This paper explores some of the central texts and key ideas of twentieth and twenty-first century political thought, looking at both analytical concepts and their historical contexts and evolution. It provides the opportunity to trace the development of political ideas into the twentieth century and further into contemporary political philosophy. This includes many ideas that students will have encountered in other contexts – freedom, democracy, revolution, equality, international relations and global justice – as well as some that may be new or less familiar – for instance, ecology, punishment or welfare. It also provides an opportunity to explore the history of political thought and political philosophy more generally, and to consider what studying politics historically or theoretically brings to our understanding of politics in practice.

The paper is divided into two parts. Section A covers a number of historical topics, Section B a variety of themes in contemporary political philosophy that have some historical, and some purely normative, elements. It is possible to concentrate on one side or other of the paper, but students will be required to answer at least one question from each section. Like the earlier History of Political Thought papers, Section A encourages the contextual study of key political texts and debates. It introduces you to important thinkers such as Nietzsche, Weber, Hayek or Rawls; to developments in the Marxist and liberal traditions of political thought; and to significant political debates, such as those accompanying the crisis of the Weimar Republic, or the emergence of American political science. Section B introduces students to themes in contemporary political philosophy. Through the study of such themes such as, for example, post-colonialism, property, sovereignty and obligation, students can explore how modern philosophical arguments can be engaged both as a normative dialogue with a range of contemporary and classic texts, as well as being seen to emerge as historically-specific claims about politics and political ideas in their own idea.

Overall then, this is a varied paper that offers a chance to explore some familiar ideas in more detail or in more contemporary contexts; to encounter new ideas; and to reflect on what political philosophy means for the study of politics in the round.
Approaches

There are many different ways of approaching this paper. One is to find topics in section A and section B that complement each other. For instance, the historical study of Marxist thought in section A (A3, A5, A6 or A9) links up well with the philosophical study of equality, needs and welfare in section B (B25). Liberal critics of totalitarianism (A11) can be connected up with concepts of liberty (B18) and democracy and representation (B20). Hayek (A12) makes a good link with property and markets (B26). Rawls (A14) ties in directly with recent arguments about global justice (B27) as well as to longer-running arguments about rights and utilitarianism (B17). Theorists and critics of imperialism (A7) complement philosophical arguments about post-colonialism (B22). It is also possible to find links between topics within the two sections. Nietzsche (A1) was a significant influence on Weber (A4) and also on many of the critics of Weimar (A8). Lukács (A6) provided inspiration for the thought of the earlier Frankfurt School (A9). Hayek (A12), as well as being one of the liberal critics of totalitarianism (A13), was engaged with many of the ideas that also concerned Rawls (A14). The study of patriotism (B22) complements the study of multiculturalism (B23). Ideas of sovereignty (B16) are closely connected to ideas of war (B24). These are just some examples. There are many more ways to find interesting links between the different parts of the paper.

It is not always necessary, however, to study these topics in connection with each other. They can also make sense on their own, and you should feel free to explore topics and ideas that do not necessarily connect up. Nietzsche, for instance, was not a feminist but that is no reason not to study Nietzsche alongside feminism (and many feminists have been interested in Nietzsche). Hayek can be studied alongside the Marxists as well as alongside the critics of Marxism with whom he belongs. Some topics are sufficiently broad that they connect with most of the paper: politics and morality (B15) for example, or political philosophy and the history of political thought (B29). These topics can be useful as a way of grounding study for the paper as a whole.

The best way for you to decide what to study is in conjunction with your supervisor, who can give more detailed advice on what goes with what. Not all supervisors will feel able to teach on all topics. If you have a particular topic you wish to study that your supervisor cannot cover, you should contact the course organiser, who will try where possible to set up one-off supervisions on those topics with another supervisor.

Topics

Section A
A1 Nietzsche
A2 British Theorists of the State
A3 The Rise of Marxism
A4 Weber
A5 Marxism and the Revolutionary Crisis of WWI
A6 Lukács
A7 Theorists and Critics of Imperialism
A8 The Crisis of Weimar
A9 The Earlier Frankfurt School
Section A

1. Why was Nietzsche so concerned to refute the work of earlier philosophers when making claims about politics?
2. How effective was the pluralist critique of the state?
3. Did Bernstein win the revisionist debate?
4. What did Max Weber hope for from ordinary Germans in a democratic state?
5. Did Marxism meet the challenges posed to revolutionary strategy by WWI?
6. Why did Lukács think that Lenin had resolved the problem of theory and practice in Marxism?
7. Were theorists of imperialism necessarily also theorists of capitalism, and if so, with what consequences? Answer with reference to at least two of the following: Fanon, Lenin, Schumpeter, Veblen.

Section B

B15 Politics and Morality
B16 State, Sovereignty and Political Obligation
B17 Rights and Utilitarianism
B18 Concepts of Liberty
B19 Punishment
B20 Democracy and Representation
B21 Feminism
B22 Patriotism, Nationalism, Post-colonialism
B23 Multiculturalism, Toleration and Recognition
B24 International Relations and War
B25 Equality Needs and Welfare
B26 Property and Markets
B27 Global Justice
B28 Ecology and the Future of Humanity
B29 Political Philosophy and the History of Political Thought

In the examination students will be asked to answer three questions, including at least one from each section. At least one question will be asked on each topic. Overlap between answers must be avoided.

The examination rubric will read: Candidates must answer three questions, at least ONE from Section A and at least ONE from Section B.

Sample exam paper

Candidates must answer three questions, at least ONE from Section A and at least ONE from Section B.

Section A

1. Why was Nietzsche so concerned to refute the work of earlier philosophers when making claims about politics?
2. How effective was the pluralist critique of the state?
3. Did Bernstein win the revisionist debate?
4. What did Max Weber hope for from ordinary Germans in a democratic state?
5. Did Marxism meet the challenges posed to revolutionary strategy by WWI?
6. Why did Lukács think that Lenin had resolved the problem of theory and practice in Marxism?
7. Were theorists of imperialism necessarily also theorists of capitalism, and if so, with what consequences? Answer with reference to at least two of the following: Fanon, Lenin, Schumpeter, Veblen.
8. Why was the concept of sovereignty so crucial to debates about the Weimar Constitution?
9. To what extent did the earlier Frankfurt School share an understanding of the Nazi state?
10. Consider the importance of either technology or language to the critique of capitalism made by the late Frankfurt School. Answer with reference to two or more of its members.
11. 'The only thing liberal critics of totalitarianism had in common was a suspicion of planning.' Discuss with reference to two or more of these critics.
12. Is Hayek best understood politically as a libertarian or a skeptic?
13. Were American empirical theories of democracy necessarily conservative?
14. Did Rawls think a “property-owning democracy” was the best way to achieve justice in a liberal society?

Section B
15. In what sense, if any, must political theories be practically feasible?
16. Why are so many idealist political philosophers concerned with the problem of political obligation?
17. Either (a) If rights are enforceable claims, why is it so difficult to enforce claims about human rights or economic justice?
   Or (b) Is utilitarianism more concerned with the rules governing our actions, or the consequences of those actions?
18. 'The attempt to quantify concepts of liberty was always a waste of time.' Discuss.
19. What, if anything, does the state express when itpunishes?
20. Why are so many political theorists committed to the view that democratic representation has paradoxical qualities?
21. Is feminist political theory too concerned with performativity over economic injustice?
22. Either (a) Is liberal nationalism a contradiction in terms?
   Or (b) How does post-colonialism challenge established narratives of international law?
23. Why are debates about toleration often so intolerant?
24. Why has ‘realism’ been so contested in international relations theory since the Cold War?
25. Is inequality always morally bad?
26. Either (a) How does inequality of property threaten modern political stability?
   Or (b) Can one be both economically libertarian and politically egalitarian?
27. How solid a foundation is cosmopolitanism for claims about global justice?
28. Either (a) Can political theory make a useful contribution to debates about the future of humanity?
   Or (b) is deep ecology an idea whose time is now past?
29. Do debates within the history of political thought have consequences for political theory?

Exam papers and examiners reports
Past exams and examiners reports are available via the History Faculty website: https://www.hist.cam.ac.uk/undergraduate/cam-only/past-papers/part2. Students are encouraged to consult these for guidance and examples of essay questions.
Introductory reading

There are a number of collections and anthologies that give introductions to many of the authors and philosophical topics covered by this paper. The first two listed are primarily useful for section A; the remainder are primarily useful for section B of the paper.


T. Ball and R. Bellamy (eds.) The Cambridge History of Twentieth-Century Political Thought (Cambridge, 2003) [available at www.histories.cambridge.org].


Students may also find it useful to begin reading with some of the classic recent texts in political philosophy, which provide the basis for many later arguments. These include:


M. Sandel, Liberalism and the Limits of Justice (Cambridge, 1982).


S. Moller Okin, Justice, Gender and the Family (New York, 1989).

Lectures

Lectures will not cover every author and topic for this paper. Instead they are there to give some grounding in various themes of the paper and to introduce the ideas of different authors and topics. They provide the basis for supervision work and should be helpful in deciding which authors and topics to study, but are not a substitute for direct engagement with the texts.

The lectures provided for Paper 5/POL 11 take place in the History Faculty unless stated otherwise. They are listed below.

Lectures put on by Faculties other than POLIS and History that may be of interest but which are not core lectures for this paper, are cross-listed on the full lecture lists here (History) and here (POLIS). Please note that these lectures are not formally part of the course, and the paper organisers are not informed of changes that might be made to their scheduling. We only point them out as they may be of interest.
Note: the lecture timetable for 2019-20 is yet to be finalised. Once it is, an updated version of this guide will be made available on the POLIS and History websites, and the Course Moodle.

Reading List
The full reading list for this paper is given below. In Section A, the main readings are listed under ‘Set texts’. Asterisked entries under ‘Further reading suggestions’ provide useful starting points for developing your argument. Where additional primary texts are listed under further reading they are not normally starred but are often helpful to read. In Section B there are no primary set texts but a mixture of classic and particularly useful contemporary readings are listed with an asterisk. The subdivisions for each topic are simply there to help navigate what is a rather large reading list.

The normal expectation is that you would read 2-3 primary texts (for Section A) or asterisked readings (for Section B), as well as 2-3 secondary readings when preparing supervision essays.
SECTION A

A1 NIETZSCHE

Set texts


Additional primary texts


Biography / Overall Interpretation

J. Young, Friedrich Nietzsche: A Philosophical Biography (Cambridge, 2010).


A. Nehamas, Nietzsche: Life as Literature (Cambridge, MA, 1985).


Method / Specific Interpretations in the History of Political Thought


*R. Geuss, ‘Nietzsche and Genealogy’ (pp. 1-28) and ‘Nietzsche and Morality’ (pp. 167-198) in his *Morality, Culture and History* (Cambridge, 1999).


**Politics and State theory**


**Political Theory**


Reception and Cultural History


A2 BRITISH THEORISTS OF THE STATE

Set texts
[It is advisable to cover several of the thinkers from the set texts]


Additional primary texts


E. Barker et al., *Why we are at war: Great Britain’s case*, by members of the Oxford Faculty of Modern History (Oxford, 1914). Full text [here](#).


**Intellectual histories of the period**


**On the Idealists and New Liberals**


**On Sidgwick**


*B. Schultz, Henry Sidgwick, Eye of the Universe* (New York, 2004) [biography].


**Works concerned with various of the so-called political pluralists**


*D. Runciman, *Pluralism and the personality of the state* (Cambridge, 1997).


**A3 THE RISE OF MARXISM**

**Set texts**

[It is advisable to cover several of the thinkers from the set texts]


Further reading suggestions

On Marx, Engels and the Second International


M. B. Steger and T. Carver (eds), Engels after Marx (Manchester, 1999).


For background


**On the revisionist debates**


**On revolutionary syndicalism**


A4 WEBER

Set texts
[All from Political Writings, ed. P. Lassmann and R. Speirs (Cambridge, 1994)]:

Pre-WW1 Writings
‘The Nation State and Economic Policy’ (Inaugural Lecture) [1895].

Wartime Considerations
‘Suffrage and Democracy in Germany’ [1916].
‘Parliament and Government in Germany under a New Political Order’ [1916].
‘Socialism’ [1917].
‘The President of the Reich’ [1918].
‘The Profession and Vocation of Politics’ [1919].

Wider writings of relevance, but not from the Political Writings
From The Vocation Lectures, ed. T. Strong and D. Owen (Hackett, 2004): ‘Science as a Vocation’ [1917].


Biographical/Interpretative - general
*J. Radkau, Max Weber (Polity, 2015).
*D. Kaesler, Max Weber (Polity, 2004).
S. Turner (ed.), The Cambridge Companion to Weber (Cambridge 2000), chs. 4 (Lassman) and 7 (Eliaeson)

**Synthetic Political Interpretations**


**Weber and State Theory/Political Theory**


J. Werner-Müller, *Contesting Democracy: Political Ideas in Twentieth-Century Europe* (New Haven, CT, 2011), ch. 1


**Weber and wider intellectual/cultural/global history**


K. Tribe (ed.) *Reading Weber* (Routledge, 1989) (selection of classic essays in interpretation, plus translation of some important 1890s texts, esp. ‘Developmental Tendencies’).


J. Breuilly (ed.) *Nineteenth-century Germany: Politics, Culture and Society 1780-1918*, chs. 8, 10 by K. A. Lerman (for background context).


S. Conrad, *Globalization and the Nation in Imperial Germany* (Cambridge, 2006) or *German Colonialism: A Short History* (Cambridge, 2012) [give wider sense of the global and imperial dimensions of German political-economic thinking into which Weber can be discussed].

**Specific areas of interpretation**


**A5 MARXISM AND THE REVOLUTIONARY CRISIS OF WWI**

**Set texts**
It is advisable to cover several of the thinkers from the set texts. Many of these texts are also available online at http://www.marxists.org/archive (search by author, then by work.)


**Further reading suggestions**

**On Lenin’s Political Thinking**


**On Luxemburg’s Political Thinking**


*S. Bronner, A Revolutionary for our Times: Rosa Luxemburg*, 3rd edn (University Park, 1997).


**On Kautsky’s Political Thinking**


**On Gramsci’s Political Thinking**


**Karl Korsch’s Marxist Philosophy**


**The transition to ‘Western Marxism’**


**A6 LUKÁCS**

**Set texts**


**Further Lukács reading suggestions**


**Intellectual Context**


**On Lukács and the origins of Western Marxism**


E. L. Corredor, Lukács after Communism: Interviews with Contemporary Intellectuals (Durham, 1997).


**Conceptual Issues (Reification, Revolution, Leninism)**


L. Kolakowski, Main Currents of Marxism, 3 vols (Oxford 1978), ch. 7.


A7 THEORISTS AND CRITICS OF IMPERIALISM

Set texts
[It is advisable to cover several of the thinkers from the set texts]


Additional primary texts


On liberal and Marxist theories of imperialism

*P. Cain, *Hobson and Imperialism: Radicalism, New Liberalism, and Finance* 1887-1938


*B. Semmel, *The Liberal Ideal and the Demons of Empire: Theories of Imperialism from Adam Smith to Lenin* (Baltimore, 1993).

**Anti-colonial theorists and critiques of the state/imperialism**


**A8 CRISIS OF WEIMAR**

**Set texts**

**Hans Kelsen**


Carl Schmitt


Further reading suggestions

Additional Primary Texts


C. Schmitt, *Constitutional Theory* [1927]

For political background

J. Breuilly (ed.) *Nineteenth-century Germany: Politics, Culture and Society 1780-1918*, chs. 8, 10 by K. A. Lerman


For the legal background

B. Schlink (ed.) *Weimar: A Jurisprudence of Crisis*

Weimar constitutionalism and its legacy


Rupert Emerson, *State and Sovereignty in Modern Germany* (New Haven, CT, 1929).
On Schmitt's Political Theory

J. Meierhenrich and O. Simons (eds.) The Oxford Handbook of Carl Schmitt (various chapters relating to all aspects of Schmitt’s work)


*W. Scheuerman, Carl Schmitt: The End of Law (Lanham, MD, 1999)

*J. Werner-Müller, Contesting Democracy: Political Ideas in Twentieth-Century Europe (New Haven, CT, 2011), ch. 3.

T. Strong, Politics without Vision: Thinking without a Bannister in the Twentieth Century (Chicago, 2012), ch. 6

J. Seitzer, Comparative History and Legal Theory: Carl Schmitt in the First German Democracy (Westport, CT, 2001).


*E. Kennedy, Constitutional Failure: Carl Schmitt in Weimar (Durham, NC, 2004)

P.M. Stirk, Carl Schmitt, crown jurist of the Third Reich: on preemptive war, military occupation, and world empire (Lewiston, NY, 2005).


*P. C. Caldwell, Popular Sovereignty and the Crisis of German Constitutional Law (Durham NC, 1997).


R. Cristi, Carl Schmitt and Authoritarian Liberalism (Cardiff, 1997).


**On Carl Schmitt and Leo Strauss**


**On Weimar notions of crisis**


B. Lazier, *God Interrupted* (Princeton, 2008) [around theology, history, exception].


**On Kelsen’s Legal/Political Theory**


**A9 THE EARLIER FRANKFURT SCHOOL**

**Set texts**

O. Kirchheimer, ‘Changes in the Structure of Political Compromise’ [1941]

F. Pollock, ‘State Capitalism: its Possibilities and Limitations’ [1941]

M. Horkheimer, ‘The Authoritarian State’ [1940]

[All available in *The Essential Frankfurt School Reader*, ed. A. Arato and E. Gebhardt (New York, 1982)].


**Additional primary reading**


Secondary Readings

General Studies of the ‘Frankfurt School' and its history


Early Critical Theory as Political Theory

(i) In Context

* W. E. Scheuerman, Between the Norm and the Exception: the Frankfurt School and the rule of law (Cambridge, MA, 1994).


* H. Liebersohn, Fate and Utopia in German Sociology, 1870-1923 (Cambridge MA, 1988).


(ii) In General


A10 THE LATER FRANKFURT SCHOOL

Set texts


H. Marcuse, One-Dimensional Man [1964].


J. Habermas, Between Facts and Norms [1992].

Further reading suggestions


Additional primary texts


H. Marcuse, Heideggerian Marxism, eds. R. Wolin and J. Abromeit (Lincoln, Nebraska, 2005) [texts written 1928-1932].

General Studies of the ‘Frankfurt School’ and its history


*M. Jay, Reason after its Eclipse: On Late Critical Theory (University of Wisconsin Press, 2016), ch. on Habermas especially.


**Later Frankfurt School Critical Theory as Political/Ideology Critique**


**On Theodor Adorno**


**On Herbert Marcuse**


**On Jürgen Habermas**


*M. Specter, *Habermas: An Intellectual Biography* (Cambridge, 2010),


A11 CRITICS OF TOTALITARIANISM

Set texts
[It is advisable to cover at least three of the thinkers from the set texts.]

K. Popper, *The Open Society and its Enemies* [1945].

F. Hayek, *The Road to Serfdom* [1944].


R. Aron, *Democracy and Totalitarianism* [from lectures given 1957-1958].

G. Orwell, ‘The Lion and the Unicorn: Socialism and the English Genius’ [1941]. Full text available [here](http://example.com).

J. Talmon, *The Origins of Totalitarian Democracy* [1951].


Further reading suggestions

On theories of totalitarianism


On Karl Popper


On Friedrich Hayek


On George Orwell

P. Davison (ed.), *Orwell and Politics: Animal Farm in the context of essays, reviews and letters selected from the complete works of George Orwell* (London, 2001).


*J. Newsinger, Orwell’s Politics* (Basingstoke, 1999; republished 2001).


*D. Runciman, Political Hypocrisy: The Mask of Power from Hobbes to Orwell and Beyond* (Princeton, 2008), ch. on Orwell.

On Isaiah Berlin


On Jacob Talmon

Totalitarian democracy and after: international colloquium in memory of Jacob L. Talmon (Jerusalem, 1984).


On Raymond Aron


On Arendt

R. King, Arendt in America (Chicago University Press, 2016).


A12 HAYEK

Set texts


Law. Legislation and Liberty: A new statement of the liberal principles of justice and political economy, single vol. edn (London, 1982), alternatively:

Further reading suggestions

General commentaries on Hayek’s thought


Hayek on knowledge


Liberalism and neoliberalism


*M. Desai, Marx’s Revenge: the resurgence of capitalism and the death of statist socialism* (Verso, 2002).

**A13 THEORISTS OF WELFARE AND DEMOCRACY**

**Set texts**

J. Dewey, *The Public and its Problems* [1927], esp. chs. 1, 4, 5. Full text [here](#).


J. Schumpeter, *Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy* [1942], Parts II-IV.


**The Lippman-Dewey debate**


Tom Arnold-Forster, ‘Democracy and Expertise in the Lippmann-Terman Controversy’, *Modern Intellectual History* (2017): [https://doi.org/10.1017/S1479244317000385](https://doi.org/10.1017/S1479244317000385)

**Joseph Schumpeter**


Robert Dahl and democratic theory


*B. Crick, The American science of politics: its origins and conditions (Berkeley, 1959).


Welfarist theories of democracy - including Cold War ‘human science’ contexts


*G. Slomp and M. LaManna, Hobbes, Arrow and Absolutism (Glasgow, 1997).


*S. M. Amadae, Prisoners of Reason (Cambridge, 2016).

*R. Tuck, Free Riding (Cambridge, MA, 2008) [a critique of the incorporation of Olson’s collective action problem into theories of modern voting and cooperation]


L. Hamilton, Amartya Sen (Polity, 2019), is particularly helpful on Sen’s political theory (see also B25 topics).

**A14 RAWLS**

**Set texts**


* Political Liberalism*, paperback edition (New York, 1996) [this edn has new ‘Introduction’ and includes the ‘Reply to Habermas’]

**Further reading suggestions**


**A Theory of Justice and its background**


R. M. Hare, ‘Rawls’s Theory of Justice – I and II’, *Philosophical Quarterly* 23 (1973), pp. 144-155 and 241-252


C. Audard, *John Rawls* (Stocksfield, 2007).
Later developments


Commentaries


Rawls and international justice


[Some of the above articles, or similar pieces by the same authors, originally appeared in N. Daniels (ed.) *Reading Rawls* (New York, 1973)].


**SECTION B**

**B15 POLITICS AND MORALITY**

Some classic texts on ideas of political morality and states/politics

*C. Schmitt, The Concept of the Political* (various editions)


*N. Guilhot, After the Enlightenment: Political Realism and International Relations in the Mid Twentieth Century* (Cambridge, 2017).

**Morality and the constraints upon politics**


Dirty Hands


Realism, Realpolitik and the Purpose(s) of Political Theory


J. Floyd, *What’s the Point of Political Philosophy?* (Polity, 2019) [useful to set against the earlier classic readings in methodological approaches to the study of political theory, from the perspective of modern debates in political theory; different account of the purpose of political philosophy in R. Beiner, *Political Philosophy: What it is and why it matters* (Cambridge, 2014).


P. Sagar, ‘From Scepticism to Liberalism? Bernard Williams, the Foundations of Liberalism and Political Realism’, Political Studies (2014), online first here.


**B16 STATE, SOVEREIGNTY AND POLITICAL OBLIGATION**

**Classic Texts - Pluralists, Anti-Pluralists/Marxists, Anti-Marxists (cf. British State Theory)**

*T.H. Green, *Lectures on the Principles of Political Obligation.*

V. I. Lenin, *State and Revolution.*


M. Horkheimer, ‘The Authoritarian State’ (see earlier entry on Frankfurt School).


**In Rawls**


**Classic Issues and Interpretations**


**Modern Political Theory on the Subject**


*J. Bartelson, *The Critique of the State* (Cambridge 2001)


B17 RIGHTS AND UTILITARIANISM

H. L. A. Hart’s Interpretations of Bentham for Modern Utilitarianism and Rights


Late Modern Legal/Political Theory on Rights and Conflict


Rights and Claims/Duties - Historical and Contemporary


**Human Rights**


*S. Moyn, The Last Utopia* (Cambridge, MA, 2011)

___, *Not Enough* (Cambridge, MA, 2018).


**Criticisms of Utilitarianism**


**B18 CONCEPTS OF LIBERTY**

**Modern Foundations**


**Criticism/Emendation of liberal debates about liberty**


**Measuring Freedom and Markets**


[Two collections which include a number of the pieces listed above are R. E. Goodin and P. Pettit, eds., *Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Anthology* (Oxford, 1997); and D. Miller, *The Liberty Reader* (Edinburgh, 2006). Excerpts are presented in I. Carter, M. H. Kramer, and H. Steiner (eds.) *Freedom: A Philosophical Anthology* (Malden, MA, 2006).]


**B19 PUNISHMENT**

**Classic Texts**


*P. Strawson, ‘Freedom and Resentment,’ in Strawson, *Studies of the Philosophy of Thought and Action* (London, 1968). See the updated engagements with questions of guilt/resentment etc., in


**Modern Interpretations - Legal/Political Philosophy**


**B20 DEMOCRACY AND REPRESENTATION**

Based around classic 20th century texts
C. Schmitt, *The Crisis of Parliamentary Democracy* [see A10, Schmitt].


*J. Schumpeter, *Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy* (1942), chapter on democracy.


**Relating Classical Democracy to Modern Democratic Theory**


**Liberalism and Democracy/Critics**


**Democratic Theory/Political Philosophy**


**Modern Representation and Political Theory**


**B21 FEMINISM**

[There is no false attempt at completeness here, and the list simply hints at some of the ways in which feminist political theory over the last fifty years has engaged with mainstream liberal political philosophy since Rawls, and criticised it; obviously many more approaches and angles of vision can be pursued – and are encouraged in this topic: radical, Marxist, intersectional and trans- feminisms, to name a few]


*Women in Western Political Thought* (Princeton, 1979), was a pioneering attempt in contemporary Anglophone political theory to show the gendered structure of the ‘canon’ of Western political theory.


From D.T. Meyers (ed.) *Feminist Social Thought: A Reader* (Routledge, 1997), which includes Spelman, ‘Woman: The One and the Many (pp. 161–179); Calhoun, ‘Separating Lesbian Theory from Feminist Theory’ (pp. 200–218); Babbitt, ‘Feminism and Objective Interests: The Role of Transformation Experiences in Rational Deliberation’ (pp. 369–84); Ruddick, ‘Maternal Thinking’ (pp. 584–603); and Benhabib, ‘The Generalized and the Concrete Other: The Kohlberg-Gilligan Controversy and Moral Theory’ (pp. 736–756).


*J. Butler, *Undoing Gender* (Routledge, 2005), chs.1, 2, and 4.


*C. Chambers, *Sex, Culture, and Justice: the limits of choice* (University Park, PA, 2008).


**B22 PATRIOTISM, NATIONALISM, POSTCOLONIALISM**

[The exam will offer two questions; one relating to each of the two headings below]

**Patriotism and Nationalism**


**Postcolonialism, imperialism and race [cf. earlier list on anti-colonial political theory]**


*A. Getachew, Worldmaking after Empire (Princeton, NJ, 2019), esp. chs. on political theory, and on the New International Economic Order.


A. Loomba, Colonialism/Postcolonialism (Routledge, 2015).


T. Shelby and B. Terry (eds.) *To Shape a New World: Essays on the Political Philosophy of Martin Luther King* (Harvard, 2018).


Aimé Césaire, *Discourse on Colonialism* (New York, 1950), available [here](#).

### B23 MULTICULTURALISM, TOLERATION, AND RECOGNITION


S. Mendus, Toleration and the Limits of Liberalism (Palgrave, 1989).


*B. Barry, Culture and Equality: An Egalitarian Critique of Multiculturalism (Polity, 2000).


A. E. Galeotti, Toleration as Recognition (Cambridge, 2002).


T. Asad, Formations of the Secular (Stanford, CA, 2003)

B24 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND WAR

Classic Texts in Modern Political Theory - Liberalism and ‘Just War’


**International Egalitarianism/Imperialism and Just War**


*R. Tuck, The Rights of War and Peace: Political Thought and the International Order from Grotius to Kant* (Oxford, 1999).


*P. Bobbitt, The Shield of Achilles* (Penguin 2002), Book II.


**Humanitarianism**


**War and International Law/Theory as Discipline and Politics**

*N. Guilhot, After the Enlightenment: Political Realism and International Relations in the Mid Twentieth Century (Cambridge, 2017).


**B25 EQUALITY, NEEDS AND WELFARE**

**Equality - The Concept of and debates about**


L. Hamilton, Amartya Sen (Polity, 2019), is particularly helpful on Sen’s political theory (see also A13 topics)


M. Walzer, Spheres of Justice (New York, 1983).


Welfare and (In)egalitarianism


T. Piketty, *Capital in the Twenty-First Century* (Cambridge, MA, 2014), esp. Introduction and conclusions, along with the analysis of what follows from $r>g$ foundation; numerous critiques now available, but among the best, see the Harvard collection *After Piketty*.


Needs/Capabilities


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**B26 PROPERTY AND MARKETS**

**Contemporary Political Theory and Historical Trajectories**


*P. Garnsey, Thinking about Property: from antiquity to the age of revolution* (Cambridge, 2007).


**Classic 20th Century Texts**


**Modern Political Theory/[Left] Libertarianism Related**


**B27 GLOBAL JUSTICE**

**Contexts - Internationalizing Rawls & updating welfare states**

[The issues of statism and internationalism, as well as ‘practice-dependence’ claims, regularly overlap in many of the essays below]


*T. Pogge, World Poverty and Human Rights* (Cambridge [Polity], 2002), esp. chs. 4, 5, 7, 8.


M. Risse, ‘How Do We Harm the Global Poor?’ *Philosophy & Public Affairs* 33 (2005), pp. 349-76.


**B28 ECOLOGY AND THE FUTURE OF HUMANITY**

R. Carson, *Silent Spring* (originally in the New Yorker, but various editions available, incl. online)


A. Light and A. de-Shalit (eds), *Moral and Political Reasoning in Environmental Practice* (Cambridge, MA [MIT], 2003).


Some wider discussion pertaining to the Anthropocene

N. Klein, This Changes Everything (London, 2015).


G. Monbiot, How did we get into this mess? (London, 2016).


*A. Ghosh, The Great Derangement: Climate Change and the Unthinkable (Chicago, 2016).


*S. Gardiner and S. Caney (eds.) Climate Ethics (Oxford, 2010).

B29 POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY AND THE HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT


*J. Bourg, From Revolution to Ethics: May 1968 and Contemporary French Thought (Montreal, 2009)


A. S. Brett and J. Tully, with H. Hamilton-Bleakley (eds), *Rethinking the Foundations of Modern Political Thought* (Cambridge, 2006) [esp. the discussions of how to understand Hobbes]


M. Foucault, ‘Nietzsche, Genealogy, History’, various editions available online.


