



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

FACULTY OF HISTORY
MPHIL IN POLITICAL THOUGHT
AND INTELLECTUAL HISTORY
PROSPECTUS 2012-13



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‘ACADEMIA’

The illustration of ‘ACADEMIA’ on the cover page is taken from the 1630 edition of Cesare Ripa’s famous *Iconologia*, which was first published in Rome in 1593. Initially Ripa’s book included no illustrations and the first set of woodcuts were added in 1603. The 1630 version included yet more pictures, including that of ‘ACADEMIA’. In this case the iconography itself was also new; it was the contribution of the editor, Giovanni Zaratino Castellino. The 1709 London edition gave the following brief summary of Castellino’s elucidation of the moral emblem of ‘ACADEMY’: ‘A Lady of a manly heroic Aspect, having a Crown of Gold, a particolur’d Garment, a File in her right Hand, and a Garland in her left. Her masculine Countenance denotes solid and Profound *Judgment*; the Crown of pure Gold, the refining of *Notions by Experiments*; the various Colours, the variety of *Sciences* in an Academy; the File, the *polishing* of pieces, and freeing them from *Superfluities*; the Garland, *Honour* to those who excel’. The motto around the file says ‘*Detrahit Atque Polit*’ (i.e. ‘It Removes and Polishes’). The garland at the left hand of ‘ACADEMIA’ is made up of laurel, ivy and myrtle, the plants of Apollo, Bacchus and Venus, and pomegranates, the symbol of a group brought together out of common preoccupations. Behind the throne of ‘ACADEMIA’ is seated a bearded ape, or baboon, the symbol of letters, the animal consecrated to Mercury, the inventor of arts and letters. The ape is also a symbol for the equinox, a measurement of time (the academician must measure the hours carefully, spending most of them in study), and for imitation (the beginning of learning, according to Aristotle).

The University is located in the city of Cambridge, which lies on the river Cam, 51 miles (81 km) north of London. It is one of the principal market towns of East Anglia and is connected to London by railway (travel time is about 1 hour) and by a motorway. Cambridge is strictly speaking not a campus university and there is no university precinct in the usual sense. Most of the Colleges, university buildings and libraries, however, are in the centre of the town, no more than 10 minutes walking distance from each other.

The University of Cambridge received formal recognition as a *studium generale* from Pope John XXII in 1318, but its origins probably date from 1209 when, following disturbances at Oxford, a number of scholars migrated to Cambridge. Today Cambridge is a modern state-funded research university, although its medieval origins manifest themselves in its thriving collegiate system. The Colleges are independent self-governing corporate bodies autonomous within the University, with their own property and income. Each College forms a mixed community with members from most academic subjects, and there is no formal relationship between any College and any particular Faculty. In its 21 Faculties and over 50 Departments the University employs over 1,200 Professors, Readers and Lecturers. There are also many other scholars and senior research workers in Cambridge who are principally attached to one of the 31 Colleges or to various independent research establishments. Cambridge has about 12,000 undergraduates. The University also has a major commitment to graduate teaching. There are about 5,000 students taking graduate courses, of whom about 1,800 are from overseas. Graduate studies are expanding. The MPhil in Political Thought and Intellectual History started in 1994 as part of this development programme.

Cambridge is a centre for advanced study and research in most of the major academic disciplines. In particular, it is widely regarded as the most dynamic centre of research in the history of political thought and its distinctive intellectual style has acquired a widespread following all over the world. The Cambridge University Press has a larger list in the subject than any other publisher, including the *Ideas in Context* series and the *Cambridge Texts in the History of Political Thought*. The University's success in this area is clearly manifested in the achievements of the existing PhD programme. Cambridge has attracted a large number of research students in this area, many of them fully funded from overseas, and a large proportion of our doctoral students have been successful in competitions for post-doctoral research fellowships and in obtaining academic positions afterwards. The aim of the MPhil, which has achieved an international reputation, is to consolidate the leading role of Cambridge's graduate education in the history of political thought and related disciplines in Britain and internationally and to provide a basis for its further development. It is jointly offered by three Cambridge Faculties - History, Social & Political Sciences and Classics - and accordingly it has an unusually large and varied teaching staff of great academic distinction.

The MPhil in Political Thought and Intellectual History is an intermediate level graduate programme and it provides an organised course of instruction combined with research for first year postgraduate study. It aims to provide an excellent basis for those wishing to proceed to the PhD degree, but it is also suitable for those who simply wish to pursue a self-contained year of postgraduate study. As an Inter-Faculty course it provides a set of classes and seminars exploring selected themes in the history of political thought, political theory and their cognate fields in intellectual history, from classical antiquity to the present, together with the opportunity for supervised research in chosen aspects of these fields. The MPhil in Political Thought and Intellectual History is aimed at students who have an interest in both the theory and history of political thought (including those wider intellectual idioms which provide the context for its development). It also welcomes students whose previous study had a more specialised historical or theoretical (or philosophical) bent, provided that while doing this course they are willing to engage themselves with both approaches to research.

TEACHING

The course comprises two kinds of work: group study and individually tailored supervised research training culminating in examined essays and a dissertation. Both continue simultaneously throughout the year, so that students are expected to attend the course classes, research seminar, and lectures at the same time as researching their essays. While there are no fixed course classes in the Easter Term when students will be concentrating on their dissertation, they will be required to present their work at a Dissertation Abstract Seminar and encouraged to continue attending lectures and seminars. Postgraduate students in Cambridge are expected to work continuously throughout the year with the exception of a few days' break at a time, so that the 'vacation periods' are in fact periods in which required work must be completed, as shown below.

	<i>MICHAELMAS TERM</i>	<i>Christmas Vacation</i>	<i>LENT TERM</i>	<i>Easter Vacation</i>	<i>EASTER TERM</i>
Individual research/written work to be examined	Essay 1	Preparation for Essay 2 and Dissertation	Essay 2	Dissertation	Dissertation
Group study: Taught classes	Mandatory text reading class Mandatory methods class	----	Mandatory thematic class	-----	Dissertation Abstract Seminar
Other group study: research seminar	Weekly research seminar	----	Weekly research seminar	-----	Weekly research seminar (first four weeks)
Other group study: lectures	Lectures	----	Lectures	-----	Lectures (first four weeks)

RANGE OF SUBJECTS

The range of subjects listed under each heading below is for orientation. It indicates the **possible** directions of study which students can pursue within the framework of the MPhil.

1. History of Political Thought

Political thought in the Ancient World. The scope of politics, democracy, aristocracy, monarchy and tyranny in Classical political thought. The political thought of the Roman republic and empire. Christianity and politics in late Antiquity and medieval Europe. The renaissance of political thought from the twelfth century. Conciliarism. Republican political thought in Italy and the rise of political humanism in the Renaissance. The Reformation and political thought, the formation of the concept of sovereignty and resistance theories. 17th and 18th-century political theory, natural jurisprudence, reason of state and republicanism. The origins of nationalism. The intellectual history of imperialism. The concepts of the state, power and international relations in the modern political order. The rise of political economy and the emergence of the 'modern republic'. The development of German political thought. Critics of capitalism and modern civilisation, the history of socialism and Marxism. The feminist contribution to political thought. Political thought in the late 19th and 20th centuries. Current debates in the history of political thought.

2. Political Theory

Conceptual foundations of political analysis: liberty, property, equality, rights, duties, and obligations; theories of justice, questions concerning political judgment, methodological strategies in political theory, modes of argument and philosophical assumptions. Theories of the *polis*, the *civitas* and the modern state, constitutionalism and ideal state forms. The state and citizenship, government and self-government, definitions of the 'modern republic' and democracy. Conditions of political reform and revolution, theories of conflict. Class and gender in political theory. Major idioms of political thought, liberalism, conservatism, nationalism, communitarianism, feminism, social democracy and socialism as political ideologies. Civil society and the state, the interaction between the economy and the political sphere, economic limits to politics, political theory and modern economics. The nation state and its crisis. Political theory and the environment. Power relations in the international world and international political economy. Cosmopolitanism, imperialism and global justice.

3. Intellectual History

For the purpose of this MPhil course, intellectual history constitutes the study of those philosophical, theological and other cultural idioms which provide the context for the development of political and social theory from Classical Antiquity to the present. It includes the following topics: methodological debates within intellectual history and the history of philosophy, classical rhetoric, Platonism and Aristotelianism, scholasticism, humanism. The history of scholarship more generally. Debates in moral philosophy, scepticism and the rise of the ideas of moral science, social science, political science and economics. Cultural relativism and the discovery of America, European cultural developments and the understanding of non-European cultures, stages theories of history. Historiography and the development of political thought, debates on civilisation and the cultural critique of civilisation. The impact of science on political thought. Gender and intellectual history. Aesthetics and political thought. Theological elements in political thought and the consequences of modern secularisation.

GROUP STUDY

Mandatory MPhil Classes

The mandatory general study component of the MPhil consists of a series of taught classes, which will run through the first two terms. The eighteen classes (8 + 4 + 6) involve studying the history of political thought or intellectual history through a close study of texts, an introduction to methodological issues, and discussion of key themes in political theory. Their purpose is to introduce students to the advanced study of selected texts and debates, both for their own sake and as models for the pursuit of research in related areas. Because of the broad range of students on the course, not all will find the subjects of all classes equally close to their own research concerns. Nonetheless all are required to participate actively in order to benefit from the general educational opportunity offered by these classes.

In one term a pair of alternative textual classes is normally offered, to cater for diverging interests along a rough chronological divide and also to keep class sizes down to a level compatible with intensive participatory work. Students will be assigned to one or the other class by decision of the Academic Secretary. Concurrently, a series of four classes is offered, designed to introduce students

to key methodological issues in the history of political thought, including the ‘Cambridge school’ and other approaches. In the other term a further three series of six classes each is offered to facilitate the understanding of fundamental themes and concepts in political thought. Students will be invited to list their first and second choices and the Academic Secretary will do her best to accommodate preferences while keeping numbers roughly balanced between the three series. Short reading lists are usually issued for each class and students are expected to participate actively in each class.

Classes vary from year to year. The teaching programme for 2011-12 is given below:

Michaelmas (8 classes)	Hobbes (Dr AS Brett) Hume (Prof J Robertson)
(4 classes)	Methodological perspectives on the history of political thought (Dr J Isaac)
Lent (6 classes)	Themes in Political Thought: Rights (Dr AS Brett); Enlightenment (Prof J Robertson); Global Justice (Dr D Bell)

Research Seminar

The MPhil course also offers a graduate research seminar in Political Thought and Intellectual History. This seminar, which takes place every Monday during Michaelmas and Lent Terms and in the first four weeks of Easter Term, offers papers on a diverse array of topics by well-known scholars from outside Cambridge and by Cambridge faculty and advanced graduate students. Its purpose is to acquaint students with current frontline research and to teach them the skills of advanced academic debate. Most of the teaching staff of the MPhil are regular participants and the seminar is also the meeting place for PhD students and Junior Research Fellows working on these subjects in Cambridge. The seminar alternates between sessions led by Faculty members and those directed by Post-doctoral Fellows and graduate students. The seminar therefore helps to integrate MPhil students into the wider academic and graduate student community. MPhil students in Political Thought and Intellectual History are expected to attend all the Monday Research Seminars and encouraged to participate in the discussion after the papers. There is also an informally organised postgraduate research seminar without Faculty being present in which MPhil students are encouraged to participate.

Lectures

The three Faculties offer an extraordinarily wide variety of lecture courses in the subject areas covered by the MPhil. While these lectures are primarily aimed at undergraduates, most of them are given at a level challenging enough both for MPhil and PhD students. Attendance at lectures in Cambridge is not compulsory but students are strongly encouraged to follow those lectures that fall within their research areas. The following are among the lecture series to be offered in 2011-12:

Dr AS Brett	Natural law and the origins of international law, Vitoria to Hobbes; Machiavelli and reason of state
Dr C Brooke	Patriotism, nationalism and postcolonialism
Dr I Hont	Rousseau, Smith and Marx
Dr J Isaac	American political thought from Dewey to Rawls; Political philosophy and the history of political thought

Dr D Kelly	Democracy and representation
Dr I Nakhimovsky	German political thought from Kant to Hegel; Political thought in the American and French revolutions
Prof J Robertson	Vico, Mandeville, Hume and Montesquieu; The Enlightenment: Ideas and the public sphere
Dr M Ryan	Medieval political thought; Calvinism and resistance theory
Ms S Tomaselli	Gender and political thought from Astell to Engels
Dr D Valdez	German political thought from Nietzsche to the Frankfurt School

INDEPENDENT RESEARCH TRAINING BY PERSONAL SUPERVISION

Individually supervised research is the main educational thrust of the MPhil in Political Thought and Intellectual History, to which students will devote most of their time. It aims to introduce students to advanced study of a more specialised and intensive kind, preferably in areas relevant to the student's future PhD topic. Each student is assigned to an overall Supervisor for the entire MPhil year. Graduate students in Cambridge are expected to have the capacity, and enthusiasm, for organising their own research and *to work largely on their own initiative*. The Supervisor will be an expert in the student's area of research interest and will guide the student's entire programme of study. The Supervisor's role is to help students to clarify their own ideas and formulate their research strategy, not to impose his or her own interests on the student or act as an undergraduate teacher. The general norm for supervisory assistance is one supervision every two weeks during the eight weeks of each full term. Students are expected to produce written work in advance for their Supervisor's comment at most meetings and not to meet only for general discussion. Supervisors on the other hand are obliged to offer constructive comments on these written submissions and guide students towards the timely completion of their examination work.

MPhil Essays

In each of the first two terms, students write one research essay of up to 6000 words on a topic of their choice, chosen in consultation with their supervisor and approved in advance by the MPhil Sub-Committee. Students may choose to work with a different essay supervisor from their overall supervisor for one or both of these essays (subject to availability of the desired supervisor). Such sub-contracting can be a useful way for students to benefit from the wide range of expertise available in Cambridge, but should be arranged in consultation with the overall Supervisor in order to plan a coherent course of research for the year.

MPhil Dissertation

In the last third of the course students currently complete a 15,000 to 20,000 word dissertation, based on independent research, to be submitted before the end of Easter Full Term (early June). The dissertation may be a direct continuation of the topics already chosen for the Research Essays or it may open up relatively new areas of research. It is essential that students give thought to their dissertation plans from the moment they embark on the course. They will be required to provide evidence of preliminary research on the dissertation at the beginning of the Lent Term, and shortly afterwards to submit the proposed title of their dissertation, together with a descriptive statement of 500-1000 words and a page of bibliography. The dissertation ought to be designed in such a way as to help students to find their own distinctive research topic for subsequent PhD study and is therefore seen as a direct preparatory contribution to the candidate's envisaged doctoral research. All Cambridge research degrees (MPhil, MSc, MLitt, PhD) require some contribution to learning as an

examination requirement. While the PhD requires a 'significant' contribution to learning, the criteria for the two-year MLitt degree is a 'useful' contribution, and the MPhil requires 'a contribution'. Although provisional decisions concerning admission to a PhD programme (in Cambridge or elsewhere) are often taken before dissertations are completed, in the end it is the quality of the dissertation which is regarded as the chief criterion of an MPhil student's suitability for being granted 'leave to continue' to the PhD or MLitt.

LANGUAGE TEACHING, LIBRARY AND IT/COMPUTING FACILITIES

Modern and classical languages

The Faculty organises some language courses, which are intended to provide students with a basic reading knowledge of a language needed for graduate work. They are not designed to refine an already strong grasp of a language; for this the University's Language Centre can be of assistance.

Classes are arranged by the Faculty in the following languages: French for beginners, French intermediate, German for beginners, German intermediate, Italian and Spanish. Because of the smaller numbers involved, the level of the Spanish and Italian classes is determined by the teacher on first meeting the group.

Students whose subjects require the knowledge of classical languages are expected to have sufficient command of these languages before coming to Cambridge, although some specialised instruction might be available. Students are also eligible to take the various Latin classes provided by the University Lecturer in Post-Classical Latin, particularly the Consolidation Course (2 hours per week throughout the three Terms). This course is primarily intended for those wanting to build on an existing knowledge of Latin, but it may also be feasible for beginners if they attend the classes from the very beginning of the course.

If a language other than those specified above is or becomes essential for the completion of a student's dissertation, the Faculty will endeavour to arrange teaching in it where possible. Although financing for this usually comes from the student's College rather than the Faculty, the various Faculties and Departments of the University can offer help with the learning of a vast array of European and Extra-European languages.

Proposals to work on material in translation will be judged individually according to the supervisor's advice and the quality and range of available translations.

Library Resources

One of the major advantages of being at Cambridge is the superb range and variety of library resources; there are over one hundred libraries in the university system so finding books or periodicals in any historical field is rarely a problem.

The University Library is one of the finest research libraries in the world, being entitled under legal deposit regulations to a copy of every book published in Great Britain and Ireland. A large number of foreign books and periodicals are also acquired by purchase. The Official Publications section receives material not only from Parliament and all branches of the United Kingdom government but also from the European Union, NATO and the United Nations. The former library of the Royal Commonwealth Society is also housed there. From a total stock of over eight million volumes and

hundreds of thousands of rare books, manuscripts and microforms, the University Library is able to supply the needs of most graduate students. The majority of modern publications are on open access and readers are permitted to borrow up to ten books or periodical volumes at a time.

The History Faculty's own Seeley Library is one of Britain's largest libraries solely dedicated to history and is well stocked with essential texts, periodicals, audio-visual material and computer facilities. During term it is open every day except Sunday and is only five minutes' walk away from the University Library and ten minutes' walk, or less, from the majority of the colleges. Students may have three items on loan overnight or over the weekend.

The University Library also networks thousands of electronic databases and texts, including hundreds of history resources, which can be accessed across Cambridge and from outside the University via password. These cover a diverse range of historical topics and eras, from *Early English Books Online* to the United States Government's *Declassified Documents*; dozens of networked electronic subject 'gateways' give access to countless other sites. The University Library and the Seeley run an active 'research skills' programme for the benefit of new users as well as more experienced researchers.

Graduates also have access to many other faculty libraries, some of them conveniently located on the Sidgwick Site, including Economics, Classics and English. There are also libraries in each of the colleges and, although these are primarily intended for undergraduate use, some have important holdings of rare books and manuscripts. Cambridge also has several interdisciplinary centres with excellent specialist libraries, such as African Studies, South Asian Studies and the Churchill Archives. The Fitzwilliam Museum offers a magnificent array of artefacts as well as manuscript and rare book collections.

Cambridge also offers easy access to research institutions in London, which is less than an hour away by train. History PhD students are regular visitors to the British Library at St Pancras and the National Archives at Kew and have the right to use the excellent library and bibliographical facilities of the Institute for Historical Research of the University of London, located in the Senate House.

Computing Facilities

Windows PCs and laser printers are available to all graduate students in the Graduate Research Room (GRR). Each user has an allocation of storage space on the server and a free printing allowance. MPhil students are allowed 1500 free pages of printing for the 9/12 month course and PhD students 4500 free pages for the whole PhD course. Additional pages can be purchased. There is 24 hour card access to the Graduate Research Room, with IT support available during office hours.

The University Computing Service manages a large number of PCs and Apple Macintoshes located at Public Workstation Facilities (PWF) throughout the University's Departments and Colleges. At the PWF sites laser printers are available as a pay facility, as well as scanners and other specialised equipment at some locations. A wide range of software is available on the PWF, including graphics and statistical packages. The nearest Public Workstation Facility is in the Seeley Library, where there are 12 workstations (Windows only) and a laser printer. Wireless internet access is available in the Faculty of History and at many locations throughout the University.

Many Colleges also offer convenient word-processing and printing facilities to their own students. Cheap laser printing and photocopying services are available at the offices of the Graduate Union. All graduate students are given an e-mail address (ending in @cam.ac.uk) by the University Computing Service. This is accessible in a number of different ways, including webmail, from any computer with a network connection.

For more information on Computing Facilities in the Faculty, or across the University, please see the History Course Handbook and the University of Cambridge Computing Service website (<http://www.cam.ac.uk/cs/>)

ACADEMICAL TIMETABLE

The academical year in Cambridge is divided into three terms. In 2012-13 the relevant dates are as follows:

MICHAELMAS FULL TERM:	2 October	–	30 November
LENT FULL TERM:	15 January	–	15 March
EASTER FULL TERM:	23 April	–	14 June

During the Christmas and Easter Vacations lectures, classes and supervision are suspended and undergraduates are not in residence. Graduate students on *nine-month courses* such as this one, however, are *required to remain in residence continuously throughout the academic year*, and are expected to work during the Christmas and Easter 'vacations' (apart possibly from short breaks). The MPhil course's very tight timetable for the submission of essays and the dissertation is based on this assumption. Dissertations are due for submission in the middle of June.

Oral Examination (when necessary):

The grading of the MPhil dissertations takes place in the last ten days of June. Students will have to make themselves available for the oral examination (if necessary) in the *last week of June*, at a date communicated to them in advance.

Degree Ceremony (optional)

Degree results are normally available by late July, in time for successful candidates to receive their degrees in person at the end of July Congregation of the Senate House, upon having made the necessary arrangements with the Praelector of their College.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Entry requirements

All candidates for admission to the course are expected to be of PhD potential (whether they wish to continue for a PhD or not) and are required to have completed or to be about to achieve a First Degree (BA or BSc) of a high standard (this would normally mean a First or a strong Upper Second Degree, with a minimum average final-year result of 67% or equivalent, in terms of British qualifications, with first class marks in the subjects relevant to this MPhil), or to produce equivalent evidence of their fitness to read for an MPhil degree in Cambridge. Full information about marks for

all academic qualifications received or in progress must be included in the application. Competition for places is very severe.

Applications are welcome from British, EU and overseas graduate students. A large proportion of the students undertaking the MPhil in the past have come from abroad.

It is not possible to lay down fixed standards for overseas applicants (although the notes below offer some rough guidelines) but candidates will normally be expected to have degree results in at least the top quarter of their graduating cohort at their previous university.

- US and Canadian students are required to submit an up-to-date transcript of their course marks. A minimum cumulative GPA of 3.6 is normally expected (candidates should separately indicate the grades received in all relevant subjects).
- German students should have their *Grundstudium* completed (with a mark of 1.5 mark or better in the relevant subjects) as a minimum requirement, but the course is better suited to those who have finished their entire *Hochschulstudium*.
- The equivalent requirement from the Netherlands is a *doctoraal* and from Belgium a *licentiat* (both with distinction).
- Italian students will be expected to have the *laurea (cum laude)* and Spanish students the *licenciatura*.
- French students may apply after having received their *maitrise*, or after passing the DEA.
- Israeli students are expected to have a BA with a grade of 90% or higher, and possibly an MA degree.
- Candidates from Commonwealth (or former Commonwealth) countries which follow the British system should have achieved at least a good 2:1 or equivalent.
- Candidates from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and most countries of South Asia should have a *first-class masters degree* from a good university.
- Candidates from China should have a first degree with a grade of at least 85% from a recognized and competitive university.

It is hoped that for candidates from other countries the foregoing examples provide sufficient guidance for establishing equivalent degree and grade requirements.

Applicants should note that selectors take account of the availability in Cambridge of a suitable supervisor for the chosen field of research. **It is sometimes necessary to reject candidates solely because there is no suitable supervisor able to accept them that year.** Applicants are normally expected to have a first degree in History, Politics, or Classics, but applicants from other subject areas (Philosophy, Literature, Art History, Sociology, etc.) may be admitted on special consideration.

Competence in the English language

Applicants whose first language is not English must have a fluent command of the English language and are required to prove this by passing a language proficiency test. Applicants who believe that this requirement should be waived for them because they already read, write and speak English at a near near-native level, should make this case in their application or at the time they receive their conditional offer.

The Board of Graduate Studies prefers the International English Language Testing System (IELTS) Test available through the British Council. This is a single battery of tests. In the ELTS (English Language Testing Service) or IELTS (International English Language Testing System) examinations the minimum requirement is an overall band score of 7.5 with no less than 7.0 in speaking, listening, writing, and reading.

TOEFL tests should only be undertaken if IELTS tests are not available. The minimum overall score normally required from those who take the American TOEFL paper-based test is 637, plus a 5.5 in the TOEFL Test of Written English (for further details see the Graduate Studies Prospectus). For the TOEFL internet-based test, the minimum overall score is 110 with no less than 25 in each element. The Princeton TOEFL test must be taken with the Test of Written English at the same time. If you took a language test several years ago and have not been working or studying in English since you may be asked to provide more recent test results. The Board of Graduate Studies is advised that scores on English Language Tests are a reliable indicator of proficiency for about 2 years.

In cases of doubt, a telephone interview may be required between the prospective supervisor or MPhil Academic Secretary and the applicant.

Application Submission

Admission to the MPhil programme is by online application to the Board of Graduate Studies of the University <http://www.admin.cam.ac.uk/univ/gsprospectus/>. The Board's general admissions procedures apply. The Board of Graduate Studies website also offers the facility to download a Graduate application form, Graduate Studies Prospectus, or to request a paper copy of these documents. It also provides other information about graduate studies at Cambridge including a list of frequently asked questions, and answers.

It is imperative that the GRADSAF IS SUBMITTED BY THE DEADLINES STATED AT THE BACK OF THIS PROSPECTUS. The application process followed by the Faculty of History and the Board of Graduate Studies operates in parallel – whilst the Board of Graduate Studies scrutinises the application to ensure that all University regulatory requirements are met, the Faculty processes the application to determine whether the applicant is academically suited for the course in question. The two processes are then combined in order to determine whether the applicant is offered admission to the University of Cambridge. **It is therefore essential that all applications that are submitted to the Board of Graduate Studies are complete (i.e. have references, writing samples, research proposals etc).**

Filling in the form: The form is for the most part self-explanatory.

Section A(3): Programme of study or research area should be completed as follows:

- i) Your 'Course Code' is HSM4;
- ii) Your 'Programme of Study or research area' is 'MPhil in Political Thought and Intellectual History';
- iii) The 'Department' is History;
- iv) 'Final Award' is MPhil;
- v) 'Duration' is nine months.

Section A(12): in this section please provide a concise provisional title giving the subject of your research, in addition to attaching your full research proposal as a separate document.

Further compulsory material

In addition to the Graduate Application Form, candidates will be expected to provide the following compulsory material, as appropriate:

(i) Statement of Intended Research

The application form provides relatively little space for the candidate to explain his or her research topic for the MPhil. Please note that the Faculty of History insists that all applicants must provide a longer and more carefully argued statement of research intent on a separate page. **Candidates are required to provide a short title for the proposed research topic, accompanied by a statement of approximately 600-1000 words, clearly outlining the theme, chronological range and relevant sources of their proposed research topic. Candidates should take care that the scope and/or chronological range of their proposal is not too broad to be viable within a 9-month course of study.** The statement should explain any relevant intellectual background (including language skills if appropriate) and should detail any preliminary questions or ideas which the candidate would bring to bear on their MPhil research, and any debates in which they would specifically wish to engage.

The submitted research proposal is a crucial element upon which an applicant's suitability for the MPhil is judged. Applicants should therefore allow themselves sufficient time to develop their ideas into a coherent statement of purpose. For those who are still completing an undergraduate course of study, this will mean starting to think about their proposal over the summer vacation. This is especially so for those applicants who have deadlines in October or December; but even for those whose deadline falls early in the new year, the Christmas vacation is undesirably late to start putting a coherent and convincing proposal together.

(ii) Writing Samples

In order to help the Faculty to judge the ability of applicants, two samples of written work must be included with all applications. This can be an undergraduate essay, or part of an undergraduate or graduate (MA or MPhil) dissertation. In the case of European candidates a chapter of the *laurea*, or the *mémoire* submitted for the *maitrise* or DEA, or the appropriate national equivalent, might be appropriate for this purpose. If no suitable written work is available from the candidate's previous university study, an essay written specially for the Cambridge application is acceptable (but if this is the case it needs to be clearly indicated). All work must be submitted in English; if it is a translation from work previously written in another language, candidates must certify that the translation is their own. Candidates must declare that the sample pieces submitted with their application are substantially their own work.

(iii) Transcripts

Copies of degree certificates and transcripts of grades from all academic qualifications awarded or in progress must be supplied with the application. If transcripts are unavailable at the time of application they should be forwarded as a matter of urgency as soon as possible.

Please remember to request a copy of your transcript of your results from your University as early as possible – overseas universities can take some time to produce transcripts. Please also remember

when submitting overseas transcripts, that the Board of Graduate Studies **requires the inclusion of an official explanation of the mark scheme used.**

(iv) Academic References

You must arrange for two referees to write in support of your application. You will find full instructions about this, and the submission of other documents, in the Graduate Studies Prospectus. If you have pursued a further degree after your undergraduate degree, at least one reference should normally come from someone involved in the most recent degree programme in which you have been enrolled.

(v) Personal Development Questionnaire

In order to help the Faculty to assess the generic and ancillary skills and training you have already gained and those required for your proposed research, please complete the questionnaire at the back of this booklet and submit it with your application to the Faculty.

(vi) Advanced Notification Form

See ‘Faculty’s Funding Guide’ (page 15).

Candidates should note that failure to follow instructions in submitting their applications may put them at a serious disadvantage. Please go through the checklist carefully to ensure that you have not left anything out.

Admission application timetable for MPhil applicants

The Faculty welcomes and encourages early admission applications where, and as soon as, possible: it is in your best interests.

1 October 2011*	if you are an overseas applicant for admission (all courses), that is, all non-UK nationality applicants AND you intend to apply for graduate funding as detailed in the Faculty’s MPhil Funding Guide
1 December 2011*	if you are a home applicant for admission (all courses), that is, all UK nationality applicants AND you intend to apply for graduate funding as detailed in the Faculty’s MPhil Funding Guide
14 February 2012	If you are a home/overseas applicant for admission AND you intend to privately fund your study

* You can submit an admission application after this deadline but you should be aware that it will only be considered for admission and it is unlikely that it will be considered for funding. You also run the risk that there may not be supervision/College places available.

It takes anywhere from six to twelve weeks for the Faculty to process a complete admission application. Incomplete admission applications (ie those missing references, proposals,

writing samples) are liable to be rejected. It is the applicant's responsibility to ensure that the application is complete by the deadlines above.

How your application is processed

On receipt of complete applications, the officers of the MPhil in Political Thought and Intellectual History assess the case for admission on the basis of their own judgement and that of an expert or experts in the field to whom the application has been sent as potential supervisor. Candidates cannot be admitted to the programme unless a suitable supervisor can be identified, who agrees that the candidate's research interests are viable and are a reasonable match with his or her own, and who is willing to take primary responsibility for supervising the candidate. It is **not** the task of the applicant to determine their prospective supervisor; they may express a preference, but this will not be binding on the Sub-Committee. Applicants should not normally write to prospective supervisors themselves, as these will be contacted in the course of consideration of the application once preliminary assessment of the academic credentials of the applicant has been made.

Once the potential supervisor(s) and the MPhil officers have considered the application, their decision is communicated to the Board of Graduate Studies.

The Faculty of History aims to process all applications as quickly as possible after they have been received. However, candidates should be aware that because of the complexities of the Cambridge admissions system involving the Board of Graduate Studies (BGS), a significant period will elapse before they receive the result of their application in writing. Candidates may be given an informal indication of the academic decision by the History Faculty, but the Board of Graduate Studies is the only admitting authority for graduate students of the University of Cambridge and must ratify the Faculty's decision. You will be able to track the progress of your application using the online self-service facility at

<http://www.admin.cam.ac.uk/offices/gradstud/admissions/selfservice/>.

It is likely to take at least 6-12 weeks for the Faculty and the BGS to process the application. **Please apply early wherever possible.**

If an application is accepted by the Faculty, the Board of Graduate Studies will write to applicants setting out the conditions (financial, degree results, etc.) upon which admission is offered. Admission is confirmed only on the receipt of the required documentary evidence that all conditions specified have been met. Candidates are advised to submit any such evidence as soon as possible in order to secure their place on the course. At the same time, applications endorsed by the University are sent by the Board of Graduate Studies to the Colleges. These aim to complete their consideration of applications by 1 July, although the great majority of offers are processed much earlier.

Once the evidence concerning the fulfilment of entrance conditions is received and a College place has been secured, the offer of a University place is finally confirmed.

All those accepted, whether conditionally or unconditionally, will be told the name of the person appointed to be their supervisor. Candidates are encouraged to correspond with their supervisors in the run-up to their arrival in Cambridge, in preparation for work on their research project.

Candidates are admitted to the course to study the specific theme outlined in their initial research proposal. The University cannot guarantee to provide a different overall supervisor should a candidate change his or her topic of research before or after arrival in Cambridge. **All requests to**

change overall theme must be submitted in advance to the Academic Secretary of the MPhil, who will only approve them if adequate teaching can be found.

Interviewing Policy

All applicants for admission to graduate study in History must be interviewed by their prospective supervisor. This interview may be in person, or via a telephone conversation or an email exchange.

Readmissions and withdrawals

(i) Readmission of applications

Applicants who have received an offer of admission to the MPhil may occasionally wish to postpone their course entry for one year. The notes below provide information on applying for a readmission of applications.

If, before October 2012, you find that you are unable to take up your place, you may request readmission for the following academic year. You will need to follow the instructions on the History Faculty's website <https://www.hist.cam.ac.uk/graduate-students/mphil-students/welcome-letters-july/mphil-resubmission>.

You may do this by selecting the readmission option on your self-service page. Alternatively, you can write to the Board of Graduate Studies detailing the reasons for your request. You should also send a copy of your letter to the Faculty MPhil Office.

The Board of Graduate Studies will resubmit your original application to the Faculty for consideration.

As soon as practically possible, the Faculty will contact you by email to let you know informally whether postponement of the course has been agreed or not.

It is very important that you note that it is only your application for admission which will be postponed. **Funding applications cannot be deferred and have to be made annually.** The Faculty *MPhil Funding Guide* is revised annually, so be sure to consult the correct one. In the event of a deferred admission, it will still be necessary for the applicant to resubmit the funding Advance Notification Form (ANF).

(ii) Withdrawals

Students who have been offered a place but decide not to take up the place and do not wish to defer admission are requested to notify the Faculty MPhil Office as early as possible.

COLLEGES

Admission for all graduate courses in Cambridge is dependent upon acceptance by *both* the University *and* one of the Colleges. Most Colleges are co-residential for men and women, but three are for women only (Newnham, Murray Edwards, Lucy Cavendish). Some Colleges admit only graduates; most admit both undergraduates and graduates. Their main role, so far as graduate

students are concerned, is to look after their members' general welfare including, so far as possible, the provision of accommodation, meals and other amenities. Many of the Colleges also provide extensive library facilities. Students do not have to be, and most often are not, in the same College as their supervisor, nor need the candidate's proposed field of study determine the choice of College. Although applications will be sent first to the College preferred by the candidate, most places are awarded through an inter-Collegiate distribution system. There is considerable pressure on College places (mainly because of constraints on accommodation); applicants are therefore advised to accept whatever College place may be offered to them.

FEES AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT

The MPhil Political Thought and Intellectual History comes under the fee registration of *nine months* graduate courses of tuition at the University of Cambridge (there is a separate fee structure for UK and European Union students and for 'overseas' students from all other countries). Applicants should ensure that they have adequate financial provisions in place not only to cover College and University fees, but also to cover the cost of any necessary travel for research purposes.

Before an applicant's admission can be finally confirmed, he or she needs to prove the ability to meet University and College tuition fees and living expenses in Cambridge. The sum which is deemed to be sufficient for a nine-month stay in Cambridge (not including travel expenses) is specified by the University year by year; the precise details are available in the current University Graduate Studies Prospectus, which is on the web at <http://www.admin.cam.ac.uk/univ/gsprospectus/>.

Prospective applicants should note that the MPhil requires full-time study, and students are not allowed to take any employment, even part-time, while fulfilling their course requirements. In any case, employment opportunities are scarce in Cambridge, and within the University there is normally no possibility for MPhil students to find employment as teaching or research assistants.

The Faculty's Funding Guide

All applicants are strongly encouraged to read the Faculty of History *MPhil Funding Guide 2012*: funding application processes are changing in 2012.

The *MPhil Funding Guide 2012* is available at:
<http://www.hist.cam.ac.uk/prospective-graduates/funding>

All applicants must complete and submit an Advance Notification Form, which tells the Faculty which funding body or bodies they are applying to. It can be found within the Faculty's *MPhil Funding Guide*, which you should read thoroughly to fill the form out correctly.

Applicants should submit the Advance Notification Form (ANF) by sending it electronically via the Board of Graduate Studies online admission application portal.

If applicants find it difficult to send the ANF via the online admission application portal, they can fax it to 01223 335968 marking it for the attention of the "Graduate Funding Secretary, MPhil Office" or scan and email it to gradfunding@hist.cam.ac.uk with "ANF" in the subject line (please note we cannot confirm receipt if it is sent by these methods)

<u>ANF (Advance Notification Form) DEADLINES</u>	
1 October 2011	if you are an overseas applicant for admission (that is, all non-UK nationality applicants) AND wish to apply for graduate funding as detailed in the MPhil Funding guide
1 December 2011	if you are a home applicant for admission (that is, all UK nationality applicants) AND wish to apply for graduate funding as detailed in the MPhil Funding guide

Board of Graduate Studies Funding Search Engine

All applicants are strongly encouraged to use the Board of Graduate Studies Funding Search Engine at: <http://webservices.admin.cam.ac.uk/camfunds/gfinder.jsp?status=new&reset=reset>

The Board of Graduate Studies Funding Search Engine is linked to a graduate funding database and will provide details of eligible funding options available to applicants for admission.

Admission applicants are strongly encouraged to investigate, and apply for, all options generated by the Board of Graduate Studies Funding Search Engine. Admission applicants will have to investigate these options further themselves as they will possibly have different funding application forms for applicants to complete, different deadlines and different destinations to submit the forms.

CONTINUING AS A PhD STUDENT IN CAMBRIDGE

The MPhil is a freestanding degree, but it is expected that many candidates, because of the significant research-training component of the course, will proceed thereafter to pursue the PhD. The course offers a thorough preparation for doctoral research, through the historiographical and conceptual emphasis of the taught component, the specialist options and the dissertation.

While on the course, all MPhil students are asked whether they wish to continue to a PhD. If they do, they should follow the Faculty's own "Leave to Continue" process, set out in the Faculty's "Leave to Continue" Guide. Their application goes to a committee which considers their progress to date and assesses whether their academic record and achievement provide convincing evidence of the ability to complete a PhD within three years. If provisional approval is given by this committee, leave to continue will then be dependent on the candidate achieving a certain mark (currently 67 from both examiners) for the MPhil dissertation.

Students who are considering applying to continue to the PhD should be aware that the PhD course in Cambridge is a demanding one. There are no specific course requirements and the PhD is entirely by individual supervision. From the beginning of the course, the student's entire effort focuses on the writing of the dissertation (of a maximum length of 80,000 words). Candidates are expected to complete their thesis by the end of their third PhD year (and definitely not later than in their fourth year).

The MPhil course is designed to provide an excellent basis for students who intend to continue with work towards the PhD degree either in Cambridge or at some other university. It is helpful if those who plan to continue with further graduate education after their MPhil year, whether in Cambridge or elsewhere, indicate their intentions clearly and provide, in addition to the outline of their planned MPhil work, a statement setting out in broad outline the expected direction of their PhD research.

Applicants should be aware that, if they wish to apply for funding, they will be required to apply for leave to continue almost as soon as they begin their MPhil course. The early application for leave to continue is dictated by funding deadlines that are agreed outside the Faculty but the Faculty has to adhere to. Applicants for leave to continue should note that it may not always be possible to secure a supervisor from within Cambridge University for the PhD course and this is a requirement. In such cases, applicants will be informed as soon as possible. To avoid disappointment, applicants are strongly advised to apply for PhD courses at other universities at the same time as they apply for leave to continue at Cambridge.

ACADEMIC STAFF

LIST OF ACADEMIC STAFF

Those involved in teaching the MPhil are internationally known scholars in their areas of specialisation. They are drawn from the staff of the participating Faculties, and one or two other Faculties besides. In a given academic year, a number of those listed may be on leave for all or part of the year; contact the Administrative Secretary of the course for particular information about this.

Dr Anna Sapir Abulafia (History & Lucy Cavendish)	Central medieval intellectual history: medieval Jewish-Christian relations. Author of <i>Christians and Jews in the Twelfth-Century Renaissance</i> (1995); <i>Christians and Jews in Dispute</i> (1998). Editor of <i>Religious Violence between Christians and Jews: Medieval Roots, Modern Perspectives</i> (2002).
Professor David Abulafia (History & Caius)	The exercise of power in the medieval Mediterranean states; the meeting of Jews, Christians and Muslims in the medieval Mediterranean. Monarchy and despotism in Renaissance Italy. European reactions to 'primitive' peoples in the years around 1492. Author of <i>Frederick II: A Medieval Emperor</i> (1988), <i>A Mediterranean Emporium</i> (1994), <i>The Western Mediterranean Kingdoms</i> (1997), <i>The Discovery of Mankind</i> (2008).
Dr Carolina Armenteros (History & Wolfson)	European political, social and religious thought, 1770-1914; history of historicism; early sociology and social philosophy; historical methodology; Enlightenment educational theory; republicanism during the French Revolution; moral economics. Author of 'From Human Nature to Normal Humanity: Joseph de Maistre, Rousseau and the Origins of Moral Statistics', <i>Journal of the History of Ideas</i> (2007).
Professor Sir Christopher Bayly (History & St Catherine's)	History of South Asia, empire and 'globalization'. Published <i>Empire and Information. Intelligence gathering and social communication in India 1760-1870</i> (Cambridge 1996); <i>The Origins of Nationality in South Asia</i> (Delhi, 1997). Contributor to S Kapila (ed.) 'An Intellectual History for India', <i>Modern Intellectual History</i> , April 2007. Gave Wiles Lectures, Queens University Belfast, 2007 on the topic of 'Liberalism at large. India, Britain and beyond 1900-1947.'

INTER-FACULTY MPHIL IN POLITICAL THOUGHT AND INTELLECTUAL HISTORY

<p>Dr Duncan Bell (POLIS & Christ's)</p>	<p>British political thought, 1850-present, focusing especially on empire and international relations; history of the human sciences; aspects of contemporary (international) political theory. Author of <i>The Idea of Greater Britain: Empire and the Future of World Order, 1860-1900</i> (2007); editor of <i>Memory, Trauma, and World Politics</i> (2006); <i>Victorian Visions of Global Order</i> (2007); <i>Political Thought and International Relations</i> (2008); and <i>Ethics and World Politics</i> (2010).</p>
<p>Dr Eugenio Biagini (History & Sidney Sussex)</p>	<p>Social history of politics in Britain and western Europe, 19th and 20th centuries; history of liberalism and republicanism. Co-editor of <i>Currents of Radicalism. Popular Radicalism, Organised Labour and Party Politics in Britain, 1850-1914</i> (1991) and <i>Citizenship and Community. Liberals, Radicals and Collective Identities in the British Isles, 1865-1931</i> (1996); author of <i>Liberty, Retrenchment and Reform. Popular Liberalism in the Age of Gladstone 1860-1880</i> (1992), <i>Progressisti e puritani. Aspetti della tradizione liberal-laburista in Gran Bretagna 1865-1992</i> (1995), and <i>Gladstone</i> (2000). <i>The Risorgimento and the Unification of Italy</i>, co-authored (2002), <i>British democracy and Irish nationalism, 1876-1906</i>(2007), and (ed. with C Bayly) <i>Mazzini and the globalization of democratic nationalism</i> (2008).</p>
<p>Dr Annabel Brett (History & Caius)</p>	<p>Late medieval and early modern intellectual history, especially the scholastic tradition. 16th and 17th century political thought in general, especially natural rights theory from Vitoria to Hobbes. Publications include <i>Liberty, Right and Nature: Individual Rights in Later Scholastic Thought</i> (Cambridge 1997), and a new translation of Marsilius of Padua's <i>The defender of the peace</i> (Cambridge 2005); joint-editor of <i>Rethinking the Foundations of Modern Political Thought</i> (Cambridge 2006).</p>
<p>Dr Christopher Brooke (POLIS & King's)</p>	<p>History of modern political thought, especially Rousseau, with a forthcoming book (<i>Philosophic Pride: Stoicism and Political Thought from Lipsius to Rousseau</i>), and a new project on the history of distributive justice in the 19th and 20th centuries.</p>
<p>Dr Melissa Calaresu (History & Gonville & Caius)</p>	<p>Intellectual and cultural history of 18th-century Europe, in particular Italy, and has published articles on historical writing, the Grand Tour, urban space, and the public sphere in Naples. Currently writing a cultural history of the Neapolitan Enlightenment. Co-editor of <i>Exploring cultural history: Essays in honour of Peter Burke</i> (Ashgate, 2010).</p>
<p>Professor Paul Cartledge (Classics & Clare)</p>	<p>Ancient Greek political thought and intellectual history, esp. democracy, in their practical contexts. Author of <i>Sparta and Lakonia: a regional history 1300-362 BC</i> (1979, 2nd edn 2001), <i>Agasilaos and the Crisis of Sparta</i> (1987), <i>The Greeks: A Portrait of Self and Others</i> (2nd edn 2002), <i>Democritus and Atomistic Politics</i> (1998), <i>The Greeks: Crucible of Civilization</i> (2000); <i>The Spartans. An Epic History</i> (2nd edn 2003); <i>Alexander the Great: The Hunt for a New Past</i> (rev edn 2005); <i>Thermopylae: The Battle That Changed the World</i> (rev edn 2007); <i>Ancient Greece: A History in 11 Cities</i> (2009); and <i>Ancient Greek Political Thought in Practice</i> (2009); editor/co-editor of <i>Cruce: Essays in Greek History presented to G.E.M. de Ste. Croix</i> (1985), <i>Nomos: Essays in Athenian Law, Politics and Society</i> (1990), <i>The Cambridge Illustrated History of Ancient Greece</i> (1997), and <i>Kosmos: Essays in Order, Conflict and Community in Classical Athens</i> (1998).</p>
<p>Dr Clare Chambers (Philosophy & Jesus)</p>	

Dr Joya Chatterji (History & Trinity)	Communal and national identity in modern South Asia; the partition of India, decolonisation and state formation; borders and citizenship; rights and obligations of refugees and minorities; rehabilitation of refugees; migration and migration control. Author of <i>Bengal divided. Hindu communalism and partition 1932-1947</i> (1994); <i>The Spoils of Partition. Bengal and India 1947-1967</i> (2007).
Mr Nicholas Denyer (Classics & Trinity)	Ancient Greek philosophy. Author of 'The Origins of Justice' in <i>ΣΥΖΗΤΗΣΙΣ: Studi sull' Epicureismo Greco e Romano offerti a Marcello Gigante</i> (1983), <i>Language, Thought and Falsehood in Ancient Greek Philosophy</i> (1991), 'Just war' in <i>Logic, Cause and Action: essays in honour of Elizabeth Anscombe</i> (2000), <i>The Alcibiades of Plato</i> (2001), 'Sun and Line: the role of the Good' in <i>The Cambridge Companion to Plato's Republic</i> (2007), <i>The Protagoras of Plato</i> (2008).
Dr Isabel DiVanna (History & Clare)	French history; Latin American history; Nineteenth-century philosophy of history, history of historiography, intellectual history, especially in France. Particularly interested in 19th-20th century political and social thought in Europe and Latin America. Author of <i>Reconstructing the Middle Ages-Gaston Paris and the Development of Nineteenth-century Medievalism</i> (2008), <i>Historicising the French Revolution</i> (co-edited with Tim Blanning et al) (2008), <i>Writing History in the Third Republic</i> (2010) and editor of <i>Intellectual Exchanges: in Theory and in Practice</i> (forthcoming).
Professor John Dunn (POLIS & Kings)	Modern political theory; political philosophy, revolutions, democracy; Locke; international political economy. Author of <i>The Political Thought of John Locke</i> (1969), <i>Modern Revolutions</i> (1972), <i>Western Political Theory in the Face of the Future</i> (1979), <i>Political Obligation in Its Historical Context</i> (1980); <i>Politics of Socialism</i> (1984), <i>Rethinking Modern Political Theory</i> (1985), <i>Interpreting Political Responsibility</i> (1990), <i>The History of Political Theory</i> (1995), editor of <i>Economic Limits to Modern Politics</i> (1990), <i>Democracy: The Unfinished Journey</i> (1992), and <i>The Cunning of Unreason: making sense of politics</i> (2000), <i>Setting the People Free: the story of democracy</i> (2005).
Dr Michael Edwards (History & Jesus)	Early modern intellectual history, history of philosophy and history of science: in particular, early modern psychology and metaphysics, 16 th and 17 th century Aristotelianism and scholasticism, Jesuit intellectual history and Thomas Hobbes's political and natural philosophy. Author of articles and book chapters, including 'Digressing with Aristotle: Hieronymus Dandinus' <i>De corpore animato</i> (1610) and the Expansion of late Aristotelian Philosophy', <i>Early Science and Medicine</i> 13 (2), (2008), 127-170, and 'Aristotelianism, Descartes and Hobbes', <i>Historical Journal</i> 50 (2) (2007), 449-464.
Professor Andrew Gamble (POLIS & Queens')	Political economy, British and Anglo-American political thought and political ideologies, especially Conservatism and neo-liberalism. Author of <i>The Conservative Nation</i> (1974); <i>The Free Economy and the Strong State</i> (1988); <i>Hayek: The Iron Cage of Liberty</i> (1996); <i>Politics and Fate</i> (2000); <i>Between Europe and America</i> (2003).
Professor Simon Goldhill (Classics & King's)	4 th and 5 th century Greek culture, especially Greek drama and other social institutions. Author of <i>Language, Sexuality, Narrative: The Oresteia</i> (1984); <i>Reading Greek Tragedy</i> (1986); and <i>Foucault's Virginit</i> (1994).

INTER-FACULTY MPHIL IN POLITICAL THOUGHT AND INTELLECTUAL HISTORY

<p>Dr Mark Goldie (History & Churchill)</p>	<p>History of ideas in Britain, 1660-1740; Locke. Co-editor of <i>The Cambridge History of Political Thought 1450-1700</i> (1991) and <i>The Cambridge History of Eighteenth-Century Political Thought</i> (2006); editor of <i>John Locke: Two Treatises of Government</i> (1993); <i>John Locke: Political Essays</i> (1997); <i>John Locke, Selected Correspondence</i> (2002). <i>John Locke: A Letter Concerning Toleration</i> (2010)</p>
<p>Dr Felicity Green (History & Trinity)</p>	<p>16th and early 17th century intellectual history, especially humanist moral and political thought. Currently writing a book about freedom and self-regulation in Montaigne's <i>Essais</i>.</p>
<p>Dr Douglas Hedley (Divinity & Clare)</p>	<p>The philosophy of religion. Publications include: <i>Coleridge, Philosophy and Religion</i> (2000), <i>Living Forms of the Imagination</i> (2007). Interests include philosophical theology, neoplatonism, the Cambridge Platonists, German idealism.</p>
<p>Professor Boyd Hilton (History & Trinity)</p>	<p>British politics and its relationship to religious, social and economic thought, 1780-1870. Author of <i>Corn, Cash, Commerce: The Economic Policies of the Tory Government, 1815-1830</i> (1977), <i>The Age of Atonement: The Influence of Evangelicalism on Social and Economic Thought, 1795-1865</i> (1988), and <i>A Mad, Bad, and Dangerous People? England 1783-1846</i> (2006).</p>
<p>Dr Istvan Hont (History & King's)</p>	<p>History of political thought from the late 17th century to the middle of the 19th; the Scottish Enlightenment; history of political economy, international political economy and nationalist theory. Editor of <i>Wealth and Virtue: The Shaping of Political Economy in the Scottish Enlightenment</i> (1983) and author of <i>Jealousy of Trade: International Competition and the Nation-State in Historical Perspective</i> (2005), which recently won the best book of the year prizes of the Politics and History section of the American Political Science Association and the best book of the year prize of the History of Economics Society.</p>
<p>Dr J Isaac (History & Christ's)</p>	<p>The history of the social and political sciences, especially in the United States; the history of philosophy in Britain and the United States since 1900; historical method. Publications include <i>Knowledge by design: Crafting the human sciences in modern America</i> (forthcoming) and 'Theorist at work: Talcott Parsons and the Carnegie Project on Theory, 1949-1951', <i>Journal of the History of Ideas</i> 71 (2) (2010), 287-311.</p>
<p>Dr Clare Jackson (History & Trinity Hall)</p>	<p>The history of ideas and legal history in 17th and 18th century Britain, especially Scotland. Author of <i>Restoration Scotland 1660-1690. Royalist Politics, Religion and Ideas</i> (2003), and articles in various publications including <i>Scottish Historical Review</i> (2008); <i>Proceedings of the British Academy</i> (2005); Martin Fitzpatrick et al eds., <i>The Enlightenment World</i> (2004) and Ian Hunter & David Sanders eds., <i>Natural Law and Civil Sovereignty: Moral Right and State Authority in Early Modern Political Thought</i> (2002). Co-Editor of the <i>Historical Journal</i>.</p>
<p>Dr Charles Jones (POLIS)</p>	<p>Teaches international relations theory at the Centre of International Studies. Currently working on the ethics of war. Co-author of <i>The Logic of Anarchy</i> (1993); author of <i>E H Carr and International Relations</i> (1998). He has also worked on Argentine thought in the 19th century and is author of <i>American Civilization</i> (2007).</p>
<p>Dr Shruti Kapila (History & Corpus Christi)</p>	<p>Modern intellectual history in its global and imperial contexts, especially political thought, anti-imperialism, science, race and psychoanalysis, and Foucault's effects on the writing of colonial history. Ed. 'An Intellectual History for India', <i>Modern intellectual History</i> (2007), 'Self, Spencer and Swaraj' (<i>MIH</i>), 'Race Matters' <i>MAS</i>, and <i>Governments of the Mind: The Self and its Sciences in Modern India</i> (forthcoming).</p>

<p>Dr Duncan Kelly (POLIS & Jesus)</p>	<p>Modern intellectual history, the history of political thought, and certain topics in political philosophy. Publications include <i>The State of the Political: Conceptions of Politics and the State in the Thought of Max Weber, Carl Schmitt and Franz Neumann</i> (2003); <i>The Propriety of Liberty: Persons, Passions and Judgement in Modern Political Thought</i> (2010); editor of <i>Lineages of Empire: The Historical Roots of British Imperial Thought</i> (2009). From January 2011, co-editor of the journal <i>Modern Intellectual History</i>.</p>
<p>Dr Lawrence Klein (History & Emmanuel)</p>	<p>British cultural history in the 18th century, especially the intersections of cultural discourses, practices and politics. The history of politeness as an ideology and evolving set of practices. Author of <i>Shaftesbury and the Culture of Politeness: Moral Discourse and Cultural Politics in Early Eighteenth-Century England</i> (1994), co-editor of <i>Enthusiasm and Enlightenment in Europe, 1650-1850</i> (1998), editor of <i>Shaftesbury, Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, Times</i> (1999).</p>
<p>Professor Matthew Kramer (Law & Churchill)</p>	<p>Legal philosophy, political philosophy, moral philosophy. Among his many books are <i>John Locke and the Origins of Private Property</i> (1997); <i>Hobbes and the Paradoxes of Political Origins</i> (1997); <i>A Debate over Rights</i> (1998); <i>In Defense of Legal Positivism</i> (1999); <i>In the Realm of Legal and Moral Philosophy</i> (1999); <i>Rights, Wrongs, and Responsibilities</i> (2001); <i>The Quality of Freedom</i> (2003); <i>Where Law and Morality Meet</i> (2004); <i>Objectivity and the Rule of Law</i> (2007); <i>Moral Realism as a Moral Doctrine</i> (2009). He has recently co-edited <i>Freedom: A Philosophical Anthology</i> (2007); <i>The Legacy of H.L.A. Hart: Legal, Political, and Moral Philosophy</i> (2008); and <i>Hillel Steiner and the Anatomy of Justice</i> (2009).</p>
<p>Dr Sachiko Kusakawa (History of Science & Trinity)</p>	<p>Early modern intellectual history, history of science, history of the book and libraries (1450-1700). I am particularly interested in the pictorial practices involved the formation and presentation of knowledge, and have recently completed a monograph, <i>Picturing the Book of Nature: Image, Text and Argument in Sixteenth-Century Science</i> (2011). I am also interested in natural philosophy, and have just published with Andrew Cunningham, <i>Natural Philosophy Epitomised: Books 8-11 of Gregor Reisch's Philosophical pearl (1503)</i> (2010). Other related publications include: <i>Transmitting Knowledge: Words, Images, and Instruments in Early Modern Europe</i> (2006), co-edited with Ian Maclean; <i>The Transformation of Natural Philosophy: the Case of Philip Melanchthon</i> (1995), <i>A Wittenberg University Library Catalogue of 1536</i> (1995).</p>
<p>Mr Scott Mandelbrote (History & Peterhouse)</p>	<p>Early Modern British and European Intellectual History, particularly religious and scientific ideas c.1600 - c.1750. Co-author of <i>The Garden, the Ark, the Tower, the Temple: Biblical Metaphors of Knowledge in Early Modern Europe</i> (1998) and author of <i>Footprints of the Lion: Isaac Newton at Work</i> (2001); editor of <i>Newton and Newtonianism</i> (2004) and co-editor of <i>The Practice of Reform in Health, Medicine, and Science</i> (2005) and <i>Nature and Scripture in the Abrahamic Religions</i> (2008); editorial director of The Newton Project.</p>

<p>Prof P Mandler (History & Caius)</p>	<p>British history since c. 1800, especially cultural, intellectual and social history; the history of the social sciences in Britain and America; concepts and methods in cultural history; educational history and policy. Key publications: <i>The English National Character: The History of an Idea from Edmund Burke to Tony Blair</i> (2006), (ed.) <i>Liberty and Authority in Victorian Britain</i> (2006), <i>History and National Life</i> (2002), <i>The Fall and Rise of the Stately Home</i> (1997), (ed., with Susan Pedersen) <i>After the Victorians: Private Conscience and Public Duty in Modern Britain</i> (1994), (ed.) <i>The Uses of Charity: The Poor on Relief in the 19th-Century Metropolis</i> (1990), <i>Aristocratic Government in the Age of Reform</i> (1990)</p>
<p>Dr John Marenbon (History, Philosophy Divinity, English & Trinity)</p>	<p>Medieval philosophy and intellectual history. Author of <i>Early Medieval Philosophy (480-1150): An Introduction</i> (1983), <i>Later Medieval Philosophy (1150-1350): An Introduction</i> (1987), <i>The Philosophy of Peter Abelard</i> (1997), <i>Peter Abelard: 'Collationes'</i> (ed. with G. Orlandi) (2001), <i>Boethius</i> (2003), <i>Le temps, la prescience et les futurs contingents de Boèce à Thomas d'Aquin</i> (2005), <i>Medieval Philosophy. An historical and philosophical introduction</i> (2007).</p>
<p>Dr Isaac Nakhimovsky (History & Emmanuel)</p>	<p>History of 18th and early 19th century political thought. Author of <i>The Closed Commercial State: Perpetual Peace and Commercial Society from Rousseau to Fichte</i> (forthcoming, 2011). Currently working on a new edition and translation of Fichte's <i>Addresses to the German Nation</i>.</p>
<p>Professor Michael O'Brien (History & Jesus)</p>	<p>Intellectual culture of the United States. Author of <i>The Idea of the American South, 1920-41</i> (1979), ed. <i>All Clever Men, Who Make Their Way: Critical Discourse in the Old South</i> (1982), <i>A Character of Hugh Legaré</i> (1985), co-editor of <i>Intellectual Life in Antebellum Charleston</i> (1986), <i>Rethinking the South: Essays in Intellectual History</i> (1988), ed., <i>An Evening When Alone: Four Journals of Single Women in the South, 1827-67</i> (1993), <i>Conjectures of Order: Intellectual Life and the American South, 1810-60</i>, 2 vols (2004), <i>Henry Adams and the Southern Question</i> (2005), <i>Placing the South</i> (2007), <i>Mrs. Adams in Winter: A Journey in the Last Days of Napoleon</i> (2010), <i>Intellectual Life and the American South, 1810-1860: An Abridged Edition of Conjectures of Order</i> (2010)</p>
<p>Dr S Olsaretti (Philosophy & St John's)</p>	
<p>Prof Jon Parry (History & Pembroke)</p>	<p>British politics and political ideas, and British attitudes to Europe, in the 19th century. Author of <i>Democracy and Religion: Gladstone and the Liberal party 1867-1875</i> (1986); <i>The Rise and Fall of Liberal Government in Victorian Britain</i> (1993); <i>The Politics of Patriotism: English Liberalism, national identity and Europe, 1830-1886</i> (2006) and <i>Benjamin Disraeli</i> (2007).</p>
<p>Dr David Pratt (History & Downing)</p>	<p>Early medieval political thought and culture, especially in Anglo-Saxon England and Carolingian Francia; law and legal theory; patristic thought and its reception. Author of <i>The Political Thought of King Alfred the Great</i> (2007).</p>
<p>Dr Sophus Reinert (History & Gonville and Caius)</p>	<p>16th-18th century intellectual and economic history. Author of a number of articles on the history of political economy, particularly in Enlightenment Italy. Currently completing a monograph on international emulation and the translation of political economy in early modern Europe.</p>

<p>Prof John Robertson (History & Clare)</p>	<p>Political, social and historical thought across the 17th and 18th centuries, with a particular interest in topics which relate political thinking to confessional division and religious heterodoxy, to historical writing, and to Enlightenment and its antecedents. Recent publications include <i>The Case for the Enlightenment. Scotland and Naples 1680-1760</i> (2005), and articles on concepts of union in early modern Britain and Europe, political economy in Enlightenment Naples, and Hugh Trevor-Roper's turn to intellectual history. Now working on the conceptualisation of sociability in the writing of sacred history between 1650 and 1750, in particular the agenda of sacred history in Catholic Europe.</p>
<p>Dr Jacqueline Rose (History & Newnham)</p>	<p>Early modern British religious and political ideas, in particular of church and state, monarchy, Anglican political theology, and counsel. Published articles on early Lockean thought (<i>Historical Journal</i>), the Restoration Church (<i>Historical Research</i>), and on Robert Brady and late-17th century royalism (<i>English Historical Review</i>). Working on a monograph on the relationship between the crown and the Church of England during the Restoration.</p>
<p>Dr Magnus Ryan (History & Peterhouse)</p>	<p>Medieval political thought, Roman and canon law in the middle ages, legal history, later medieval Italian history. Co-editor with David Runciman of <i>Maitland: State, Trust and Corporation</i>; author of articles on the political thought of Bartolus of Sassoferrato, feudal law and political thought, law and politics in later medieval Europe.</p>
<p>Dr Christophe Salvat (History & Robinson)</p>	<p>Historical and philosophical reinterpretation of Rousseau. Economic philosophy, particularly the theory of decision, and the economic foundations of citizenship. Recent publications include: <i>Autonomie morale et autorité. Ou la question de la volonté chez Rousseau</i>, 2007, <i>L'échange et la loi. Le Statut de la rationalité chez Rousseau</i>, 2007.</p>
<p>Professor Malcolm Schofield (Classics & St. John's)</p>	<p>Ancient Greek and Roman political philosophy. Author of <i>The Stoic Idea of the City</i> (1991; expanded edition 1999); <i>Saving the City</i> (1999); and <i>Plato: Political Philosophy</i> (2006). Co-editor of <i>Justice and Generosity: Studies in Hellenistic Social and Political Philosophy</i> (1995), of <i>The Cambridge History of Greek and Roman Political Thought</i> (2000).. and of <i>Plato: Gorgias. Menexenus, Protagoras</i> 2010). At present working mostly on Cicero and on Plato's <i>Laws</i>.</p>
<p>Dr Ruth Scurr (POLIS & Gonville & Caius)</p>	<p>18th century history of political thought, specialising in France and the French Revolution; ideas of early social science and feminist political theory. Author of <i>Fatal Purity: Robespierre and the French Revolution</i> (2006).</p>
<p>Professor David Sedley (Classics & Christ's)</p>	<p>Greek and Roman philosophy. Co.author of <i>The Hellenistic Philosophers</i> (1987); author of <i>Lucretius and the Transformation of Greek Wisdom</i> (1998), <i>Plato's Cratylus</i> (2003), <i>The Midwife of Platonism: Text and Subtext in Plato's Theaetetus</i> (2004), and <i>Creationism and Its Critics in Antiquity</i> (2007).</p>
<p>Dr Richard Serjeantson (History & Trinity)</p>	<p>Early modern intellectual history, focusing on the history of political thought, the history of philosophy and science, and the history of scholarship. Author of articles on Francis Bacon, Thomas Hobbes, John Milton, John Locke, David Hume, as well as work on ideas of evidence and proof in the period. Further interests in textual scholarship and editorial theory. Some recent publications in the field of the M.Phil. includes 'Hobbes, the Universities, and the History of Philosophy', in <i>The Philosopher in Early Modern Europe</i>, ed. Conal Condren, Stephen Gaukroger and Ian Hunter (CUP, 2006), pp. 113–39 and 'Samson Agonistes and "Single Rebellion"', in <i>The Oxford Handbook of Milton</i>, ed. by Nicholas McDowell and Nigel Smith (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2009), pp. 613–31.</p>

<p>Dr Michael Sonenscher (History & King's)</p>	<p>18th century French political thought and political economy; the political thought of the French Revolution. Author of <i>The Hatters of Eighteenth-Century France</i> (1987); <i>Work and Wages: Natural Law, Politics and the Eighteenth-Century French Trades</i> (1989); <i>Before the Deluge: Public Debt, Inequality and the Intellectual Origins of the French Revolution</i> (2007); <i>Sans-Culottes: An Eighteenth-Century Emblem in the French Revolution</i> (2008); editor of <i>Manufacture in Town and Country before the Factory</i> (1983) and of <i>Emmanuel Joseph Sieyès, Political Writings</i> (2003).</p>
<p>Miss Sylvana Tomaselli (History, POLIS & St John's)</p>	<p>18th Century political theory (British, French and German), history of moral philosophy. Key Publications <i>The Philosophical Canon in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, Essays in Honour of John W. Yolton. Edited by G. A. J. Rogers and Sylvana Tomaselli, Rochester University Press, 1996, Mary Wollstonecraft, A Vindication of the Rights of Men and A Vindication of the Rights of Woman. Edited by Sylvana Tomaselli, Cambridge: CUP, 1995 (1991, 2001). The Dialectics of Friendship. Edited by Roy Porter and Sylvana Tomaselli, London: Routledge, 1989. Rape. Edited by Sylvana Tomaselli and Roy Porter, Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1986; Pb: Rape: An Historical and Social Enquiry, 1989. With an introductory chapter by Sylvana Tomaselli. Portuguese translation: Estupro, translated by Alves Calado, Rio de Janeiro: Rio Fundo Ed., 1992.</i></p>
<p>Dr Damien Valdez (Trinity)</p>	<p>German intellectual history in the 19th and 20th centuries; the history of German political thought; the history of German philhellenism; the modern intellectual history of masculinity and femininity. Recent publications: "Bachofen's Rome and the Fate of the Feminine Orient" in <i>Journal of the History of Ideas</i>, 70, Issue 3 (2009); "Ancient Greek religion and the maternal ethic in modern Germany" forthcoming in <i>International Journal of the Classical Tradition</i>.</p>
<p>Dr James Warren (Classics & Corpus Christi)</p>	<p>Ancient philosophy. Author of <i>Epicurus and the Democritean ethical tradition: archaeology of ataraxia</i> (2002); <i>Facing death: Epicurus and his critics</i> (2004); <i>Presocratics</i> (2007)</p>

There are also experts in the broader fields covered by the MPhil beside the teaching staff listed above, mainly in other Faculties, whom students may be able to approach for occasional help. Cambridge also has a substantial number of recent PhDs, who, having written outstanding dissertations, are in three or four year post-doctoral positions called Junior Research Fellowships. They can also be of significant help to MPhil students. Every effort will be made to provide all MPhil students with the specialised advice their interests require, although a change of supervisor cannot be guaranteed should a student's interests change dramatically during the course.

CONTACT DETAILS

Every effort has been made to include all relevant information in this brochure, which should be read in conjunction with the University's current *Graduate Studies Prospectus* (available online at <http://www.admin.cam.ac.uk/univ/gsprospectus/> or from the Board of Graduate Studies, Graduate Admissions, PO Box 338, Cambridge CB2 1YP, United Kingdom).

Any **specific questions concerning this course** should be addressed in the first instance to:

The Academic Secretary to the MPhil in Political Thought and Intellectual History
Faculty of History, MPhil Office, West Road, Cambridge, CB3 9EF England

Telephone: +44 (0)1223 748152 Fax: +44 (0)1223 335968
Email: polthought@hist.cam.ac.uk Web page: <http://www.hist.cam.ac.uk/>

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University of Cambridge, PO Box 338, Cambridge, CB2 1YP, England
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Email: admissions@gradstudies.cam.ac.uk Web page: <http://www.admin.cam.ac.uk/univ/gsprospectus/>

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Updated August 2011

CHECKLIST

Documents required in support of applications for new admissions:

Reference one	For those applicants whose native language is NOT English, applicants are required to request their referees to comment on their command of English
Reference two	Confidential academic reference 2.
Transcripts/degree certificates	Copy of degree certificate and detailed transcript of grades together with an official explanation of the Marking Scheme used
English Language Test	English language competence test results (if applicable)
Language Skills	Evidence about relevant language skills. Candidates will have the opportunity to learn new languages or develop their existing language skills during the course, but the Sub-Committee will need to ensure that candidates will be able to undertake research for their proposed dissertations in appropriate languages. Applicants should therefore give an indication of their current language skills. In most cases this will not be a problem, but candidates may need to be guided into appropriate programmes of study. Applicants should request that their referees comment on their command of English and at least one other European language.
Research Proposal	Please note that the Faculty of History insist that all applicants must provide a longer and more carefully argued statement of research intent on a separate page. The statement of planned research should provide an indication of chronological period and intended area of research within the scope of the MPhil and not more than 1,000 words (2-5 pages) in length. In addition, all applicants must submit a clear short title for the proposed research topic.
Writing Sample	In order to help the Faculty judge the ability of applicants, two samples of written work must be included with all applications. All work must be submitted in English. Candidates must declare that the sample pieces submitted with their application are substantially their own work.
Personal Development Questionnaire	Available to download from Faculty website.
Plans for PhD study (if applicable) or plans for further career	
Advance Notification Form	All applicants should complete an ANF to notify the Faculty of funding body/bodies they wish to apply to. Available to download from Faculty website.
<p>Re-submission of applications for admission to the MPhil is allowed. Successful applicants who are unable to take up their places are encouraged to make a formal re-submission application in a subsequent year if their circumstances change.</p> <p>If you apply by post applicants (where possible) should send their GRADSAF applications for admission <u>two weeks</u> before the official deadline, to allow for any delays in the postal system.</p>	