Ahmedabad University

School of Arts and Sciences

PHI 260/360 Political Philosophy

All Programmes

Mid Term Examination 2022 (Winter Semester)

Total Marks = 77 **Time – 3 hours**

Enrolment Number:.....19
Date: 08-03-2022
No. of printed pages: 7

Identification: Write the name of the philosopher who wrote these statements. (18 points)

1. "No one has a right to kill an enemy except when he cannot make him a slave, and the right to enslave him cannot therefore be derived from the right to kill him."
2. "Then without determining as yet whether war does good or harm, thus much we may affirm, that now we have discovered war to be derived from causes which are also the causes of almost all the evils in States, private as well as public."
3. "As right in general has for its object only what is external in actions, strict right, as that with which nothing ethical is intermingled, requires no other motives of action than those that are merely external; for it is then pure right, and is unmixed with any prescriptions of virtue."
4. "There might be a danger to the poor State if the wealth of many States were to be gathered into one."
5. "Nothing can be more certain than that every man born in slavery is born for slavery."
6. "Since then we propose to inquire what civil society is, of all others, best for those who have it in their power to live entirely as they wish, it is necessary to examine into the polity of those states which are allowed to be well governed."
7. "He who proposes to make an inquiry which is necessary concerning what government is best, ought first to determine what manner of living is most eligible."
8. "It is evident that government must be the best which is so established, that every one therein may have it in his power to act virtuously and live happily."
9. "Our will is always for our own good, but we do not always see what that is; the people is never corrupted, but it is often deceived, and on such occasions only does it seem to will what is bad."
10. "Considering what values men are naturally apt to set upon themselves, what respect they look for from others, and how little they value other men, … it is necessary that there be laws of honour, and a public rate of the worth of such men as have deserved, or are able to deserve well of the commonwealth."
11. "Hence it is evident that the very same life which is happy for each individual is happy also for the state and every member of it."
12. "There are few things that are incapable of being represented by fiction. Inanimate things, as a church, an hospital, a bridge, may be personated by a rector, master, or overseer."
13. "Now of governments, … some are instituted for the sake of him who commands; others for him who obeys: Of the first sort is that of the master over the servant; of the latter, that of freemen over each other."
14. "As soon as this multitude is so united in one body, it is impossible to offend against one of the members without attacking the body, and still more to offend against the body without the members resenting it."
15. "Every action is *right* which in itself, or in the maxim on which it proceeds, is such that it can co-exist along with the freedom of the will of each and all in action, according to a universal law."

16. “Then in the larger the quantity of justice is likely to be larger and more easily discernible.”
17. “For to be happy, it is necessary to be virtuous; and no one should say that a city is happy while he considers only one part of its citizens, but for that purpose he ought to examine into all of them.”
18. “The passage from the state of nature to the civil state produces a very remarkable change in man, by substituting justice, for instinct in his conduct, and giving his actions the morality they had formerly lacked.”

Hobbes’s definitions: What concept is Hobbes defining? (4 points)

1. "The absence of externall Impediments” _____
2. "The Science of what is Good, or Evill, in the conversation, and Society of man-kind" _____
3. "The mutuall transferring of Right" _____
4. "The Liberty each man hath, to use his own power, as he will himselfe, for the preservation of his own Nature; that is to say, of his own Life; and consequently, of doing any thing, which in his own Judgement, and Reason, hee shall conceive to be the aptest means thereunto" _____

Multiple Choice: Select all that apply. (4 points)

Who gives arguments in favour of censorship in our readings? (select all that apply)

A. Plato
B. Aristotle
C. Hobbes
D. Rousseau
E. Kant

Which is a part of the Noble Lie? (select all that apply)

A. Everyone's mother is their country.
B. Women may marry upwards, but not downwards.
C. People have gold, silver, brass, or iron in their natures.
D. People with iron natures form a slave class.
E. Everyone’s father is the sky.
F. The children will always belong to the same metal as their parents.
G. Ashwatthama is dead.
H. All of humanity are brothers and sisters.

True or False: If false, explain why. (3 points)

According to Plato, music is for the training of the soul and gymnastic for the training of the body.

According to Hobbes, the sovereign is bound by the social covenant.

According to Rousseau, the sovereign is not bound by the social contract.

Short Answer: Answer in words or phrases only, no complete sentences. (4 points)

For Aristotle, in general, the necessary is for the sake of the _____.

Hobbes cites several examples as evidence that the state of nature is a state of war. Give two.

In our selection of Plato, the primary goal Socrates and his interlocutors set for themselves is to give an account of what?

Medium Answer: Answer in a longer phrase(s), a sentence, or two sentences as appropriate. (24 points)

Plato's guardians will be chosen among the auxiliaries by what criterion?

Why, according to Rousseau, must laws have universal form?

Why does Plato think that it's pointless to give laws regulating all of the details of what is to be done?

What is the principle of charity?

Give definitions for three of the four chief virtues of Plato's ideal city (one phrase each):

Supply the missing premise:

1.
2. No man has a natural authority over his fellow.
3. Force creates no right.
4. Therefore, conventions form the basis of all legitimate authority among men (if there is any).

Name one philosopher Rousseau is responding to in a premise of the above argument and the premise in which he responds to that philosopher.

At the beginning of Plato's discussion of the city, he gives three reasons for a division of labor. Give two.

What is the difference between a normative and a positive claim?

Rousseau gives several arguments that we cannot give or sell ourselves into slavery, that is, against a convention of slavery. Give one in a sentence or two (no need to spell out the detail).

According to Plato, why is wealth a threat to the city? Why is poverty a threat?

Hobbes gives several reasons why the subjects cannot depose the sovereign. Give one.

Long Answer: Answer two of the following questions. Limit yourself to no more than six sentences. (10 points each)

1. Rousseau says that the fundamental problem of his book is "to find a form of association which will defend and protect with the whole common force the person and goods of each associate, and in which each, while uniting himself with all, may still obey himself alone, and remain as free as before." What is his solution?

2. Aristotle gives three arguments that the city is natural for humans. Give one.

3. Why, according to Hobbes, is the right of self-defense inalienable?

4. Give Plato's argument that the good state will be safe against military threats even though it avoids becoming wealthy.