would he not be certain to have his eyes full of darkness?
136	
137	To be sure.
138	
139	And if there were a contest, and he had to compete in measuring the shadows with the
140	prisoners who had never moved out of the den, while his sight was still weak, and before
141	his eyes had become steady (and the time which would be needed to acquire this new
142	habit of sight might be very considerable) would he not be ridiculous? Men would say of
143	him that up he went and down he came without his eyes; and that it was better not even to
144	think of ascending; and if any one tried to loose another and lead him up to the light, let
145	them only catch the offender, and they would put him to death.
146	
147	No question.
148	
149	

This entire allegory, I said, you may now append, dear Glaucon, to the previous
argument; the prison-house is the world of sight, the light of the fire is the sun, and you
will not misapprehend me if you interpret the journey upwards to be the ascent of the soul
into the intellectual world according to my poor belief, which, at your desire, I have
expressed whether rightly or wrongly God knows. But, whether true or false, my opinion
is that in the world of knowledge the idea of good appears last of all, and is seen only
with an effort; and, when seen, is also inferred to be the universal author of all things
beautiful and right, parent of light and of the lord of light in this visible world, and the
immediate source of reason and truth in the intellectual; and that this is the power upon
which he who would act rationally, either in public or private life must have his eye
fixed.
THE END

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