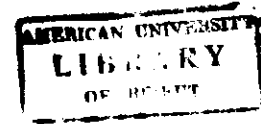


Civilization Sequence Program
CVSP 206
Final Examination
Spring 2003-2004
Inanna Hamati-Ataya



Part One: Choose 5 of the following questions (50 points)

1. Explain what Bacon's inductive method is, and give an example of your own, of an inductive argument.
2. What is the difference between a hypothetical imperative and a categorical one, in Kant's ethics?
3. Why does Locke consider private property as a natural right?
4. Explain the principle of the division of labour and how it affects productivity, according to Adam Smith.
5. What are, from a Marxist point of view, the nature and role of the State?
6. Give some examples of how, in Freud's analysis, sexual love becomes aim-inhibited in cultural life.

Part Two: Choose 1 of the following essays (50 points)

1. «Let us clear from the ground the metaphysical or general principles upon which, from time to time, *laissez-faire* has been founded... The world is *not* so governed from above that private and social interest always coincide. It is *not* so managed here below that in practice they coincide. It is *not* a correct deduction from the Principles of Economics that enlightened self-interest always operates in the public interest. Nor is it true that self-interest is enlightened; more often, individuals acting separately to promote their own ends are too ignorant or too weak to attain even these». (John Maynard Keynes, *The End of Laissez-Faire*)

Reflect upon Keynes' criticism, by relating it to liberal political philosophy and economics, and/or ethics, as we've dealt with them in the course.

2. «Science is neither a single tradition, nor the best tradition there is, except for people who have become accustomed to its presence, its benefits and its disadvantages. In a democracy it should be separated from the state just as churches are now separated from the state». (Paul K. Feyerabend, *Against Method*).

How do you react to this idea? (If no reaction whatsoever, please reflect upon the value of science relatively to other forms of knowledge. The term 'science' here is not restricted to natural sciences, but to all disciplines claiming a scientific, objective and universal nature.)

Good luck!