

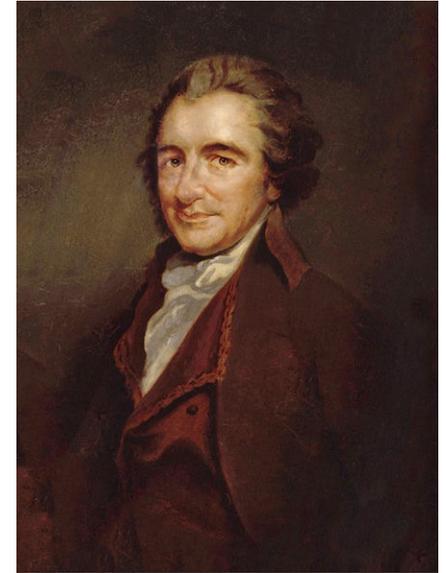
Topic List:

1. Topics/Lectures & Readings

- i) Introduction
- ii) Tocqueville, The Ancien Régime and the French Revolution
- iii) Edmund Burke: Reflections
- iv) Thomas Paine
- v) Mary Wollstonecraft
- vi) Karl Marx – “On the Jewish Question” (1844)
- vii) John Rawls & Samuel Moyn - Public Reason and Human Rights
- viii) Human Rights Education – “Review” – Danielle Celermajer
- ix) Martha Nussbaum - Human Rights, Development, and the Capabilities Approach
- x) J.M. Coetzee – Animal Rights & Human/Animal Relations
- xi) GLOSSARY

2. Glossary

IV. Thomas Paine:



Revolution Controversy:

1. FRENCH REVOLUTION

- a. Richard Price (Discourse - 1789)
 - i. Burke (Reflections - 1790) [birth of conservatism]
 - A. 1791-92: Thomas Paine (Rights of Man) [Birth of Right-based Liberalism] (MACRO-SCALE RESPONSE)
 - B. 1792: Mary Wollstonecraft (Rights of Woman) [Birth of modern feminism] (MICRO-SCALE RESPONSE)

A. Debate #1: Rights of Man as 'World-Destroying/Creating'

B. Debate #2: Rights of Man as 'Self-Destroying/Creating'

Paine: False:

Why?

- Against Price: The Glorious Revolution merely changes the personnel of government. Leaves principles intact.
- Against Burke: The Glorious Revolution disenfranchises future generations in favour of the present

'Diachronic' Despotism:

- Theological Grounding for Rights (Rights are intrinsic) => God's prerogative
 - "Every child born into the world must be considered as deriving its existence from God"

Three Topics from 'Rights of Man' - PART II

1. Relationship between society & natural rights

a. **Society:**

b. **Nature of Individual**

2. Relationship between govt. & natural rights

- Natural rights = those which always appertain to man in right of his existence
 - i.e. intellectual rights, rights of mind, rights of acting as an individual for his own comfort and happiness
- Civil Rights: Those which appertain to man in right of his being a member of society (Every civil right has its foundation in natural rights)
 - i.e. Security & protection rights

V. Mary Wollstonecraft

2 responses to Burke:

- Vindication of the Rights of Men
 - Criticises Burke
- Vindication of the Rights of Man
 - Response to French radicals (e.g. Rousseau and Talleyrand)

VRW: A Theory of Rights?

Wollstonecraft's work is strangely mistitled (Rights are not explicitly and systematically mentioned)

- Treatise on education and manners"
 - "A vindication of the Rights of Woman is extraordinary for the disjunction between its title and contents...In fact, it is more of a courtesy book than a political tract, concerning manners more than civil right" -Janet Todd, Introduction to Oxford Edition of VRW
 - "The Title of her most famous book [i.e., VRW] seems to have misled many people into believing that her writing on women revolved primarily around rights, especially in a juridical sense. ... The bulk of the book is on the mind and virtue, duties and social practices. Most of her argument concerns education broadly conceived: the unfolding of mind and development of sensibility through the whole of one's experiences." -Virginia Sapiro, *A Vindication of Political Virtue*
- Wollstonecraft's work = work of female education (Received as this)
- Received as a text on education rather than a text on rights
 - Distinguish between theory of rights and theory of education
- Wollstonecraft sees education as a right (A means of displaying rights)
 - Education = A way of challenging and transforming the outlook of people

Basic Assumptions of Human Rights:

1. Purpose of HR = protect all human beings
 - "Human rights are norms that help protect all people everywhere from severe political, legal, and social abuses" -James Nickel, "Human Rights", *Stanford Encyclopaedia of Philosophy*
2. Object of human rights = other people (To care for other people)
 - Human rights are relational by nature
 - "Rights are fundamentally relational in character. ... To claim a right, for example, is by definition to affect the interests and actions of others... More generally, the activities involved in the practice of rights – claiming, waiving, negotiating, accepting, recognizing, justifying, and so on – are all activities that go on *between* persons." -Duncan Ivison, Rights



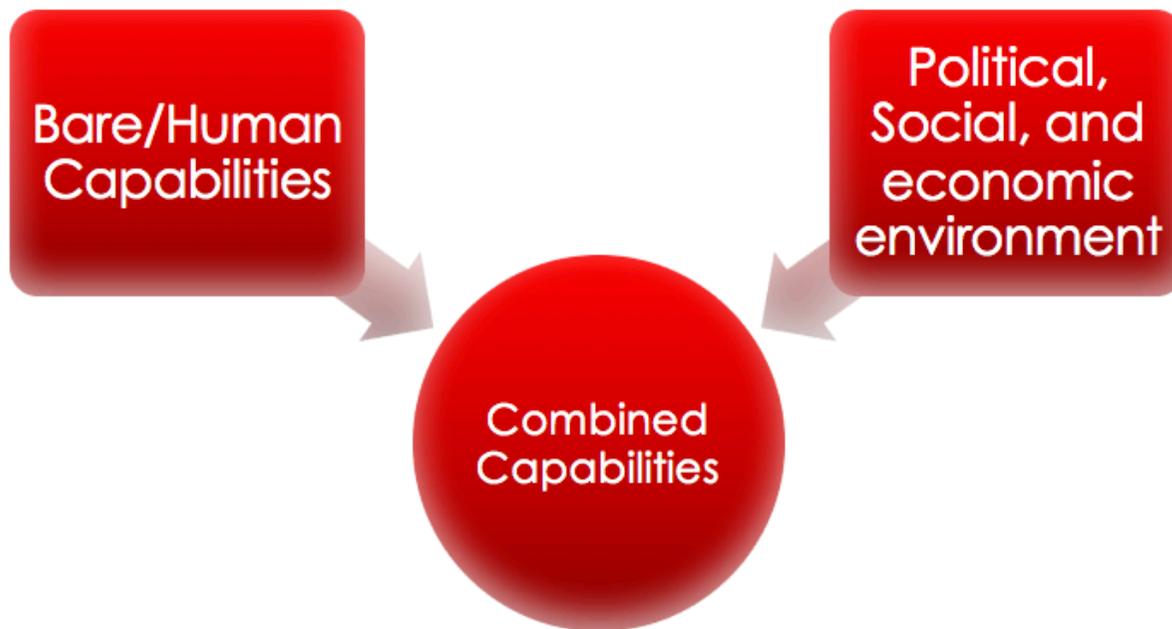
Capabilities:

Combined Capabilities

- = total opportunities for choice & action in any situation

Internal Capabilities

- IC's are trained + developed traits and abilities (In interaction with social, economic, familial, and political environment)
=> E.g. Learned political skill, skill in sewing, newfound self-confidence & freedom from her earlier fear
- No such thing as 'perfect rights' (Paine) => They need to be nurtured



QUESTIONS:

Why does Nussbaum need the concept of dignity?

- Dignity = standard for what is pursued (Metaphysical/moral basis)
- Criterion to select which capabilities are essential (A term that is not a capability)

How does Nussbaum define the concept of dignity?

- She doesn't
- Dignity is 'equal' in all human beings

X. Human-Animal Relations – Coetzee

SUMMARY:

1. Human-Animal Relations
 - Compatibilities & tensions
2. Address & problematize figure of the human (in relation to animals & their treatment)

Context:

1. Western Tradition (Humans > Animals)
 - Stoicism?
 - Theology? (Genesis 1:26)
2. Social Contract Theory = Agreement between members
 - Contracting members = equal
 - Social cooperation = seen in terms of individuals coming together to secure rights, justice & mutual advantage
3. **Process:**
 - Humans = equal dignified beings
 - Extend duties of charity to animals

Historical Overview:

Era	Figure	Theory	Type
1225-1274	Thomas Aquinas	Humans = image of God	Theological
1887-1967	Wolfgang Kohler	Subjected apes to experiments to elicit capacities for rational thought	Scientific
1937>	Thomas Nagel	Designed thought experiments <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Denied ability to think, feel, and know the mind of other species	Philosophical

Results:

1. Split humans & animals by capacities [Participation & responsibility]
2. Basis of distinction => Hierarchy

SPECIESISM:

1. Species ≠ mistreating others
2. Higher capacity ≠ higher value
 - Disabled