

Ethics Exam IV Study Guide

Vocabulary:

- utility
- Empiricism
- Rationalism
- *hedon*
- Principle of Utility
- State of Nature
- Distributive Justice
- Commutative Justice
- Autonomy
- Heteronomy
- Utilitarianism
- Egoism
- imperative
- Categorical Imperative
- Hedonism
- Hypothetical Imperative
- Hedonistic Paradox
- Divine Right of Kings

Names to Know:

- Thomas Hobbes
- Oliver Cromwell
- Charles I
- Jeremy Bentham
- J. S. Mill
- Immanuel Kant
- Leviathan
- An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation
- Utilitarianism
- Fundamental Principles of the Metaphysics of Morals

Things to Know:

- What revolutionary hypothesis does Hobbes adopt as the foundation of his contractarian theory of morals and politics?
- How does Hobbes describe the “State of Nature”?
- What category of Normative Ethics would Hobbes’ moral theory fall under? Why?
- According to Jeremy Bentham, what are the two “masters” of human action?
- What, according to Jeremy Bentham is a moral agent?
- What are the seven qualities of pleasure that must be measured in order to determine the rightness of an action?
- How does J.S. Mill define ‘happiness’?
- How does J.S. Mill attempt to defend Utilitarianism from the criticism that it is “swinish” philosophy?
- What are the two types of Utilitarianism and how are they different?
- What major problem does a Utilitarian Moral theory face?
- What, according to Kant, is the only thing (in or out of the universe) that can be thought of as good in-itself?
- How does Kant object to consequentialist moral theories?
- What, according to Kant, is the only thing that should be considered an appropriate guide to the will of a moral agent? Why?
- What is an imperative?
- What’s the difference between a hypothetical and categorical imperative?
- What are the three articulations of the Categorical Imperative given by Kant?