This course deals with the development of European political thought from ancient Greece to Christianity at the close of the Roman Empire. It is meant to be both historical and conceptual in its approach, and will refer at times to literary works for insights into the culture of politics. Topics to be addressed include: transitions from aristocratic societies to more democratic polities, the emergence of concepts of justice and law, the nature of political judgment and leadership, and the relation to politics of self, religion, and the pursuit of knowledge.

There are no prerequisites for this course, though Political Science 13 and a knowledge of European history would be valuable. Because so much of the course deals with the ancient world, a brief chronology is also provided at the end of the syllabus. Though I have chosen what I think are the best translations and with the least cost, you may use other editions of the textbooks, if you have them.

There will be NO CLASS on Monday, November 17.
There are **three** requirements for this course:

1) a 5-page essay due **October 31** - 25%
2) an 6-7 page essay due **November 26** - 50%
3) a comprehensive final exam in class, **Monday, December 15, 11:30-2:30pm** - 25%

We have a Ted account that we will use for assignments, papers, etc.

Remember too that plagiarism is a very serious offense at UCSD. That includes plagiarizing the work of other students or the contents of websites. If you are caught committing plagiarism, you will immediately receive an F, and you will fail the course. Further, your name will be forwarded to UCSD authorities and to your college for disciplinary action.

Turnitin.com has useful guidelines for avoiding plagiarism. The UCSD Library also has a brief handout entitled “Tips for Avoiding Plagiarism,” and it has an online guide at: [http://libraries.ucsd.edu/plagiarism](http://libraries.ucsd.edu/plagiarism)
INTRODUCTION: Ancient Political Theory

Weeks 1-4: Political Judgment, War, and Democracy – Thucydides

Required:

Thucydides, Peloponnesian War

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<td>VIII</td>
<td>1-4, 12-18, 21-28, 45-56, 63-77, 81-109</td>
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Weeks 4-7: Philosophy, Justice, and the Ideal City – Plato

Required:

Plato, Apology and Crito

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<td>October 29, 31, November 3</td>
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Plato, Republic

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<td>November 5, 7, 10</td>
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<td>November 12, 14, 17, 19</td>
<td>Books 4, 5, 6, 7</td>
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<td>November 21</td>
<td>Books 8, 9</td>
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Weeks 8: The Varieties of Politics – Aristotle
(November 24, 26, December 1)

Required:

Aristotle, Politics

November 24
I
II, chs. 1-5
III
December 1
IV, chs. 1-13
V
VII, chs. 1-3, 7, 9, 13-15

Weeks 9-10: Hebrews, Christians, and Politics
(December 3, 5, 8, 10, 12)

Required:

Hebrew Bible

December 3
Genesis, Exodus, Deuteronomy 4, Isaiah 44-66

New Testament

December 5
Matthew, Romans, Galatians, I Corinthians

Augustine, City of God

December 8
I chs. 1, 9, 33, 35
III 1
IV 1-4, 9-12
V Preface, 1, 8-11, 13, 15-17, 19, 21, 24
VIII 1-4, 11-12
XI 1-4
XIV 1-4
XVII 3

December 10, 12
XVIII 1, 2, 41-43, 46-47
XIX 4-8, 11-17, 21, 22, 24, 25
XX 1, 2
SOME USEFUL DATES

B.C.

2000-1500

Mycenaeans settle in Greece
Abraham in Canaan (later Israel)
Stonehenge built
Hammurabi’s Code

1500-1000

c. 1275-1225 Moses frees Hebrews from slavery in Egypt

c. 1270-1180 Trojan Wars

c. 1250 Hebrews re-enter Canaan

c. 1200 End of Mycenaean civilization in Greece

c. 1000 Saul, first King of Israel

c. 1000 Invasion of Greece by Dorians

1000-500

1000-925 David and Solomon, Kings in Israel

c. 900-600 The great Hebrew prophets – Elijah, Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, Ezekiel, Jeremiah

c. 800 Homer composes Iliad, Odyssey

776 First Olympic Games

c. 753 Rome founded

c. 750 Beginning of Greek colonization of west

c. 750 Nobility of Attica settle Athens

c. 625 Invention of coinage

c. 600 Nebuchadnezzar takes Jerusalem, takes Hebrews to Babylonia

Much of Hebrew Bible written down

c. 630-553 Zoroaster in Persia

c. 604-? Lao-Tse in China

c. 594 Archonship of Solon (640-560) in Athens

c. 563-483 Buddha in India

c. 551-479 Confucius in China

561-510 Tyranny of Peisistratids in Athens

c. 535 Tragedy introduced in Athens, Thespis wins first prize

538 Cyrus of Persia conquers Babylon, returns Hebrews to Jerusalem

509 Establishment of Roman Republic

508 Democracy introduced in Athens by Cleisthenes
500 B.C. – 1 AD

490-479 Persian Wars with Greece
472 Aeschylus, *The Persians*, produced in Athens
   (oldest extant tragedy)
477 Formation of Delian League by Athens
458 Aeschylus, *Oresteia*
472-470 Twelve Tables of the Law in Rome
442 Sophocles, *Antigone*
431-404 The Peloponnesian War
429 Death of Pericles (b. 500)

C. 428 Sophocles, *Oedipus Tyrannos*
413 Failure of the Sicilian Expedition
404 Defeat of Athens by Sparta
401 Sophocles, *Oedipus at Colonus*
399 Execution of Socrates
387 Plato founds Academy at Athens
338 Defeat of Athens by Philip II of Macedon

C. 335 Aristotle, *Poetics*
336-323 Alexander the Great

C. 295 Euclid
146 Carthage sacked by Rome
47-44 Dictatorship of Julius Caesar at Rome

C. 30 Establishment of Roman Empire

A.D.

1-500

C. 30 Crucifixion of Christ
45 St. Paul begins his mission
65 Seneca commits suicide
67 St. Peter executed
70 Revolt of the Jews against Rome; Jerusalem destroyed
85 Gospels of John and Matthew
122-135 Revolt of the Jews against Rome
200 Bishop of Rome becomes Pope
285 Partition of Rome into Eastern and Western Empires

C. 300 Christianity introduced into Armenia
313 Toleration of Christianity in Rome – Edict of Milan
331 Seat of Roman Empire moves to Constantinople
337 Emperor Constantine baptized
410 Rome sacked by Visigoths
411 Augustine’s *City of God*
432 St. Patrick begins mission to Ireland
SOME GREAT FIGURES

B.C.

Solon  c. 640-560.  Socrates  c. 469-399
Aeschylus  c. 525-455  Thucydides  c. 460-c. 400
Sophocles  c. 496-c. 406  Plato  c. 427-347
Pericles  c. 494-429  Aristotle  384-322
Herodotus  c. 494-c. 420  Cicero  106-43
Euripides  484-c. 406

A.D.

Augustine  354-430