Part I (the expository "rewrite"):

In 3-4 (proff-read!) pages, present the various versions of pragmatism espoused by Peirce, James, and Dewey. In what sense can all of them be called versions of pragmatism? In what various ways are they distinct from one another?

Part II (Dewey and Beyond):

Write a 3-4 page essay on one of the following (remember that in order to get a high grade on this essay, you will have to include something above and beyond the cursory or superficial; you'll have to tell me something new and enlightening):

1. Louis Menand calls Dewey "the Last of the Vermont transcendentalists." In what ways is this appellation apt? In what ways is it inapt?

2. From what you've read of Dewey or The Metaphysical Club, comment on how Darwinian thinking has influenced pragmatism generally, and Dewey in particular.

3. In what ways does Sellars go about extending the claims made by Dewey in Chapter 5 of Experience and Nature?

4. In what sense or senses may we call C.I. Lewis' conception of the a priori pragmatic or pragmatist in orientation?

5. How does Putnam's pragmatic realism differ significantly from Rorty's pragmatic anti-realism (or constructivism)? Specifically, to what use does each author put the classical pragmatists?

6. What, according to Dewey in "Creative Democracy - The Task Before Us," does it mean to lead a democratic way of life? What does Sidney Hook have to contribute on the matter?

7. Write a 3-4 page reaction paper on the philosophy department colloquium talk entitled "Peirce, Weight of Evidence, and the Doubt-Belief Theory of Inquiry" by Jeffrey Kasser this coming Friday, 1 November at 3pm in BEH 222.