

CIVILIZATION SEQUENCE 3

Final Exam (January 23, 2001)

Sec. 11

2:15 hours

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- Read the questions carefully.
 - Think about the answers & write down your ideas on a separate sheet of paper before you start writing down your answers.
 - Write a well-organized essay.
 - *Please*, try to write in a neat & readable handwriting.
 - Answer one question from part A, & one question from part B.
 - Write number of question you are answering.

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A.

1. In Goethe's *Faust* Mephistopheles insists boldly, that one whose manifest destiny is COLONIZATION need have no scruples about forcibly transplanting his neighbours (Philemon & Baucis):

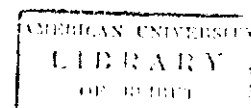
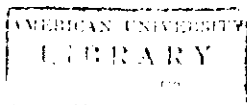
"For *might is right*, by sea or land.
Not *how* but *how much* - that's what's counted!
What seamen does not take for granted
The undivided trinity
Of *war* and *trade* and *piracy*?" (L, 11184-88).

"Why scruple then at this late hour?
Are you not a colonial power" (L, 11273-74).

- a. Discuss the "Philemon & Baucis" scene in the light of the wager (bet) between Faust & Mephistopheles;
 - b. How would Marx explain the above quotations from Goethe's *Faust*?
2. "This noble spirit saved alive
Has foiled the Devil's will!
*He who strives on and lives to strive
Can earn redemption still.*
And now that love itself look down
To favour him with grace,
The blessed host with songs may crown
His welcome to this place. (L, 11934-45)

"Eternal Womanhood
Draws us on high"

- a. Explain the quotation with reference to the "Gretchen" scene in *Faust I*;
- b. Discuss the relevance of the quotation to the temptation, fall, & salvation of Faust.



B.

3. Mill's concern was to show that women's lack of equality has deprived them of their freedom; legal inequality has created not simply different resources & realms of action for men and women, but a relationship of active domination in which women had to conform themselves to men's wills.
 - a. Explain how Mill develops his thesis;
 - b. How are these views reflected in Mill's *On Liberty*.

4. "It is labour indeed that puts the difference of value on everything" (J. Locke)
 - a. Explain this statement; how does Adam Smith understand the "value of labour"?
 - b. What is Marx' position; how does he explain the "surplus value"?

5. "It is clear that the purposes which we may have in our actions, as well as their effects regarded as ends and incentives of the will, cannot give to actions any unconditioned and moral worth... Where then can this worth lie? .. Nowhere but in the principle of the will." (Kant, *GM*, p. 13 [400])
 - a. Explain this statement by discussing the MAXIM or PRINCIPLE OF VOLITION; How would J. Bentham deal with such a statement? Discuss.