In this course, we will analyze and construct arguments about what leadership behaviors are morally right, what ends of leadership are morally good, and what aspects of a leader’s character are morally virtuous. In this respect, the course is similar to other courses in ethics—in that it too seeks to answer the basic question: what matters morally? However, this question takes on a particular guise in leadership contexts. Do the same things matter morally in leadership, and do they matter in the same way or to the same extent? So, this course is different from other courses in ethics in that it uses philosophy to investigate the moral distinctiveness of leadership. Our main goal will be to identify and understand the peculiar moral challenges faced by leaders, as well as potential responses and solutions.

We begin the course by framing traditional ethical questions in leadership contexts. Some examples are the following: Are leaders special? Do they have their own morality? What motivates them to lead? Does anything count morally aside from a leader’s self-interest—a leader’s wants, plans, and projects? Is it possible for leaders to act against self-interest if morality asks that they do so? Is character the focus of the ethical analysis of leaders, or should we look instead to particular actions? If ethics is concerned primarily with the actions of leaders, should our assessments of their behavior consider the intentions behind the actions—what was willed—or the consequences in which leaders’ actions result? What should be the basis of a leader’s motivation? Do consequences other than well-being and happiness matter morally?

As we work through these questions, we will pay special attention to the moral psychology of leadership. Moral psychology is a subfield of ethics dedicated to the study of the relationships among belief, motivation, and action. Throughout the course, we will use my book Leadership Ethics: An Introduction to consider a central component of the moral psychology of leadership: a belief about justification—namely, that leaders are sometimes justified in doing what others are not allowed to do. If leaders have a convincing reason or set of reasons to behave in ways that are proscribed for the rest of us, then ethical leadership may be consistent with breaking the moral rules. We must therefore ask whether leaders are distinctive in terms of their ability to meet demands for justification.
Rule breaking is a central theme—perhaps the central theme—in the course. **What are the rules and who gets to break them?** But there are many other, often related themes at the core of discussions in leadership ethics. These topics also raise questions about the moral distinctiveness of leadership. We will take up relativism, egoism, self-defense and defense of others, authenticity, moral sainthood, moral luck, dirty hands, and the role of feelings. All are topics worthy of examination on their own merits, but our work on them will allow us to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the main theories of moral leadership covered in the course.

In the concluding sessions of the course, we will turn to issues that fall under what we might call ethics broadly construed—what is a good, moral life as a leader and/or follower? In particular, we will take up the notions of conscience, charismatic motivation, and the meaning of life.

All of my courses are designed for rigorous discussion of the issues, which means that students bear an equal burden in explaining, critiquing, and developing the ideas conveyed in the readings. To facilitate this kind of engagement, I use assigned seating. I regularly call on people and ask them to answer specific questions about the readings so they can **Demonstrate Class Preparation.** At the beginning of each class, you should be prepared to answer the following questions:

1. What is the author’s main conclusion? How did the author get there?
2. Given the central questions of the course, what is the author’s most important, provocative, or controversial claim?
3. What part of the author’s argument is most susceptible to critique? Can the argument be saved?

Each student is also required to write at least one **Short Paper.** Short papers are 800-1000 words, and they engage critically with readings identified as “short paper opportunities.” I will often use these papers to structure class and ask that they be read aloud, so they are due to me via email the day before class—with a grace period until 9 a.m. on Wednesday. I strongly recommend that you write more than one short paper. Your **Solution Paper** must be based on work from your short papers. Also, each additional short paper that you write (up to four total short papers) adds one point to the grade of your strongest short paper. You may choose once to write on a reading from the class just previous. Assuming you haven’t already taken advantage of this option, you can use it to get credit for a paper submitted after 9 a.m. on Wednesday. **Otherwise, please do not put me in a position reject late papers.**

**Attendance** affects your **Demonstrated Class Preparation** grade, your **Short Papers** grade (in-person attendance for the entire class is required for your paper to count), and—in all likelihood—your **Readings Tests** grades. Please email me if you are unable to attend class. Do **not attend class if you are symptomatic or ill.**

Please note that **we begin and end on time** and that students are expected to remain in class for the entire class period. We will take a break! You may use computers and tablets in class, but usage should be restricted to the course-related activities of note taking and accessing course readings. **Recording class sessions or meetings is strictly prohibited.** Unnecessary devices
must be silenced and placed out of view during class. All students should minimize distractions and respect the rules of standard classroom etiquette.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- The student should understand the relationship between leadership and rule breaking.
- The student should be able to catalog the strengths and weaknesses of competing theories of moral leadership.
- Drawing on philosophical ethics, the student should become a keen moral observer of leadership and, in particular, the moral psychology of leadership.
- The student should learn how to critique moral arguments and how to present original moral arguments.
- The student should be able to recognize and respond to peculiar challenges to our moral assessments of leadership: relativism, moral luck, and dirty hands cases.
- The student should be able to provide an ethically informed reading of leadership theory.

REQUIRED TEXTS


Blackboard Readings.

REQUIREMENTS AND GRADING

Your final grade will be determined as follows:

1. Demonstrated Class Preparation 20%
2. Short Papers 25%
3. Readings Test 1 10%
4. Readings Test 2 15%
5. Solution Paper 30%

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1 I reserve the right the refuse to accept any work submitted without the honor pledge.
I take deadlines and scheduled exams seriously. In fairness to your classmates, any emergencies that arise should be brought to my attention as soon as possible before the deadline or scheduled exam. **Otherwise, I do not accept late work.** I will accept and grade unfinished work—though short papers must meet the 800-word minimum. There is no “extra credit.”

I will round final grades. For example, 92.5 is sufficient for an A in this course.

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**HOW TO DO WELL IN THIS COURSE**

Pretty much failsafe in my experience!

1. Attend all classes.

2. Carefully complete all readings in advance of class meetings. (Some material may require re-reading.)

3. Write the maximum number of short papers (4).

4. Be an informed participant in discussions by drawing directly on the texts.

5. Write a final paper that builds on your best short paper and responds to my comments, as well as—if applicable—the comments of your classmates.
SCHEDULE (subject to change as the semester progresses)

* Short Paper Opportunity

I. The distinctive challenge of leadership ethics

Wednesday, August 24
Plato, Republic, 29-39.
Price, Leadership Ethics, 1-8

II. What is the nature of the rules, and why do people do people break them (and how should we react to people who do)?

Wednesday, August 31
Wolf, “Sanity and the Metaphysics of Responsibility”*
Moody-Adams, “Culture, Responsibility, and Affected Ignorance”*

Wednesday, September 7
Hollander, “Conformity, Status, and Idiosyncrasy Credit,” 120-121
Hollander, “Competence and Conformity in the Acceptance of Influence”
Price, “Leader Exceptionalism”
Ludwig and Longenecker, “The Bathsheba Syndrome: The Ethical Failure of Successful Leaders”*
Price, Leadership Ethics, 73-81

III. What are the moral rules? (Or is that even the right way to think about ethics?)

Wednesday, September 14
Kant, Groundwork of the Metaphysic of Morals, 61-94
Korsgaard, “The Right to Lie: Kant on Dealing with Evil”*
Price, Leadership Ethics, 38-43

Wednesday, September 21
Kant, Groundwork of the Metaphysic of Morals, 95-113
Flanigan, “The Ethics of Authentic Leadership”*
Price, Leadership Ethics, 44-51

Wednesday, September 28
READINGS TEST 1
Mill, Utilitarianism, 185-202
Price, Leadership Ethics, 192-204

Friday, September 30
Alison McQueen Lecture, Ukrop Auditorium, 4 p.m.
Wednesday, October 5
Singer, “Famine, Affluence, and Morality”*
Wolf, “Moral Saints”*

Wednesday, October 12
Annas, “Being Virtuous and Doing the Right Thing”*

IV. When necessity and bad luck get in the way…

Wednesday, October 19
Machiavelli, *The Prince*, 54-72
Nagel, “Moral Luck”*
Williams, “Moral Luck”*

Wednesday, October 26
Walzer, “Political Action: The Dilemma of Dirty Hands”*
Thalos, “Dirty Hands: The Phenomenology of Acting As an Authorized Agent”*

V. What is moral motivation? (And what do we do now?)

Wednesday, November 2
Bennett, “The Conscience of Huckleberry Finn”*
Flanigan, “Charisma and Moral Reasoning”*

Wednesday, November 9
READINGS TEST 2

Wednesday, November 16
Tim Barry, “Music and the Meaning of Life”—in-class interview/performance

Wednesday, November 23
THANKSGIVING WEEK

Wednesday, November 30
Swaim, *The Speechwriter: A Brief Education in Politics"

Monday, December 12
FINAL PAPERS DUE VIA EMAIL (Friday, December 9, strongly preferred)