Catalog Description
This course compares theories of political ethics from ancient times to the present. Special attention is given to the topics of justice and virtue.

Course Overview and Objectives
This course is the first of two mutually-supporting but independent courses on normative political theory. In this course, we examine whether and how theories of personal and political ethics should be applied to the political activity of leaders and ordinary subjects. The other course addresses the legitimacy of government and the sources of individual rights.

The core objective of this course is for students to think critically about the values that influence their political views and behavior. The overlapping key questions that it prepares students to answer include:

A. Should we do the right thing in political life? Why or why not?
B. What is the distinction between right and wrong in politics, and how is that distinction intellectually justified?
C. What are the ethical duties of just citizens and just leaders?

This course meets face-to-face, with supplemental materials made available online through the Texas A&M-Central Texas Canvas Learning Management System [https://tamuct.instructure.com].

Learning Outcomes
Learning Outcome 1: By the end of the course, students should be able to compare prominent theorists’ answers to questions A-C (both as general statements and as concrete solutions to hypothetical or historical choices) and defend one answer for each as better than the alternatives, using evidence and arguments from and about the course readings.

1.1 -1.3 Able to identify the answers of assigned authors to A, B, and C, respectively.
1.4-1.6 Able to apply each assigned author’s answer to a concrete situation posing A, B, or C, respectively.
1.7 Able to draw on evidence and arguments throughout the course to demonstrate one of these to be better-supported than others.

Learning Outcome 2: By the end of the course, students should be prepared to apply critical thinking to normative questions.
2.1 Students should be able to construct arguments consisting of claims, accompanied by evidence, which warrants the claims.
2.2 Students should be able to distinguish normative and empirical claims and the types of evidence appropriate for each.

These learning outcomes are primarily reinforced by the readings (with worksheets to assess whether the student has in fact done the readings) and in-class participation. Both learning outcomes are also assessed using the course final exam.

**Required Readings**
The following books are required and available for purchase at the bookstore. You are under no obligation to purchase a textbook from a university-affiliated bookstore. The same textbook may also be available from an independent retailer, including an online retailer. If you purchase books elsewhere, be sure to get the proper edition and translation of each. Avoid electronic editions, which rarely offer the same page numbers and marginal notations, making them cumbersome to access during class.


All other required readings are on Canvas.

**Optional Commentaries and Extensions**
Most of the following books are on reserve at the TAMUCT Library on the first floor of Warrior Hall. Please limit yourself to one volume at a time. The e-books are available through WarriorCat on the TAMUCT library website – note that you will need your MyCT username and password to access these from home. While I don’t expect most students to do this extra reading, those who have the time will
find a great deal of insight and some really good discussion questions in these materials. Remember that each author has a different interpretation of the source material – one which often clashes with the views of other scholars. So read these as arguments rather than as “facts.”


**Technology Requirements**

This course will use the A&M-Central Texas Instructure Canvas learning management system. Logon to A&M-Central Texas Canvas [https://tamuct.instructure.com/] or access Canvas through the TAMUCT Online link in myCT [https://tamuct.onecampus.com/]. You will log in through our Microsoft portal.

Username: Your MyCT email address. Password: Your MyCT password

**Canvas Support**

Use the Canvas Help link, located at the bottom of the left-hand menu, for issues with Canvas. You can select “Chat with Canvas Support,” submit a support request through “Report a Problem,” or call the Canvas support line: 1-844-757-0953.

For issues related to course content and requirements, contact your instructor.

**Other Technology Support**

For log-in problems, students should contact Help Desk Central 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
Email: helpdesk@tamu.edu
Phone: (254) 519-5466
Web Chat: [http://hdc.tamu.edu]
Please let the support technician know you are an A&M-Central Texas student

Grading (90/80/70/60, rounded to the nearest percentile)
As a general rule, most of your out-of-class time devoted to this course should be spent reading the material and taking notes or writing questions about what you read. Political theory – essentially philosophy – isn’t casual reading material; you actually have to be engaged and careful as you work your way through the texts. Hence, your course participation and ability to integrate the readings on exams determine most of your grade in this course.

Academic Integrity Exercise: This consists of watching a brief lecture, taking a quiz, seeing where any mistakes on the quiz came from, and signing a statement. Once you successfully complete this exercise, you will no longer need to do so in future political science courses. If you have previously completed it for me, you do not need to do so for this course.

***Completing the Academic Integrity Exercise is a prerequisite to passing this course. It must be completed before you hand in the first worksheet or the deadline on the course schedule, whichever comes first.***

  o Rubric: You will automatically fail the course if you do not complete the Academic Integrity exercise.

Worksheets (20%). There are 12 worksheets. They will be collected each day before we begin class. While some worksheets have more questions than others, each worksheet is worth equal credit. The score on each worksheet is the percentage of questions which are correctly answered. This percentage is later applied to the number of points per worksheet to generate point totals. The primary purpose of these worksheets is to reward students for doing the reading before class. The class is so much better when everyone comes prepared.

Exams (40%). There will be two essay exams, each worth an equal number of points.
  • Each essay exam will consist of two questions, each of which is worth equal credit. Grading is primarily based upon your demonstrated knowledge of the material and ability to apply it to a new situation, rather than spelling/grammar issues.
  • The exams are both open-notes and open-book. You are free to use class handouts, your notes, and all of the assigned readings. You are not permitted to use other resources (such as online material) during the exam.
  • Content:
    o The first exam will focus on foundational theories of ethics and contain two essay questions. Authors to study include Plato, Kant, and Mill.
      ▪ The first question will ask you to compare two authors' answers to one of the three questions of political ethics listed on the first page of the syllabus.
• The second question will ask you to use the remaining author to address the ethics of a novel political situation (i.e. one not covered in the books or in class, requiring you to be able to apply the author to concrete problems).

  o The second exam will focus on the political philosophies of Machiavelli, Nietzsche, and Sen. It will otherwise be identical in structure to the first exam.

• It is generally best to write an outline first, then write your answer. For each major point on your outline, you should have support (perhaps an example from the text or even a short quotation).

• Exam grading rubric. Grading is primarily based upon your demonstrated knowledge of the material and your ability to apply it to a new situation, rather than spelling/grammar issues. Having said this, atrocious grammar can make it impossible for the reader to understand your argument.

### POLI 4340 Exam Grading Rubric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Thesis and Structure</th>
<th>Textual Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Answers the question and drives the rest of the essay</td>
<td>Each element of the argument is supported by textual evidence drawn from throughout the course (primarily specific references accompanying your interpretation of the referenced material, rather than direct quotes). No major source of evidence is ignored – counter-arguments are addressed and defeated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Answers the question, but some of the paper ignores it</td>
<td>Each element of the argument is supported by textual evidence from the course, but major sources of evidence (such as counter-arguments) are ignored. OR The evidence used is insufficient to support one or more of the claims in the paper. OR Much of the support consists of direct quotes without interpretation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Does not match up with every element of the question, or the essay is a set of arguments that proceed without logical order</td>
<td>The evidence, when taken as a whole, fails to support the paper’s thesis or to draw out the most important similarities and differences between the authors, with necessary steps in the argument being assumed instead of demonstrated. Much relevant evidence is omitted and irrelevant evidence may be present. Textual references lack specificity. Counter-arguments are ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Does not match up with most elements of the question; the essay is little more than a “data dump”</td>
<td>At least one major element of the essay’s argument has substantial evidence from the course that supports it. However, textual references are generally vague or irrelevant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Participation and Attendance (40%). A substantial portion of your grade is determined by your in-class participation. While there may be structured exercises from time to time, the bulk of the participation grade is determined by whether and to what extent you discuss the assigned readings for the day. I am looking for comments and questions that clarify, question, or challenge the theories offered by the authors. Feel free to challenge my statements as well.

- Daily grades:
  - You will receive 40% credit for attending a class and doing little else.
  - You will receive 80% credit for attending and making a reasonable comment (or participating in an in-class exercise when these are offered).
  - You will receive 120% credit for attending and making a particularly insightful observation or several reasonable comments.
  - If you are more than 5 minutes late for class or leave early without providing me with a legitimate excuse for that session ASAP, participation credit will be deducted in proportion to how much time you missed (10% for each 15 minutes), rounding up to the next 10%.

- Overall grade:
  - You are expected to average 100% per class period, except the first day and exam days.
  - The maximum participation grade is therefore 120% of 400 points = 480 points. This is a significant extra-credit opportunity.

- Tip: If you have trouble thinking of things to say in class (a common problem for shy students), write down discussion questions or objections while you are reading the material at home. Then you don’t have to worry about “blanking” in class because you can simply read off a question from your notes.

### Overall Course Rubric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Points</th>
<th>Percent of Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Exam 1</td>
<td>200 Points (100 for each question)</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exam 2</td>
<td>200 Points (100 for each question)</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation</td>
<td>400 Points (divided evenly into 12 sessions)</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worksheets</td>
<td>200 Points (divided evenly into 12 worksheets)</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic Integrity Exercise</td>
<td>* required to pass the course</td>
<td>0%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL POSSIBLE</strong></td>
<td><strong>1000 Points</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Thesis and Structure</th>
<th>Textual Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>The essay is devoid of structure</td>
<td>Little if any evidence from the course is used in the answer. It fails to demonstrate a grasp of what the author said, much less to interpret or critique that argument.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regrade Policies
I can make mistakes. Don’t be shy about checking everything twice. In order to prevent a last-minute search for points long after the original grading has been done, I have two policies for regrades or disputes over grades. Please remember the deadlines in each case. After this time, I am no longer confident that I will be able to remember enough to fairly regrade the material (i.e. using exactly the same standards as those applied to other students).

- Written Work: If you believe I have graded written work incorrectly, then you have up to one week to return the work to me along with a brief explanation or indication of the portion to be regraded.
- Participation: At the end of any class period, you may request to see your participation grade for that class. If you disagree with the grade, you need to explain your disagreement then, while the discussion is still fresh in everyone’s memory. I advise you to write down a few words each time you participate so that you might be able to jog my memory after class if you believe I missed your effort.

Absences, Late Work, and Incompletes
- Excused absences (unexcused ones earn zero credit for the session)
  - Excusing an Absence
    - Scheduled Absences: Students must inform the instructor prior to an absence. Send me an email stating the dates(s) you will be missing and the reason(s). You should also hand me a written note with this information in class. (Protect yourself! Don’t rely on my memory – hand me something written that I can keep in my files). Hand in your worksheet(s) and outline(s) (see below) before you leave.
    - Emergencies: Send me an email if possible. If all else fails, you or a friend may call my office and speak to me or my voicemail. There are very few situations in life that preclude making a phone call or having a friend do so; failure to contact the instructor prior to class will normally rule out any sort of make-up. The standard is “ASAP” – that is, as soon as a reasonable person would have been able to contact me. When you return, be sure to bring worksheets and outlines (see below) for any missed classes and to request any make-up in-class work. It is not the instructor’s duty to remind you. Make-up work often differs from the original and is offered at the instructor’s convenience.
  - Participation Grade: For each excused absence, hand in a 2-4 page outline of the major points in the reading, as detailed below. This will make up for the three hours of missed class time. It will also help you prepare for the exam, albeit not as well as participating and taking notes in class will. Notes may be handwritten or typed.  
    - If you turn in an outline for only some of the assigned reading, your maximum credit will be equal to the proportion of the reading that you have outlined, as estimated by the professor.
As for the notes you turn in, they should contain two elements. They are listed in order of importance: the first will get you up to 67% (depending on level of detail, given the reading); both the first and second together will get you 100%.
- An outline or other indented format, with main points (perhaps 4-10 words including a subject and verb -- they need not be grammatically-correct sentences, but must express a complete thought) followed by the supporting points offered by the author (same requirements)
- Textual references (typically not quotes) to index each point (page number or line number is required)

Abbreviations and symbols are acceptable but should be easy to decipher. Will you remember whether “comp.” means comprehensive, comprehend, or composition?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example of poor outlining</th>
<th>A better alternative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original position</td>
<td>Original position = reasoning behind veil of ignorance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary social goods</td>
<td>Primary Social goods = Rights, liberties, opportunities, income/wealth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Honor thy parents”</td>
<td>Reject “honor thy parents” as political power after majority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About social stigma</td>
<td>Social stigma can violate liberty if fired or forced to self-censor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social contract → give up rights</td>
<td>Social contract → law down natural rights, gain civil rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyges’ ring turned him invisible</td>
<td>Gyges’ Ring story: People would be unjust if no fear of consequences</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Late Worksheets: Late worksheets will not be accepted, except in the case of emergencies described above. If you must email me a worksheet to prove you have it done on time, then you need to bring a hard copy for me to grade the next class session.
- Grades of incomplete are not to be used when students simply fall behind. Instead, they are used when some event such as a hospitalization or deployment effectively takes the student out of the class after the drop deadline. By university policy, incompletes must be finished in the subsequent semester.

Academic Integrity

University Code of Academic Honesty: Texas A&M University - Central Texas values the integrity of the academic enterprise and strives for the highest standards of academic conduct. Texas A&M-Central Texas expects its students, faculty, and staff to support the adherence to high standards of personal and scholarly conduct to preserve the honor and integrity of the creative community. Academic integrity is defined as a commitment to honesty, trust, fairness, respect, and responsibility. Any deviation by students from this expectation may result in a failing grade for the assignment and potentially a failing grade for the course. Academic misconduct is any act that improperly affects a true and honest evaluation of a student’s academic performance and includes, but is not limited to, cheating on an examination or other academic work, plagiarism and improper citation of sources, using another student’s work, collusion, and the abuse of resource materials. All academic misconduct concerns will be reported to the university’s Office of Student Conduct. Ignorance of the university’s
standards and expectations is never an excuse to act with a lack of integrity. When in doubt on collaboration, citation, or any issue, please contact your instructor before taking a course of action.

For more information regarding the Student Conduct process, see [https://www.tamuct.edu/student-affairs/student-conduct.html].

If you know of potential honor violations by other students, you may submit a report, [https://cm.maxient.com/reportingform.php?TAMUCentralTexas&layout_id=0].

Specific guidelines for this course, which supplement and do not replace University policy:

- **Violations:** There are plenty of ways to cheat. Some common violations of academic integrity that I have observed while teaching this class at TAMUCT are
  - **Most Common Violation:** Receiving assistance or answers on any coursework from anyone other than the instructor. If you hand your work to someone else and they proceed to copy part or all of it, both of you will be deemed to have violated the policy. A single copied answer on a worksheet is sufficient to trigger the policy!
  - **Second Most Common Violation:** Using prohibited resources on exams. You are permitted to use your personally-prepared notes (i.e. not downloaded or copied ones), class handouts, the exam itself, and the required readings for the course. That is all. No online resources are to be used, so please print out online readings prior to the exam (having them in class during our discussion is also a plus, since then you can mark them for the exam).
    - You may study together for the exams, but each student needs to prepare his or her own notes as study progresses.
  - **Plagiarism (uncommon in this course):**
    - Use of direct quotes without quotation marks. Even if you are just using three- or four-word phrases, you need to surround them with quotation marks if you didn’t create them yourself. This is true even if you cite the source! Remember that changing a few words in a sentence does not transform a direct quote into a paraphrase; instead, it transforms one long direct quote into several shorter direct quotes with a word of your own between each. A true paraphrase is the expression of the cited source’s ideas in your own words.
    - Paraphrasing another person’s words without citing the source

- **Penalties:**
  - The normal penalty for a violation of academic integrity (whether or not it is specifically listed above) in any of my classes is a grade of zero for the work or a deduction of 20% (two letter grades) from your course grade, whichever is greater. The infraction will also be reported to the TAMUCT administration, who will take independent action with respect to the student.
  - The (a) outright purchase, download, or completion by others of an exam, or (b) second or subsequent violation of academic integrity (in this course or other courses) display such serious disregard for academic integrity that either one of them will result in course failure and the infraction will also be reported to the TAMUCT administration, who will take independent action with respect to the student.
Professors are Mandatory Reporters
Texas State Law S.B. 212 (Effective September 1, 2019) states that:

• “An employee of a postsecondary educational institution who, in the course and scope of employment, witnesses or receives information regarding the occurrence of an incident that the employee reasonably believes constitutes sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, or stalking and is alleged to have been committed by or against a person who was a student enrolled at or an employee of the institution at the time of the incident shall promptly report the incident to the institution's Title IX coordinator or deputy Title IX coordinator.”

• Further: “A person commits an offense if the person is required to make a report...and knowingly fails to make the report. ... A postsecondary educational institution shall terminate the employment of an employee whom the institution determines in accordance with the institution’s disciplinary procedure to have committed [such] an offense.”

Drop Policy
If you discover that you need to drop this class, you must complete a Drop Request Form [https://www.tamuct.edu/registrar/docs/Drop_Request_Form.pdf].

Professors cannot drop students; this is always the responsibility of the student. The Registrar’s Office will provide a deadline on the Academic Calendar for which the form must be completed, signed and returned. Once you return the signed form to the Registrar’s Office, you must go into Warrior Web and confirm that you are no longer enrolled. If you still show as enrolled, FOLLOW-UP with the Registrar’s Office immediately. You are to attend class until the procedure is complete to avoid penalty for absence. Should you miss the drop deadline or fail to follow the procedure, you will receive an F in the course, which may affect your financial aid and/or VA educational benefits.

Student Resources

• **Warrior Shield (Emergency Warning System for Texas A&M University-Central Texas)**
  o Warrior Shield is an emergency notification service that gives Texas A&M University-Central Texas the ability to communicate health and safety emergency information quickly via email, text message, and social media. All students are automatically enrolled in Warrior Shield through their myCT email account.
  o Connect to Warrior Shield by 911Cellular [https://portal.publicsafetycloud.net/Account/Login] to change where you receive your alerts or to opt out. By staying enrolled in Warrior Shield, university officials can quickly pass on safety-related information, regardless of your location.

• **University Library:** The University Library provides many services in support of research across campus and at a distance. We offer over 200 electronic databases containing approximately 250,000 eBooks and 82,000 journals, in addition to the 85,000 items in our print collection, which can be mailed to students who live more than 50 miles from campus. Research guides for each subject taught at Texas A&M-Central Texas are available through our website to help
students navigate these resources. On campus, the library offers technology including cameras, laptops, microphones, webcams, and digital sound recorders.

- Research assistance from a librarian is also available 24 hours a day through our online chat service, and at the reference desk when the library is open. Research sessions can be scheduled for more comprehensive assistance and may take place on Skype or in-person at the library. Assistance may cover many topics, including how to find articles in peer-reviewed journals, how to cite resources, and how to piece together research for written assignments.

- Our 27,000-square-foot facility on the Texas A&M-Central Texas main campus includes student lounges, private study rooms, group work spaces, computer labs, family areas suitable for all ages, and many other features. Services such as interlibrary loan, TexShare, binding, and laminating are available. The library frequently offers workshops, tours, readings, and other events. For more information, please visit our Library website [http://tamuct.libguides.com/index].

**Access & Inclusion:** At Texas A&M University-Central Texas, we value an inclusive learning environment where every student has an equal chance to succeed and has the right to a barrier-free education. The Office of Access and Inclusion is responsible for ensuring that students with a disability receive equal access to the university’s programs, services and activities. If you believe you have a disability requiring reasonable accommodations please contact the Office of Access and Inclusion in Warrior Hall 212; or call (254) 501-5836. Any information you provide is private and confidential and will be treated as such. For more information please visit our Access & Inclusion Canvas page (log-in required) [https://tamuct.instructure.com/courses/717]

- **Important information for Pregnant and/or Parenting Students:**
  - Texas A&M University-Central Texas supports students who are pregnant and/or parenting. In accordance with requirements of Title IX and related guidance from US Department of Education’s Office of Civil Rights, the Dean of Student Affairs’ Office can assist students who are pregnant and/or parenting in seeking accommodations related to pregnancy and/or parenting. Students should seek out assistance as early in the pregnancy as possible. For more information, please visit Student Affairs [https://www.tamuct.edu/student-affairs/index.html]. Students may also contact the institution’s Title IX Coordinator. If you would like to read more about these requirements and guidelines online, please visit the website [http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/docs/pregnancy.pdf].
  - Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972 prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex and gender—including pregnancy, parenting, and all related conditions. A&M-Central Texas is able to provide flexible and individualized reasonable accommodation to pregnant and parenting students. All pregnant and parenting students should contact the Associate Dean in the Division of Student Affairs at (254) 501-5909 to seek out assistance. Students may also contact the University’s Title IX Coordinator.
**Tutoring:** Tutoring is available to all Texas A&M-Central Texas students, both on-campus and online. Subjects tutored on campus include Accounting, Advanced Math, Biology, Finance, Statistics, Mathematics, and Study Skills. Tutors are available at the Tutoring Center located in Warrior Hall 111.

- If you have a question regarding tutor schedules, need to schedule a tutoring session, are interested in becoming a tutor, or have any other question, contact Academic Support Programs at (254) 519-5796, or by emailing Dr. DeEadra Albert-Green at deeadra.albertgreen@tamuct.edu.
- Chat live with a tutor 24/7 for almost any subject from on your computer! Tutor.com is an online tutoring platform that enables Texas A&M-Central Texas students to log in and receive online tutoring support at no additional cost. This tool provides tutoring in over 40 subject areas. Access Tutor.com through Canvas. Tutor.com tutoring will not offer writing support beginning August 1, 2019 but will continue to offer other tutoring support.

- **University Writing Center:** Located in Warrior Hall 416, the University Writing Center (UWC) at Texas A&M University–Central Texas (TAMUCT) is a free workspace open to all TAMUCT students from 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Monday thru Thursday with satellite hours in the University Library Monday thru Thursday from 6:00-9:00 p.m. This semester, the UWC is also offering online only hours from 12:00-3:00 p.m. on Saturdays.
  - Tutors are prepared to help writers of all levels and abilities at any stage of the writing process. While tutors will not write, edit, or grade papers, they will assist students in developing more effective composing practices. By providing a practice audience for students’ ideas and writing, our tutors highlight the ways in which they read and interpret students’ texts, offering guidance and support throughout the various stages of the writing process. In addition, students may work independently in the UWC by checking out a laptop that runs the Microsoft Office suite and connects to WIFI, or by consulting our resources on writing, including all of the relevant style guides. Whether you need help brainstorming ideas, organizing an essay, proofreading, understanding proper citation practices, or just want a quiet place to work, the UWC is here to help!
  - Students may arrange a one-to-one session with a trained and experienced writing tutor by visiting the UWC during normal operating hours (both half-hour and hour sessions are available) or by making an appointment via WCOnline [https://tamuct.mywconline.com/]. In addition, you can email Dr. Bruce Bowles Jr. at bruce.bowles@tamuct.edu if you have any questions about the UWC and/or need any assistance with scheduling.

**Amendments:** Not all exigencies can be foreseen. I reserve the right to amend the syllabus at any time. Any such amendment will be provided to the students in writing by uploading a revised syllabus to the course on Canvas.
# Course Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Assigned Readings (<strong>Boldfaced</strong> ones are required, while <em>italicized</em> ones are recommended)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aug 28</td>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sayers, Chapters 3-9  
Dorter, Chapters 2-5  
Pappas, Chapters 4-6 |
| Sept 11 | Skepticism, Knowledge, and Degeneration | **Plato, The Republic, Books V-IX**  
Sayers, Chapters 10-12  
Dorter, Chapters 6, 8  
Pappas, Chapters 7-8 |
| Sept 18 | Virtue Ethics | **Aristotle, Nicomachean Ethics and Politics, Excerpts (Canvas)**  
Shields, Chapters 6-7  
Miller, Chapters 2, 7 |
| Sept 25 | Deontic Ethics | **Kant, Grounding for the Metaphysics of Morals and “Letter on a Supposed Right to Lie” (pp. 1-67)**  
Johnson, “Good Will and Moral Worth” in *The Blackwell Guide to Kant’s Ethics*  
Kerstein, “Deriving the Supreme Moral Principle From Common Moral Ideas” in *The Blackwell Guide to Kant’s Ethics*  
*Sandel, Chapter 5*  
**Kant, Excerpt from Metaphysics of Morals (Canvas)**  
*Wood, “The Final Form of Kant’s Practical Philosophy” in Kant’s Metaphysics of Morals: Interpretive Essays* |
*Murphy, “Kant on Theory and Practice” (Canvas)*  
*Kant, “What is Enlightenment?” (Canvas)*  
*Fleischacker, “The Official Story” (Canvas)*  
*Kant, “Toward Perpetual Peace” (Canvas)*  
*Easley, “The Textual Hooks of Interpretations” (Canvas)* |
| Oct 9   | Utilitarianism | **Mill, Utilitarianism (from On Liberty, Utilitarianism, and Other Essays), all (pp. 115-177)**  
Crisp, Chapters 4-5 and 7  
Skorupski (1996), Chapter 2  
*Sandel, Chapter 2*  
**Mill, Excerpts on Political Ethics (Canvas)** |
<p>| Oct 16  | Exam I | <strong>Review Plato, Kant, and Mill</strong> |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Assigned Readings (Boldfaced ones are required, while italicized ones are recommended)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Oct 23  | The Challenge of Political Practice | **Machiavelli**, *The Prince*, all (pp. 5-80)  
**Machiavelli**, Excerpts from Machiavelli’s Post-Prince Writings (Canvas)  
*Mendus, Chapter 4 (Canvas)*  
*Paul de Alvarez, All*  
*Rudowski, Chapters 6-10* |
| Oct 30  | Has the Emperor any Clothes? A Critique of Philosophy and Ethics | **Nietzsche**, “Seventy-five Aphorisms:” 381 (pp.176-178)  
**Nietzsche, Beyond Good and Evil: Preface and Parts 1-3**  
*Lampert, Introduction, Preface, and Chapters 1-2*  
**Nietzsche, Genealogy of Morals (all)**  
*Ansell-Pearson, Chapter 6*  
**Nietzsche, “Seventy-five Aphorisms:” 317, 322 and 323 (p. 165)* |
| Nov 6   | Egoism and Objectivity | **Nietzsche, Beyond Good and Evil: Parts 4-6**  
*Lampert, Chapters 3-6*  
**Nietzsche, Genealogy of Morals, Third Essay: Sections 10-12 only (pp. 551-555)**  
**Nietzsche, “Seventy-five Aphorisms:” 92 (p. 148), 89 (p. 154), 33 (pp. 159-162), 1 (p. 166)** |
| Nov 13  | Greatness as a Moral Imperative | **Nietzsche, Beyond Good and Evil: Parts 7-9**  
*Lampert, Chapters 7-9*  
**Nietzsche, “Seventy-five Aphorisms:” 112 (pp. 168-170), 51 (p. 171), 173 (p. 172), 325 (p. 175)**  
**Nietzsche, Ecce Homo: Preface, Why I Am So Wise, Why I Am So Clever (Sections 1, 9, 10 only)**  
*More, “Nietzsche’s Last Laugh: Ecce Homo as Satire” (Canvas)* |
| Nov 27  | Impartiality, Objectivity, and Fairness Revisited | **Sen, The Idea of Justice**, Introduction and Chapters 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10 (pp. 208-214)  
*Osmani, “Theory of Justice for an Imperfect World: Exploring Amartya Sen’s Idea of Justice” (Canvas)* |
| Dec 4   | Political Justice: A Comparative Capabilities Approach | **Sen, The Idea of Justice**, Chapters 10 (pp. 214-221), 11-12, 13 (pp. 282-290), 14 (pp. 291-309), 16-18  
*Kukathas, “On Sen on Comparative Justice” (Canvas)* |
| Dec 11  | Exam 2 | Review Machiavelli, Nietzsche, and Sen |
REMINDER: Do not collaborate or share answers on the worksheets.

Handy guide to pronunciation:

Cephalus: SEF-uh-lus or KEF-uh-lus
Polemarchus: pall-uh-MARK-us
Thrasymachus: thrah-SIM-uh-cus
Glacon: GLAW-con
Adeimantus: ah-die-MAHN-tus

1. What question are Socrates and the others debating?

2. What is the take of Polemarchus on the question?

3. What is the Ring of Gyges, and how does Glacon use it to challenge Socrates?
4. What is the difference between the first and second cities discussed?

5. How far do state and social control of the individual extend in the ideal city described by Socrates?

6. What are the four virtues described by Socrates?

7. We have seen one vision of the just city. So what is the just individual like?
1. Does Socrates favor a division of labor between the sexes? That is, does he think some jobs should be “women’s work” and others should be “men’s work?” Why/why not?

2. Who leads the ideal city of Socrates?

3. What characteristics make a person a philosopher, according to Socrates/Plato?

Questions about the divided line from 509-511. (Figure from Sayers, Plato’s Republic: An Introduction, 1999):

4. Which two letters represent the intelligible world?

5. Where do physical objects like your computer fall on this line (i.e. which letter)?

6. Where do the Forms fall?
7. In the story of the cave, what happens to the prisoner? Just list the events in his journey.

8. List the five types of government in order from best to worst (from Plato’s perspective)

9. What are two of the arguments presented from 576b-592b that attempt to prove that being just is good for you?
Worksheet on Aristotle

1. According to Aristotle, what is the end that everything aims at?

2. Why is virtue praised by people?

3. How does one develop a virtuous character in oneself?

4. How does one separate the virtue from the vices? That is, how can we identify the virtuous path?

5. What are the excess and deficiency concerning wealth?

6. How do we identify greatness of soul?

7. Is pleasure good?
8. What is the difference between pleasure and happiness?

9. Why is legislation required for virtue?

10. What is justice in The Politics?

11. Which type of constitutions are always wrongful?

12. How do we know which type of constitution is right for a particular people?
Worksheet on Kant (1)

1. Pure good is found in only one place. Where?

2. What is the purpose of reason?

3. What’s a maxim, as Kant uses the term?

4-8. Provide the five major formulations of the Categorical Imperative:
   A. *Formula of Universal Law (401 and 421)*:

   B. *Formula of the Law of Nature (421)*:

   C. *Formula of the End Itself (429)*:
D. *Formula of Autonomy (431):*

E. *Formula of the Kingdom of Ends (433):*

10. What is the difference between the two standpoints posited by Kant?

11. What is the Universal Law of Right (Justice)?

12. What is freedom?
Worksheet on Kant (2)

1. In “On the Proverb...” Kant responds to some of the past and contemporary critics of his conclusions. Who are the three thinkers to which he responds?

2. How does morality relate to happiness?

3. A rightful state/government is based on what three principles?

4. The needs of power politics may conflict with those of morality. Why should we follow the latter at the expense of the former?

5. What freedom is necessary for Enlightenment?

6. Does Enlightenment involve disobedience to the authorities?
7. Which three of the six preliminary articles of perpetual peace are binding right away, as opposed to leaving leeway for implementation?

8. What are the three definitive articles of perpetual peace?

9. What does the secret article of perpetual peace ask of rulers?

10. To what class or type of actions does the need for their maxims to be consistent with publicity apply?
1. What is utility, according to Mill?

2. What is one of Mill’s answers to those who call utilitarianism a doctrine fit only for swine?

3. Are we required to justify every action we take as maximizing utility? Why/Why not?

4. How can we measure the quality of some pleasure or pain, according to Mill?

5. If I take action with the intention of maximizing everyone’s utility but I end up causing harm instead, was the action I took wrongful?

6. In Chapter V, Mill examines examples of injustice and the etymology of the word. Then he supplies his own definition of the rule of justice and describes the sentiment behind it. What is the definition/rule?
7. What are rights, according to Mill?

8. What is the proper purpose of political science?

9. Why is justice alone an imperfect guide to ethical decision-making?

10. Should the national interest be the guide to a nation’s foreign policy?

11. When is war justified?

12. Mill argues for honoring monetary contracts. List two reasons he provides.
Worksheet on Machiavelli

1. Agathocles acquired power but not ____________________.

2. What creates good laws, and how does it create them?

3. Is virtue best for a ruler?

4. Why refrain from being too generous?

5. What should be a Prince’s policy when neighbors fight?

6. Should a Prince seek independent-minded advisors who may object to his policies?

7. What is the plea of Machiavelli’s last chapter?

8. How is rulership different in republics than in monarchies?
1. What’s wrong with thinking of philosophy as the pursuit of truth?

2. How does knowledge rely on ignorance?

3. What are some features that Nietzsche argues philosophy should have?

4. What are the characteristics of “free spirits?”

5. Nietzsche identifies multiple purposes with religion, depending on one’s perspective. Pick one. What does religion mean from this perspective?
Worksheet on Nietzsche (2)

1. According to Nietzsche, what is the key to the analysis of moral theories?

2. How is morality tyranny – and is that a bad thing?

3. What is “herd” morality?

4. What is wrong with scientific objectivity?

5. “Their ‘knowing’ is creating, their creating is a legislation, their will to truth is – will to power.” P.326 What does this mean? Who is “they” and how is “their knowing” different from scientists’ knowing?
6. How did justice evolve?

7. What are the two types of revenge?
1. What is the order of rank?

2. List and define at least one of “our virtues.”

3. What are master and slave morality?

4. How do we know the best?

5. What does Nietzsche consider to be his best work?

6. What gave Nietzsche freedom from ressentiment?
7. Why is Nietzsche so clever (according to Nietzsche)?
1. *Niti* vs. *nyaya* – what are they and which does Sen prefer?

2. What was Akbar’s argument for the superiority of reason over traditionalism?

3. What standpoint, taken from Adam Smith, does Sen urge us to adopt in the interest of objectivity?

4. Is the Rawlsian approach to justice *niti* or *nyaya*?

5. List the elements required for impartiality.

6. What is “open” impartiality?
7. What is positional objectivity?

8. What is the story about the children and the flute meant to prove?

9. Who was right – Arjuna or Krishna – and why?
1. What’s the difference between a culmination outcome and a comprehensive outcome?

2. What are the two aspects of freedom?

3. What is methodological individualism?

4. What distinguishes capabilities from happiness?

5. Why is the utilitarian emphasis on subjective happiness “deeply unfair” to those presently living in abject poverty?
6. Does Sen think we should demand equality of capability? What reason(s) does he give for his answer?

7. There has never been a famine in a functioning ______________________.

8. What obligations are generated by rights?

9. Why is it important to consider arguments from other countries, when we have hundreds of millions of people in our own country?