Syllabus
1-26-2016
(Watch for Updated Reading Assignments on NYU CLASSES)

Texts

All texts will be provided on NYU CLASSES. All weekly Response Paper Assignments are also on NYU CLASSES. A Reading Guide for each week is also posted. (If you find any conflict between readings listed in this Syllabus, and readings assigned in The Response Paper Assignments, follow the latter.)

Approach

1. This is an introductory course. No background is assumed. Therefore: ask ‘naïve’ questions! (Your question may seem elementary to you, but half of your classmates will probably have the same question in mind and be grateful to you for asking.)

2. This is a course in ethical philosophy. We will read classic texts from Socrates to Sartre. Regrettably, we can't also cover practical ethics, or dissenting social movements.

3. The content of this course necessitates lectures as well as discussions – for background and interpretation. Knowledge of lecture material as well as material from the texts is expected of students. Detailed note taking is recommended – during discussion as well as lecture! – because important ideas will emerge in our conversation.

4. We’ll proceed historically from the ancient Greeks to recent times. As this is a survey, it will move all too rapidly over individual texts and authors. The work is cumulative, however, as each philosopher’s views are understood in the light of their predecessors. Tracing these influences and following particular themes will provide continuity and development.

5. This course is about dissent in a double sense: criticizing accepted ethical values, and especially providing alternatives to mainstream ways of philosophical thought about ethics. Typical ethics courses and scholarly writings, today, center on “Kantian ethics of duty.” and “utilitarian ethics.” We will draw, instead, from virtue ethics, Stoicism, ethics of care, Hegel/ Marx, pragmatism, feminism, humanistic psychology, developmental psychology, and nonviolence.

Written Work:
**Response Papers.** Weekly, one page. Assignments for each Response Paper will be posted on NYU CLASSES, under Resources.

Note: “**Reading Guides**” will also be posted for most readings. These will provide important background and interpretive tools. They will, to some extent, take the place of lectures.

**Midterm Paper:** Classical ethics & dissent. Probing deeply into class texts in pursuit of an interest of yours. (See fuller directions on NYU Classes.)
1. Topic development meeting with Professor Caspary. We will meet one-to-one outside of class to help you pin down a relevant topic. I'll also provide suggestions on sources and approaches. To be scheduled.

**Final Paper.** Probing deeply into class texts from the second half of the semester in relation to an interest of yours. (See fuller directions on NYU Classes.)
(ca. 1,250 words [5 pages]). Due May 16.
**or:** **Mini-colloquium:** half hour oral conversation on books and topics of the semester.
(See fuller directions on NYU Classes.) To be scheduled, May12-16.

**Standards** of evaluation will be rigorous (no grade inflation here). Writing style as well as content will be considered. Serious effort and competent work earns B grades. Grades of A are reserved for academic excellence: interpretive insight, accuracy, writing skill, originality. Grades of C are for flawed and/or superficial work. Final grade will be based on 1. midterm and final papers, ca 35% each; 2. response papers, ca 15%; and 3. class participation ca 15%.

**Attendance**
Class attendance is **required**, continued absence will reduce your grade.
In case of unavoidable absence: (a) provide written explanation (and for health reasons, documentation). (b) Obtain lecture/discussion notes from a classmate.

**Attendance is required in order** (1) obtain background and interpretations of readings, from lecture and discussion; (2) maintain continuity and solidarity of seminar group for productive discussion. (3) **Participate in discussion** – which will contribute to your grade.

**Reading:** All readings will be posted on NYU CLASSES (and most are available free on the internet, since these are all classic texts in public domain). Many are available inexpensively in print, in used bookstores and at Amazon.com and other websites **(material included next to a date will be discussed on that date)**

Jan. 27. Introduction: Ethics before Philosophy
Handouts (during class): Excerpts from:
(1) Iliad, Culture of Honor
(2) Biblical Prophets;
(3) Lao Tzu, Tao Te Ching.


Feb. 17. Plato, continued Communal Society, Equality of Women, Education, Theory of Knowledge Republic, selections from Books III, IV, VI.


March 9. Late Classical: Stoicism: Analysis and control of emotion; pity; reason; nature; golden age
Seneca. “On Anger,” selections
Seneca. Letters. #3 Friendship; 5 Moderation; 7-9 Crowds; 47 Slaves*; 76:virtue/honor; Nature;
Seneca. Letters. #90 (XC) Golden Age* (common property),
Seneca. Letters. #92 The Happy Life

Medieval: Lecture, no readings.
Augustine/Plato: asceticism/other-worldly life;
Augustine influenced by Plato and Stoics anticipates Luther & Calvin.
Aquinas/Aristotle-: humanism
Aquinas influenced by Aristotle, anticipates Renaissance humanists.

March 23. Renaissance.
Justice, Equality, Communal Property (roots in the utopian aspect of Plato)
Thomas More, Utopia. (Selections on NYU CLASSES)
Republicanism (roots in Aristotle’s Politics and Nichomachean Ethics)
Machiavelli, Discourses:
   Bk.2, Ch.ii; Freedom!
   Bk.1, Ch.1: Machiavelli on Aristotle’s 6 forms of constitution.
   Ch. 2-18: Virtuous citizens and rulers in a republic.

Equality, Envy
   Hobbes, De Cive, Part I: sections 1 & 2. (individualism, misanthropy)
   Hobbes, Leviathan, Part I: ch.8, 10 – 14. (power/honor; chaos/authority)
   Locke, Second Treatise on Government. Ch. V (property)
   Rousseau, Discourse on Inequality. Selections from Part II (envy/property)

April 6. Late 18th, early 19th cty. Romanticism's dissent from enlightenment rationalism.
   “Expressive Individualism”
   Schiller, On the Esthetic Education of Man. Creativity, unity of the self.
   Sixth Letter, Fifteenth Letter, Twenty sixth (last) Letter.
   Emerson, “The American Scholar,”
   Blake, the Marriage of Heaven and Hell. Rejection of asceticism, dualism

April 13. Hegel and Marx. The Master/Slave allegory: oppression & emancipation
   Hegel, “Lordship & Bondage,” from Phenomenology of Spirit.

April 20. Nietzsche, the elite dissenter. (convergence of influences from honor culture, stoicism, romanticism. Rousseau’s envy; Emerson’s great men; Schopenhauer’s will, critique of Kant, power of music, the unconscious (anticipation of Freud)
   Nietzsche:
   “Homer's Contest,” abridged.
   “Schopenhauer as Educator,” in Untimely Meditations, abridged.
   The Birth of Tragedy, selections.
   Genealogy of Morals, Part I, selections.

20th century dissenting schools: Pragmatism, Existentialism, Feminism, Humanistic Psychology, Nonviolence (rejection of Kant and Bentham).
April 27. Pragmatism. Moral Imagination. Deliberation as dramatic rehearsal/unification
   James, “A Certain Blindness . . .” “The Moral Equivalent of War”

May 4. Sartre and Existentialism; Gilligan and Feminism. Stoics influence on Sartre critique of Kant. Self-reflection and awareness in Gilligan; link to pragmatism.
   Sartre, “Existentialism is a Humanism,” in Existentialism
   Gilligan, In a Different Voice, pp. 71-127: Research study on abortion decisions

May. 11. Class party. Professor Caspary's apartment, West Village.

May 12-18: Final papers and Min-Colloquia.
Overview

Periods in History of Ethical Philosophy, and Influences.

I. Classical - Communitarian

   A. Pre-philosophical: Homeric honor culture; Biblical prophets, Taoism (etc.)

   B. Classical Period. Communitarianism
      1. Socrates: “early” dialogues of Plato. Euthyphro, Apology, Crito, etc.
      2. Plato: middle and late dialogues, e.g. Republic
      3. Aristotle: e.g.: Nichomachean Ethics, and Politics, Book 1.
      4. Stoics, Epicureans, Skeptics (late Greek, and Roman)

   C. Medieval
      1. Augustine (Stoic and neoPlatonist)
      2. Aquinas (Aristotelian)

   D. Renaissance
      1. Machiavelli. (Aristotelian)
      2. Thomas More (Plato as utopian)

II. Modern - Individualist

   E. Dawn of Modern Age: Possessive Individualism (17th century)
      1. Hobbes. (modern individualism, defined in opposition to Aristotle)
      2. Locke. (atomistic individualism, property rights)

   F. Mainstream Approaches (late 18th, early 19th century)
      1. Kant. (duty ethics)
2. Bentham. (utilitarian ethics)

G. Romantic Rebellion against Scientism: **Expressive Individualism**
(late 18\textsuperscript{th}, early 19\textsuperscript{th} century)
1. Schiller (creativity)
2. Hegel (master and slave)
3. Marx (critique of alienation)

H. Hegel: Rejecting Kant, Influenced by Aristotle, Blending the Rational and the Romantic. (late 19\textsuperscript{th} & 20\textsuperscript{th} century)
1. Pragmatism (experience)
2. Existentialism (engagement, authenticity)