

TOTAL CTE Word Count for inclusive of quotations and citations (350 STRICT word limit): 345 words

(NOTE: Include the prompts. Do not exceed one page or the word limit. Upload as a 1-page PDF to Gradescope by deadline.)

1. Identify and articulate ONE cross-cutting theme (or debate) from this week's materials. Remember that a theme is not a topic. "This week's theme is competition" is insufficient. What do this week's materials together say *about* competition? A better theme would be "this week's readings discuss the complex and controversial role of the state in the creation and management of markets." Reference and cite at least THREE readings. Use this citation format: (Smith 2019, 4). (~ 225 words)

This week, we continued our discussion from last week by analyzing the origins of capitalism from both feminist and race-based perspectives. In Mies' *Patriarchy and Accumulation on a World Scale*, she argues that "capitalism cannot function without patriarchy" (Mies 2014, 38), and further that the exploitation of women draws its roots from "patriarchal tribes and societies", and thus arguing that modern capitalist society was founded upon patriarchy. Her argument that societies often "ignore patriarchy as a reality" is corroborated by Federici, as she argues that Marx fails to consider childbirth as a "social[ly] [and] historically determined activity", and instead mischaracterizes it as a "natural effect of economic development" (Federici 2014, 91). Furthermore, both authors argue that sexual division of labor was a violent process, as Mies describes how an "exploitative relationship" with women was created "by virtue of arms and warfare" (Mies 2014, 74), and Federici supports this by describing how "women have often been forced to procreate against their will", resulting in an "alienation from their bodies" (Federici 2014, 91). In addition to these perspectives, we also explored Eric Williams' race-based perspective, where he argues that "large-scale production" would only be profitable with a "slave gang" rather than a "small farmer or peasant proprietor" (Williams 1944, 6). Furthermore, Williams also argues that African slaves were chosen for their "superior [...] labor capacity", which made them "cheapest and best", and thus it was a "practical conclusion" that they were chosen (Williams 1944, 20).

2. Pick ONE reading and carefully critique the author's methodology, evidence, tone, underlying assumptions, and/or biases. Do not praise the author or work. Rather, be critical and be specific. Include ONE citation. (~75 words)

Williams claims that "the reason [for African slavery] was economic, not racial", and it "had to do not with the color of the laborer" (Williams 1944, 10). However, this argument could benefit further by analyzing whether there were also religious motivations were at play in addition to economic ones.

3. Offer ONE clarifying question about one of the readings (e.g., something you didn't understand) OR a thoughtful question for discussion section (e.g., "can market competition be regulated in states?"). Your question could link to ideas from another week or to current affairs. Avoid questions that are too general or rhetorical. Be specific. (~25 words)

Polanyi argues that state intervention is required for capitalist society to exist. Knowing this, to what extent does Federici also agree with this argument?

4. What reactions – or connections - do you have to this week's materials? Consider: What were you surprised to learn? To what extent are these materials relevant to today? We are looking for thoughtful reflections. (~25 words)

I liked how, just like Polanyi, Federici also greatly emphasizes the role of the state in controlling the evolution of society, despite arguing that their responsibilities are vastly different.

Do not exceed one page.