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
Catastrophism
Uniformitarianism
Deep Time
Mutability of Species
Adaptation
Natural vs. Supernatural
Explanations
Natural Theology
Paley's Watch Argument
Lamarck's Acquired Traits
Charles Darwin
HMS Beagle
Galapagos Islands
Biogeography
Origin of Species (1859)
Evolution vs. Mechanism of Evolution
Heritability, Variation, Selection
Natural Selection
Analogy with Domestication (artificial selection)
“Struggle for Existence”
Sexual Selection
Common Descent
Problems: Transitional Forms & Mutability

Inference to the Best Explanation
Pro/con responses to the Origin
Social Darwinism
Laissez-faire policies
Eugenics: Positive vs. Negative
Degeneration
John Stuart Mill
Jeremy Bentham
Pig Philosophy
Hedonic calculus
Utilitarianism (1863)
Principle of Utility
Greater Happiness Principle
Higher vs Lower Pleasures
On Liberty
Principle of Liberty
Harm Principle
Government Authority
Naturalistic Fallacy
Social Contract
Karl Marx
Communist Manifesto (1847/1888)
Bourgeois
Proletarians
Communism vs. Capitalism
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.