Course Description:
This course continues some of the themes of HPT I, and covers them for the years 1650 to the present. We will try to understand how certain theorists have explained the ideas of freedom, equality, obligation, consent, citizenship, the role of government, economic life, and even human nature. We will be focusing on the ideology of Liberalism, and some of the ideologies that have competed with it historically--Conservatism, Marxism, and Fascism. There are three important aims of the course: 1) to help you understand the ideas of some of the most important modern political philosophers, and to help you understand why they are important, 2) to help you organize your own thoughts on politics, to teach you the language of politics, and to give you practice in doing political theory, and 3) to help you write coherently--to help you express yourself systematically and to do so in clear, precise prose. These aims are not mutually exclusive.

History of Political Thought I will also address the following learning outcomes specified by the department of political science:

Goal 4: Students will understand that politics is a human construction and a normative practice, not only an empirical fact.
Goal 5: Students will be able to communicate effectively significant political facts, concepts, and ideas in both written and oral form.
Goal 6: Students will be able to write at least one normative argument in political theory.
Goal 7: Students will be able to understand and apply the processes of rigorous and critical thought.
Goal 8: Students will understand and appreciate the meaning and significance of being an engaged and informed citizen.

Required Books:
There is only one textbook required for the course (on order at the Loyola Bookstore):

William Ebenstein and Alan O. Ebenstein, eds., Great Political Thinkers: Plato to the Present, Sixth Edition, Fort Worth: Harcourt Brace, 2000. Great Political Thinkers is a popular college textbook and can often be found at used bookstores in the area for prices more reasonable than what the Loyola Bookstore normally charges. If you can find the Fifth Edition somewhere you can use that instead of the Sixth. Just see me for the appropriate page numbers.

Course Requirements:
There are different components to your grade (Due Dates and Percentages are noted with them):

Midterm examination (February 27)------------------25%
Paper (April 3)-------------------------------------30%
Class participation----------------------------------10%
Final Examination (April 25, 9-11 AM)---------------35%
Class will not be held on the following dates: January 10, February 28, March 2, April 13

History of Political Thought II
Midterm Examination: This will be a closed-book exam consisting of short answers and an essay question. You may not bring notes to this exam.

Paper: This will be a five page, typed, double-spaced paper which asks you to make some normative argument in political theory. I will hand out the specific topic in class after the midterm.

Class participation: Take this seriously. Come prepared. Part of this grade will be listserv participation, which I describe below. If I feel that people are not coming to class prepared, I reserve the right to hold "pop quizzes."

Final Exam: THE FINAL EXAM IS COMPREHENSIVE. It will be a two hour exam scheduled during finals week. I will give you six possible essay questions two weeks before the exam so that you can prepare. On exam day I will ask two of those questions (of my own choosing, which I will not divulge until exam time). You may bring one 8 1/2" x 11" sheet of paper with outlines to each question.

All papers must be stapled, typed and double-spaced in 12 point font and 1" margins. I do not accept papers that do not conform to these requirements or that are handed in after the class ends on the due date. I do not accept papers after the beginning of the class period in which they are due (or those that are slipped under my door). I will not read any pages that go beyond the page limit required. I am interested in how well you can write and I grade the form as well as the content of your exams and essays. You will lose points on all assignments for bad grammar and improper syntax. You will also lose points for bad spelling and typos on the paper. All essays in this class require a thesis that you set out to justify: if you a) don't have a thesis, and/or b) do not justify it well or adequately, then you will lose many points. The best way to prevent the loss of all of the above points is to outline, write, edit, rewrite, and proofread your papers very carefully. If you have difficulty writing essays, see the WAC lab, and me and have others go over your drafts with you. For further detail, see the accompanying “guidelines” for writing. All written work will be graded on a 100 point scale. Unless otherwise noted in class, my grading scale is as follows:

- A  90-100
- B+  85-89
- B    80-84
- C+   75-79
- C    70-74
- D+   65-69
- D    55-64
- F    54 and under

You must complete all of the above. If you fail to hand in the paper or take an exam, you will receive an "F" for the course. Anyone caught cheating on exams or plagiarizing papers will receive an "F" for the course. Presenting material as your own from books, newspapers, magazines, others’ emails, or (especially) the Internet is plagiarism/cheating. If you are uncertain about this definition, see me and we will discuss it. I know how to research and uncover plagiarized essays via the Internet. A significant part of the course is class participation--more so than in other political science courses, because we will deliberate about the issues these authors raise. Come to class every day and be prepared to discuss the material with your fellow students. I am also encouraging class participation through email. Every two or three weeks I may ask a question through a class listserv to which you can respond. I would encourage you to create your own discussion questions for the listserv, in consultation with me.

Students with disabilities who wish to receive accommodations in this class should contact Disability Services at 865-2990 as soon as possible so that warranted accommodations can be
implemented in a timely fashion. Disability Services are located in the Academic Resource Center, Monroe Hall 405.

General Topics and Readings (all page numbers are from *Great Political Thinkers*):

1) The Early Enlightenment
   - Thomas Hobbes, pp. 364-379, January 17
   - John Locke, pp. 389-407, January 24
   - Charles de Montesquieu, pp. 413-421, January 31

2) The Enlightenment
   - Jean-Jacques Rousseau, pp. 452-472, February 7
   - David Hume, pp. 428-441, February 14
   - Adam Smith, pp. 498-503, February 21
   - Immanuel Kant, pp. 477-491, March 7
   - Edmund Burke, pp. 513-532, March 14
   - Jeremy Bentham, pp. 543-556, March 21

3) The Industrial Revolution and its Aftermath
   - John Stuart Mill, pp. 586-623, March 28
   - Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, pp. 656-679, April 4
   - V.I. Lenin, pp. 680-687, April 11
   - Benito Mussolini, pp. 708-720, 18

**History of Political Thought II**

**Study Sheet for Reading Assignments**

The following is designed to serve as a guide while you read the excerpts assigned in Ebenstein and Ebenstein, *Great Political Thinkers*, sixth edition. These questions do not exhaust all possible topics or insights you can learn from these authors, but they will help direct you to some of the central points being made.

In my experience, the best way to understand these thinkers (and to prepare for exam questions) is to outline on a separate piece of paper (and not simply underline in the text itself) the central points each of them makes. The editors of the volume have divided up the essays into subsections, each with its own heading. Try to outline the central points of each subsection, in order to get a sense of how the author has developed an argument that leads from one point (subsection) to the next point (subsection), and so on.

I am listing the authors in the order in which we will discuss them in class. I have included questions meant to guide your reading, and terms that you should know. If you do not know the definitions of these terms, look them up in a dictionary or encyclopedia:

Thomas Hobbes:

1) What is a Leviathan?
2) What is a state of nature and what are its most important characteristics?
3) What is the social contract and why is it necessary?
4) What are the rights of the sovereign? What is the ultimate purpose of these rights?
5) How does Hobbes define liberty? Why does he refer so much to the authors of classical antiquity on this topic?
6) What is the difference between civil law and natural law?
7) What are the six "infirmities" of a commonwealth, and why are they so?
Terms: Leviathan, state of nature, sovereign, sovereignty, covenant, commonwealth

John Locke:
1) How does Locke define the state of nature? How is this different from Hobbes' definition?
2) How is the state of war different from the state of nature?
3) How does Locke define liberty, and how does this differ from Hobbes' definition?
4) Why does Locke consider property in such detail?
5) Why do individuals join to form societies?
6) What is the purpose of government and which powers and limits to power do legislatures possess?
7) Why do people have a right to rebel?

Terms: legislative power, labor, value, rebellion, revolution, right, natural right, tacit, consent, contract

Charles de Montesquieu:
1) How do societies and government form? And how is this different from what Hobbes and Locke argue?
2) What is the best form of government? Why does Montesquieu cite Roman authors here?
3) What is the principle of democracy and how does it become corrupted?
4) How does Montesquieu define liberty and how does this definition differ from Hobbes' and Locke's definitions?
5) Why does Montesquieu admire English government?

Terms: republic(an), corruption, confederation, toleration, despotism

Jean-Jacques Rousseau:
1) How does Rousseau's definitions of freedom and slavery compare with those of Hobbes and Locke?
2) What is the first convention of society?
3) How does the social compact compare with Hobbes' and Locke's ideas about the social contract?
4) What does Rousseau mean by sovereignty?
5) What does Rousseau mean by the General Will? Why is it infallible?
6) What is the sovereign power and what are its limits?
7) Who, or what, is the Legislator?
8) Is Rousseau a democrat or a republican, and why?

Terms: will, convention, civil society, inalienable, representation

David Hume:
1) How do governments arise? How does his argument compare with that of Montesquieu?
2) What is the original contract? How is Hume's conception different from Hobbes' and Locke's?
3) What does Hume mean by justice and how is it useful to society?
4) In which ways is David Hume conservative?

Terms: allegiance, fidelity, utility, duty

Adam Smith:
1) What is the division of labor and why is it so important?
2) What does Smith mean by the value of a thing?
3) What is wrong with a monopoly? Which sorts of organizations does he have in mind (remember his essay is originally published in 1776)?
4) What is the role of government (the duties of the sovereign)?

Terms: monopoly, capital, tax

Immanuel Kant:
1) What does Kant mean by universal history?
2) Why does Kant lay out his six propositions? What are their collective points?
3) What does Kant mean by perpetual peace, and what principles are needed to ensure it?
4) Why is a republican form of government necessary to perpetual peace?
5) Why is a federation of states necessary for peace as well?

Terms: cosmopolitan, federation, universal right, hospitality, nature

Edmund Burke:
1) What was the French Revolution? Why did Burke consider it misguided?
2) How does Burke define property, and how is this definition different from that of John Locke?
3) What is the proper role of government?
4) Why does Burke admire English government? Are these reasons similar to Montesquieu?
5) What is the importance of religion in politics and society?
6) What are Burke's opinions on revolutions in general?

Terms: inheritance, aristocracy, nobility, order, sentiment, legitimacy

Jeremy Bentham:
1) What is the principle of utility? What is it supposed to teach men and women?
2) What are those principles opposed to utility, and why are they an anathema to it?
3) Why does Bentham number his paragraphs/propositions?
4) What are the sources of pain and pleasure?
5) On which dimensions are pain and pleasure measured and calculated?

Terms: asceticism, principle, pain, pleasure, calculate, propinquity, fecundity, sanction

John Stuart Mill:
1) What is the struggle between liberty and authority?
2) What is the "one very simple principle" Mill asserts in the essay, and why is it so important?
3) What four reasons does Mill give in arguing for complete freedom of thought and discussion?
4) Why is diversity an important principle for Mill?
5) How does Mill's definition of liberty differ from those of Hobbes, Locke, and Smith?
6) How does Mill’s definition of Utilitarianism differ from that of Bentham’s?
7) How have men subjected women to their power throughout history?

Terms: expression, opinion, argument, progress

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels:
1) What does Marx mean by “alienated labor”?
2) What is a class struggle?
3) What have been the purposes of the bourgeoisie in history?
4) What is the difference between a revolutionary class and a reactionary class?
5) What sorts of criticisms are leveled against proletarians and communists?
6) What is reactionary socialism and what is wrong with it?
7) What is wrong with bourgeois and utopian socialisms?
8) What is the purpose of Communism?

Terms: communism, manifesto, alienation, bourgeoisie, proletarian, class, petit-bourgeoisie, mode of production, labor power

V.I. Lenin:
1) Why are professional revolutionaries so important to the success of communism?
2) What is Lenin's definition of the state? What does he mean that it is a product of irreconcilable class antagonisms? How does this compare with John Locke's understanding of government?
3) Why is the state the enemy of proletarians and communists?
4) Why is it important that the state wither away under communism? How is this to happen?
5) What is bourgeois democracy? How does this compare with proletarian democracy?
6) What is the dictatorship of the proletariat?

Terms: dictatorship, professional revolutionary, organization, agitator, Bolshevik, Menshevik, exploitation, wither (away), masses, philistine, party

Benito Mussolini:
1) What is Fascism? What are its fundamental characteristics?
2) What is the social and political importance of fascism?
3) What is the difference between fascism and conservatism?
4) Why is Mussolini critical of Liberalism and Socialism?
5) What is the purpose of a political party under fascism? How does this compare with Lenin's ideas on the political party under communism?
6) What is the role of the fascist state? How does this differ from the role of the state for Smith, Hume, and Lenin?

Terms: race, fascism, organic, corporation, corporatism