

Paper Assignment

General Guidelines

1. Your paper is **due on Wednesday, April 26**. Late papers will be penalized.
2. All papers must be typed or computer-printed, double spaced, **four to six pages** in a reasonable font (12 point Times, for example). This means approximately 1200 to 1800 words.
3. Do not right-justify your paper.
4. I expect you to observe basic rules of grammar and spelling. Proofread your paper. Asking a good writer to read and comment on your paper can be helpful. See below for a few specifics.
5. You may use quotes from the readings in our books by merely noting the author and page number. For example: "The unexamined life is not worth living." (Plato, 38a) You may quote your class notes, though if you wish to quote one of the philosophers we are studying, quote him directly. Cite class notes: "Blah blah blah." (Marcus, class notes, 3/6/06) **I strongly discourage you from using other sources.** If you do use another source, you must include a proper bibliographical reference, including author, title, and publishing information, or current URL. I must be able to trace the source.
6. Violations of academic integrity, like plagiarism, can and will lead to failing grades. I am interested in what you have to say, but I do not expect you to generate 1500 words of original scholarship. Your main task here is to be clear about what others have said, and to present it in your own way. Sometimes, for brief passages, some one else will just say it better than you can. Quote it. Cite any ideas that are not your own. (E.g. "Descartes argues that..."; "According to Locke,...".)

How to Write Your Paper

1. Pick a topic from the list below.
2. Introduce your paper by briefly stating your thesis, the conclusion you will defend. Be specific. Your paper should be an extended argument supporting your thesis. Often, it is easiest to write the introduction after you have finished writing the body of the paper.
3. Argue for your thesis. Each paragraph, each sentence, should directly relate to your specific thesis.
4. Consider possible objections. Do not blindly accept what any philosopher says. Argue your own point of view, but through the writings of the philosophers.
5. Conclude your essay by summarizing what you intended to say in the paper.
6. Make sure to cover each point in the topic you choose.

Some Comments on Spelling and Grammar

1. Do not rely on spell-checking or grammar-checking programs, alone.
2. *Its* is a possessive pronoun, as in "The cat cleaned its paws." *It's* is a contraction meaning 'it is'. Normally, we use apostrophes to indicate possession, but not in this case.
3. *There* indicates location; *their* indicates possession; *they're* means 'they are'. (E.g. They're crying because Bobby spilled their milk on the table over there.)
4. Use one space after a comma, and two spaces after a period. Use one after a semicolon; better yet, avoid semi-colons. Using semicolons is like tinkering with the insides of the TV. Don't do it unless you know what you're doing.
5. When quoting a source for more than five lines, indent the quotation, single-space it, and do not use quotation marks. Be sure to cite any quote, of course.
6. Spell out numbers less than and including one hundred.
7. *Then* indicates a conclusion or a change in time. *Than* indicates a comparison. If the Jets finish with a better record than the Giants, then I will eat my hat.
8. Avoid biography. Descartes' birthplace is unlikely to be relevant to your thesis.
9. Omit needless words. (See: Strunk and White. *Elements of Style*. §13. <http://www.bartleby.com/141/>)
10. *E.g.* means 'for example'. *I.e.* means 'that is'. If you use either of these, make sure you understand the difference.

Paper Topics

1. Descartes rejects the resemblance hypothesis in 'Meditation Two'. What is this hypothesis? Why does Descartes reject it? How and why does Locke accept the resemblance hypothesis? How and why does he reject it? What is Berkeley's position on the resemblance hypothesis, and what are his arguments? Who is right? Why? Make sure to focus on the arguments.
2. Descartes begins the *Meditations* by doubting the existence of a physical world. In 'Meditation Six', he argues that there is in fact a physical world. What, specifically, is his argument that the physical world exists? On what does it depend? Describe Descartes' world. How does Berkeley disagree with Descartes on this matter? Try to locate their exact point of disagreement. How is Berkeley's argument similar to Descartes' argument? Who is right, and why? Defend the better argument, rather than the more obvious position.
3. Locke and Berkeley disagree about the nature of the external world. Locke says that the world is material. Berkeley says that there is no such thing as material substance; all reality is mental. What exactly do they each mean? How do they support their views? Where exactly do they agree and disagree? Who is right, and why? Be careful not to create straw men, here.
4. What role does God play in Descartes' *Meditations*? Be specific. What role does God play in Berkeley's *Principles*? Be specific. Would either system be more acceptable to a religious person? Would either system be more acceptable to an atheist? Is there reason for a scientist to prefer one view over the other? (You need not answer all of the last three questions if you focus on one or two of them. Do not just list your answers, though.)
5. Berkeley considers various objections to his position in §34-§84 of the *Principles*. Choose two or three of these objections and defend either Berkeley or his critic. Explain each objection in detail. Is it an objection that either Locke or Descartes would make, and why? How does Berkeley defend his position? Who is right? This topic may be more challenging than the others, since it involves material we have not covered in class, but it should be thus a bit more interesting.

Any topics other than the ones listed here must be cleared with me *in advance*.

Here are some other options, all of which you will have to clear with me beforehand: Present one or two (or three, if they are really short) of the objections in the *Objections and Replies*, along with Descartes's response, and adjudicate the disagreement(s); compare and contrast Anselm's ontological argument with Gaunilo's reply; compare and contrast Anselm's ontological argument with Descartes's ontological argument.