

Write From Here

3. Are human inherently good or evil?

outline

A. Introduction

1. Contextual Background
2. Importance of the Debate.
3. Thesis statement

B. Philosophical views on human nature

1. Aristotle's view on human nature

- a. Man is a rational being
- b. Human are ~~neither~~ neither good nor evil by nature.

2. Jean Rousseau's view on human behaviour.

- a. Human are good but society corrupts them

b. Human contains attributes of both self-regarding and others-regarding.

3. John Locke's view on individual's nature

a. Man is rational and moral being.

b. Human was pre-political not pre-social.

4. Jeremy Bentham on human nature.

a. Man is selfish and this instinct can lead to chaos.

b. Balance between self-interest and Community's interest can cause harmony.

5. Machiavelli's views on human nature

a. Human are wicked and essentially selfish.

b. Fear of loss make human evil.

6. John Mill on human behaviour.

a. Human nature is not inherently good or evil

b. Nature of man is dynamic.

7. Sartre's views on man's nature.

a. Human nature is blank slate.

b. Human shape their nature by their decisions

8. Thomas Hobbes on human nature.

a. Human are driven by fear and desire

6. Human is consistently in state of competition and fear.

C. Criminological perspectives on human nature.

1. Merton's strain theory and human nature.

a. Culturally defined goals shape human nature.

b. Human failures or successes shape them as evil or good.

2. Howard Becker on shaping of human nature.

a. Labels from society shape human nature.

b. Labelling amplify deviant as well as good behaviour.

3. Clifford Shaw on human nature.

a. Environment shape individuals nature

b. Absence of social mean regulate human behaviour.

4. Bandura's views on nature of an individual.

a. Human acquires certain behaviour through observation, retention and reproduction.

b. Bobo doll experiment by Bandura

5. Lombroso's views on human nature.

- a. Gave idea of atavistic man.
- b. Genes play role in person's behaviour.

6. William Sheldon on individual's behaviour.

- a. Classified human nature based on his physique.
- b. Theory of Ectomorph, Mesomorph and Endomorph.

7. Patricia Jacobs on human nature.

- a. Chromosomes play role in human behaviour and nature.
- b. XYY chromosomes person are more likely to be deviant.

8. Lange's theory of identical twins.

- a. Monozygotic twins can exhibit similar criminal behaviour.
- b. Dizygotic twins can vary in their behaviour.

D. Historical and contemporary examples.

1. Good side of human nature

- a. Peace movements in the world.
- b. Humanitarian acts by people like Edhi and Mother Teresa.

- a. Evil side of human nature
- a. Occurrence of Holocaust and genocide of native americans.
 - b. Current genocidal acts of Israel against Palestinians.
- E. Critical analysis.
- F. Conclusion.