

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. To what extent and in what respects do *both* Callicles and Thrasymachus anticipate the thought of Nietzsche?
2. Although St Augustine was trained in Classical Rhetoric, his political thought rang the death knell for classical political theory. Discuss..

II

3. The 17th century social contract theories typically assume that individuals in a state of nature possess certain primordial natural rights. But despite his apparent commitment to some notion of a social contract, Rousseau is at best ambivalent about, and sometimes deeply skeptical of, the possibility that individuals enjoy certain moral entitlements "by nature." Does this highlight a problem in Rousseau's version of the social contract? Discuss with reference to at least one other social contract theorist.
4. Although Hobbes and Machiavelli are often linked together as proponents of a distinctively modern and realist view of political life, they disagree sharply in their understanding of political liberty. Explain their disagreement. Who, in your view, offers the more compelling account of liberty?

III

5. Much of radical contemporary political thought defines itself as in some degree in opposition to the legacy of the Enlightenment. This includes currents of thought such as post-structuralism, critical theory, feminism, communitarianism, radical environmentalism, etc. Pick at least two such currents, elucidate the respective critique, and assess the persuasiveness of that critique.
6. Political Science has faced continuing uncertainty as to its status as a science. What are the major lines of argument that contest the scientific status of the study of politics? How do defenders respond to this critique? After discussing the controversy, indicate what self-understanding you think is most fruitful for the discipline.