

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer one question from each of the following three groups. Please identify clearly each question answered, and avoid repetition between answers. 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) Discuss Aristotle's distinction between practical and theoretical reason and how it leads Aristotle to move away from moral and political positions advocated by Plato.

(2) The year 1215, when the Magna Carta was signed, is often said to symbolize the birth of modern constitutionalism. Within a century or so of this event, Thomas Aquinas and Marsilius of Padua composed their greatest political works. Discuss how these two thinkers support and diverge from modern constitutional ideals in their political theories.

II

(3) Both Rousseau and Marx provide detailed accounts of the historical development of human society. How do their accounts of the past inform their recommendations for the future? Do their respective accounts of historical development play similar, or fundamentally different, roles in their overall theories?

(4) Hegel and Mill both think of 'civil society' as a distinctively modern feature of public life, and see it as performing a variety of important political functions. How do the two thinkers conceive these functions, and to what extent are their views about the significance and value of modern civil society compatible with each other?

III

(5) Must "liberty" and "equality" conflict? Discuss with reference to the writings of *TWO* contemporary thinkers.

(6) Feminists and other critics of liberal political theory call into question the private - public distinction. Discuss their criticisms and possible liberal responses. To what extent and in what respects do you believe the criticisms should cause us to rethink the distinction?