

Honor 2103
Exam #2 Studyguide

Key Concepts and Persons

A list of key concepts and persons discussed in lecture and the readings. The list is not meant to be comprehensive, but only point to the highlights. You should be able to answer multiple choice and short answer questions regarding these concepts. In general you are expected to understand the basic ideas and transformations to the concepts of science (and the scientific revolution) introduced by Darwin's work on evolution and social thinkers such as Mills and Marx. Bluebooks are required.

Lyell	Inference to the Best Explanation
Catastrophism	Pro/con responses to the <i>Origin</i>
Uniformitarianism	Social Darwinism
Deep Time	Laissez-faire policies
Mutability of Species	Eugenics: Positive vs. Negative
Adaptation	Degeneration
Natural vs. Supernatural	John Stuart Mill
Explanations	Jeremy Bentham
Natural Theology	Pig Philosophy
Paley's Watch Argument	Hedonic calculus
Lamarck's Acquired Traits	<i>Utilitarianism (1863)</i>
Charles Darwin	Principle of Utility
<i>HMS Beagle</i>	Greatest Happiness Principle
Galapagos Islands	Higher vs Lower <i>Pleasures</i>
Biogeography	<i>On Liberty</i>
<i>Origin of Species (1859)</i>	Principle of Liberty
Evolution vs. Mechanism of	Harm Principle
Evolution	Government Authority
Heritability, Variation, Selection	Naturalistic Fallacy
Natural Selection	Social Contract
Analogy with Domestication (artificial selection)	Karl Marx
"Struggle for Existence"	<i>Communist Manifesto (1847/1888)</i>
Sexual Selection	Bourgeois
Common Descent	Proletarians
Problems: Transitional Forms &	Communism vs. Capitalism
Mutability	Dialectical Materialism

Essay Questions

You will be expected to write brief, but complete and clear answers in essay form to the following questions. During the exam, three of the following questions will be selected and you will be required to write on two of the three. Make sure you answer the questions completely.

1. Before Darwin: What was the prevailing view about the origin and adaptation of species prior to Darwin? Provide the reasons people tended to hold this view (i.e., an argument or general set of reasons/evidence such as Paley's argument). Why might we consider these views teleological? Were they considered unscientific, at the time?
2. Darwin's *Origin*: Briefly describe Darwin's theory of natural selection and how this is supposed to answer questions about the origin and adaptability of species. How does Darwin's view challenge the prevailing ideas about these questions? In what way does Darwin's view provide a novel model of science; that is, how science might provide empirical knowledge about the world?
3. Mill – Utilitarianism: What is the doctrine of utilitarianism? Why does Mill distinguish between higher and lower pleasures? Explain how Mill's utilitarianism is meant to be a scientific understanding of morality.
4. Mill – On Liberty: What is Mill's basic idea for how/why governments should be structured? What is the harm principle and what role does it play in Mill's theory? Compare Mill's account to Marx's account of how government should be structured.
5. Marx: Why, according to Marx, is the history of human society a history of class struggle? What lesson(s) does Marx draw from this history? What is communism? Compare Marx's theory with Mill's account of how government should be structured.