

Ethics Exam II Study Guide

Vocabulary:

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| • <u>Theogeny</u> | • <i>phusis</i> | • <i>techne</i> |
| • <u>Antigone</u> | • <i>miasma</i> | • <i>elexos/elechos</i> |
| • <u>Krito</u> | • piety | • <i>dunamis</i> |
| • <u>Protagoras</u> | • justice | • sophism |
| • <u>Euthuphro</u> | • temperance | • divination |
| • anthropomorphism | • courage | • filial piety |
| • panhellenic cult | • wisdom | • <i>dunamis</i> |
| • <i>hubris</i> | • virtue | • <i>therapia</i> |
| • <i>nomos</i> | • <i>aretai</i> | |

Names to Know:

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| • Xaos | • Sophokles | • Haemon |
| • Gaia | • Antigony | • Plato |
| • Ouranos | • Kreon | • Sokrates |
| • Tartaros | • Oidipous | • Euthuphro |
| • Prometheus | • Laios | • Krito |
| • Epimetheus | • Eteokles | • Protagoras |
| • Pandora | • Poluneikes | |
| • Zeus | • Teiresias | |

Things to Know: short answer, listing, essay

- What is the Divine Command Theory (DCT) of morality?
- What examples from Hesiod's Theogony support the DCT?
- Explain how Sophokles' Antigone explores the concept of free will and determinism.
- How is the concept of *miasma* explained in the Antigone?
- How does the Antigone explore the tension between natural law and human law regarding morality?
- Why does Sokrates believe knowing the definition of a virtue (e.g., piety) is important?
- How does Euthuphro define 'piety'?
- What is Euthuphro's Dilemma?
- How does Euthuphro's Dilemma raise a challenge for the Divine Command Theory of Morality?
- What are Krito's arguments for why Sokrates should escape from Athens?
- How does Sokrates criticize Krito's arguments (*the one versus the many argument*)?
- What three moral propositions do Sokrates and Krito agree on?
- What are Sokrates' arguments for why he should *not* escape from Athens?
- Why does Protagoras believe virtue is a kind of knowledge?
- Which of the cardinal virtues does Protagoras think very different from the rest?
- How do Sokrates' and Protagoras' positions change over the course of the Protagoras?
- If virtue is a kind of knowledge, how does that impact on the unity, or disunity, of the virtues.
- Considering all that we have read and discussed in class, would you argue that virtue is a *natural* or *learned* disposition? Why?