Phil 2, Second Paper Assignment

**Maximum Length:** No more than three pages, double spaced, 12-point font, one-inch margins

**Due:** Friday, March 19, by 3:10pm (before the lecture starts). Please hand in your paper, in person, to your GSI. *Please see the syllabus for other relevant policies.*

**Request:** We may circulate to the rest of the class a few papers, *with the authors’ names removed.* These will be used as examples, both of things done especially well and of common mistakes. We would be grateful if you would allow us to do this. Everyone will benefit from it, most of all the students whose papers are used as examples. However, if you do *not* feel comfortable with this, then *please say so at the top of your paper.*

**Assignment:**
Write on either **Topic A** or **Topic B, but not both.**

**Topic A:**

Or as eye, hand, foot, and in general each of the parts evidently has a function, may one lay it down that man similarly has a function apart from all these? What then can this be? Life seems to be common even to plants, but we are seeking what is peculiar to man. Let us exclude, therefore, the life of nutrition and growth. Next there would be a life of perception, but it also seems to be common even to the horse, the ox, and every animal. There remains, then, an active life of the element that has a rational principle…

This passage is part of a larger argument that its author is giving. Explain what the larger argument is, and explain the role that the passage plays in it.

**Topic B:**

He, therefore, that breaketh his covenant, and consequently declareth that he thinks he may with reason do so, cannot be received into any society that unite themselves for peace and defence but by the error of them that receive him; nor when he is received be retained in it without seeing the danger of their error; which errors a man cannot reasonably reckon upon as the means of his security: and therefore if he be left, or cast out of society, he perisheth; and if he live in society, it is by the errors of other men, which he could not foresee nor reckon upon, and consequently against the reason of his preservation; and so, as all men that contribute not to his destruction forbear him only out of ignorance of what is good for themselves.

This passage is part of a larger argument that its author is giving. Explain what the larger argument is, and explain the role that the passage plays in it.