

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer one question from each of the following three groups. Please identify clearly each question answered, and avoid repetition between answers. Answers are expected to respond directly to the specific questions asked. Write out and sign (by number) the pledge on the face of your exam. This is a closed-book exam. You are not to refer to any written material or discuss this examination with anyone.

If you do not type, please attempt to write legibly. Use blue or black ink, and please skip lines.

### I

1. Does Socrates embody the Periclean ideal of democratic citizenship, or does he represent its opposite?
2. The corruption of civic life is a major theme in the writings of Plato, Aristotle and Machiavelli. To what extent do Machiavelli's ruminations on this subject depart from, or reiterate, the basic account of political corruption found in the classical Greek traditions represented by Plato and Aristotle?

### II

3. Is the modern era defined primarily by the advent of new forms of freedom or unfreedom? Discuss with reference to at least three of the following thinkers: Marx, Mill, Tocqueville, Thoreau, Du Bois, Adorno
4. An enduring problem of modern political thought -- as opposed to ancient or medieval thought -- is inequality. Discuss, with reference to at least three modern thinkers, their distinct theories of inequality: i.e., when and why does it arise? What sorts of differences among individuals issue in what sorts of inequalities? To what extent, and in what ways, can (or should) government minimize inequality?

### III

5. Rawls, Arendt and Habermas all emphasize in some way the role of deliberation and/or debate in democratic decision-making. Compare and contrast the views of at least two of these thinkers on this topic.
6. Given his aristocratic leanings, Nietzsche's popularity among contemporary democratic theorists is difficult to explain. Discuss.