

Explain the **problem** and **solution** to each of these environmental issues:

1. Animal welfare and protection
2. Sustainability
3. Waste management
4. Climate change

Environmental Issues

What is **shallow ecology**?

Strengths of shallow ecology:

- 1.
- 2.

Weaknesses of shallow ecology:

- 1.
- 2.

J Lovelock and A Naess

What is **deep ecology**?

Explain the key arguments of each of these scholars:

1. Aldo Leopold:
2. Arne Naess:
3. Richard Routley:
4. Paul Taylor:

What is **dominion**?

What is **stewardship**?

Strengths of stewardship:

- 1.
- 2.

Weaknesses of stewardship:

- 1.
- 2.

James Lovelock – Gaia Hypothesis (Deep Ecology)
 What is it?

Strengths:

- 1.
- 2.

Weaknesses:

- 1.
- 2.

Peter Singer's **Utilitarian** defence of animal rights:

Three concepts of equality:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

What is intersectionality?

Christian attitude to disability rights:

However...

Christian arguments **FOR** equal rights for women:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Christian arguments **AGAINST** equal rights for women:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Christian arguments **FOR** racial equality:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Christian arguments **AGAINST** racial equality:

- 1.
- 2.

Equality

Martin Luther King and Joni Eareckson Tada

Gender equality: **Simone De Beauvoir**

Key points:

-
-
-
-

Strengths:

Weaknesses:

Impact:

Racial equality

Martin Luther King – key points:

-
-
-
-

Malcom X – key points:

-
-

Strengths:

Weaknesses:

Impact:

Disability equality: **Joni Eareckson Tada**

Key points:

-
-

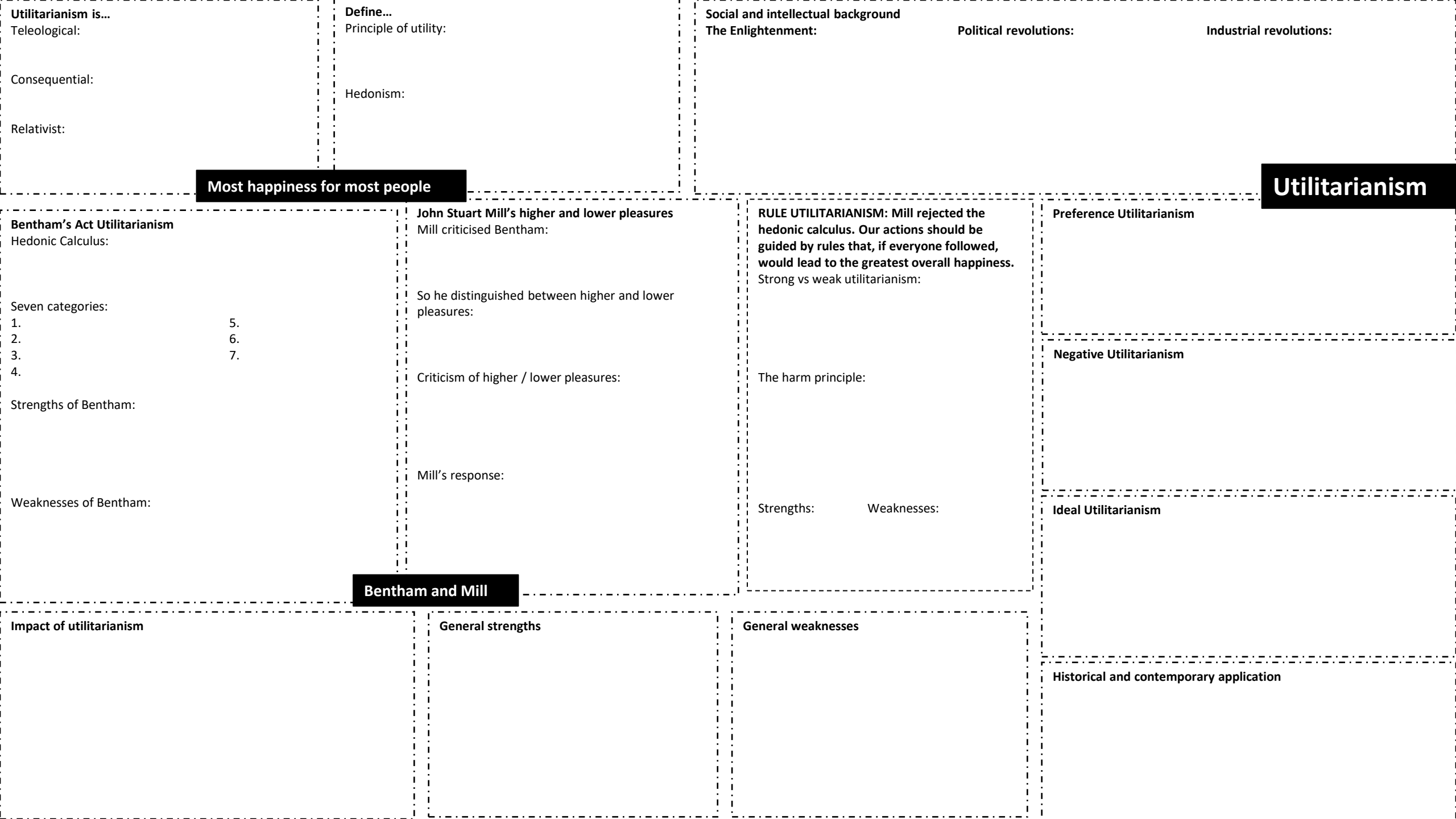
Strengths:

Weaknesses:

Impact:

Medical model of disability:

Social model of disability:



Utilitarianism is...
 Teleological:
 Consequential:
 Relativist:

Define...
 Principle of utility:
 Hedonism:

Social and intellectual background
 The Enlightenment:

Political revolutions:

Industrial revolutions:

Most happiness for most people

Utilitarianism

Bentham's Act Utilitarianism
 Hedonic Calculus:

Seven categories:
 1.
 2.
 3.
 4.

Strengths of Bentham:

Weaknesses of Bentham:

- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Bentham and Mill

John Stuart Mill's higher and lower pleasures
 Mill criticised Bentham:

So he distinguished between higher and lower pleasures:

Criticism of higher / lower pleasures:

Mill's response:

RULE UTILITARIANISM: Mill rejected the hedonic calculus. Our actions should be guided by rules that, if everyone followed, would lead to the greatest overall happiness.
 Strong vs weak utilitarianism:

The harm principle:

Strengths: Weaknesses:

Preference Utilitarianism

Negative Utilitarianism

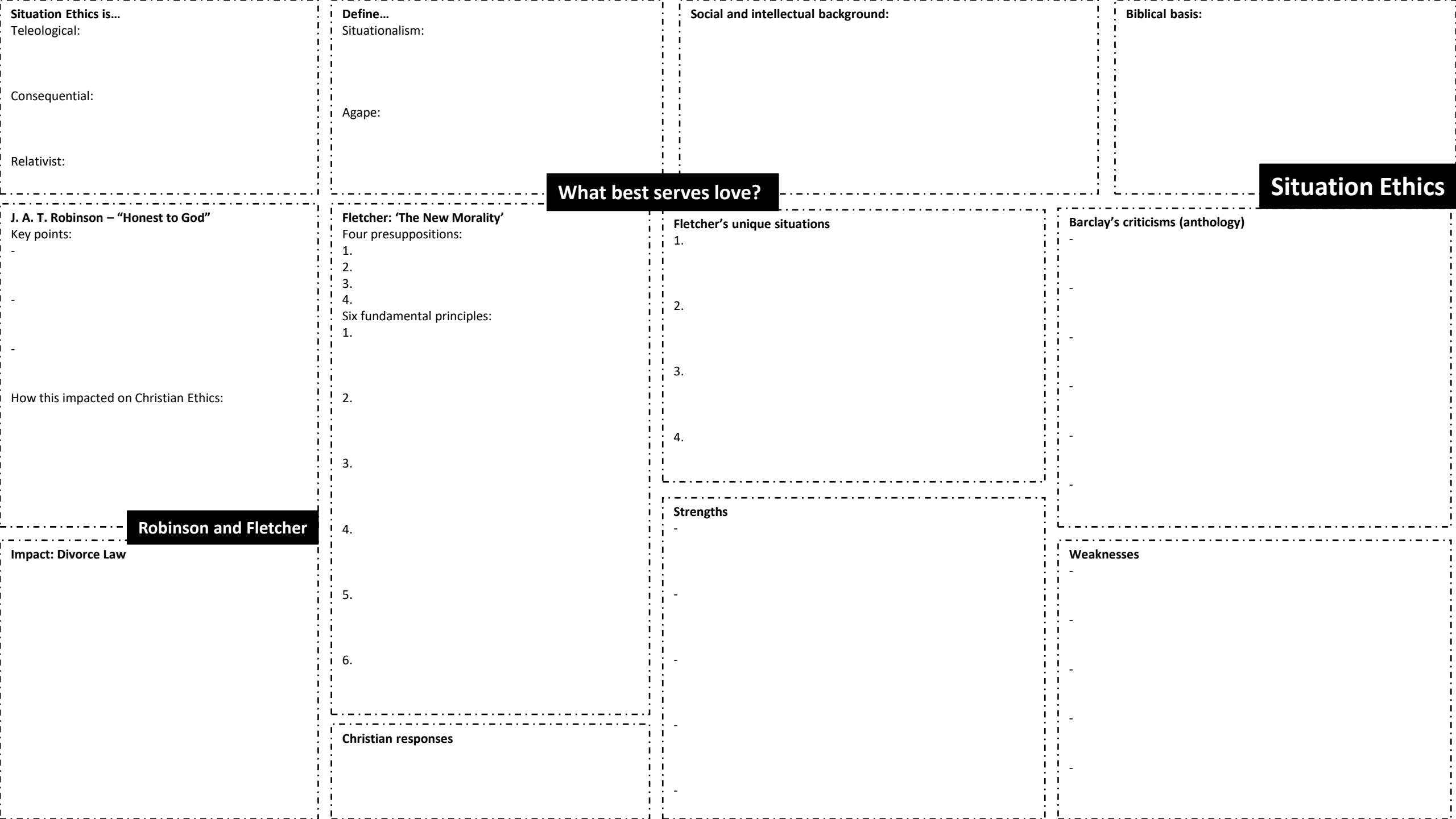
Ideal Utilitarianism

Impact of utilitarianism

General strengths

General weaknesses

Historical and contemporary application



What best serves love?

Situation Ethics

Situation Ethics is...
 Teleological:

 Consequential:

 Relativist:

Define...
 Situationalism:

 Agape:

Social and intellectual background:

Biblical basis:

J. A. T. Robinson – “Honest to God”
 Key points:
 -
 -
 -

 How this impacted on Christian Ethics:

Robinson and Fletcher

Impact: Divorce Law

Fletcher: ‘The New Morality’
 Four presuppositions:
 1.
 2.
 3.
 4.
 Six fundamental principles:
 1.

 2.

 3.

 4.

 5.

 6.

Christian responses

Fletcher’s unique situations
 1.

 2.

 3.

 4.

Strengths
 -

 -

 -

 -

Barclay’s criticisms (anthology)
 -

 -

 -

 -

 -

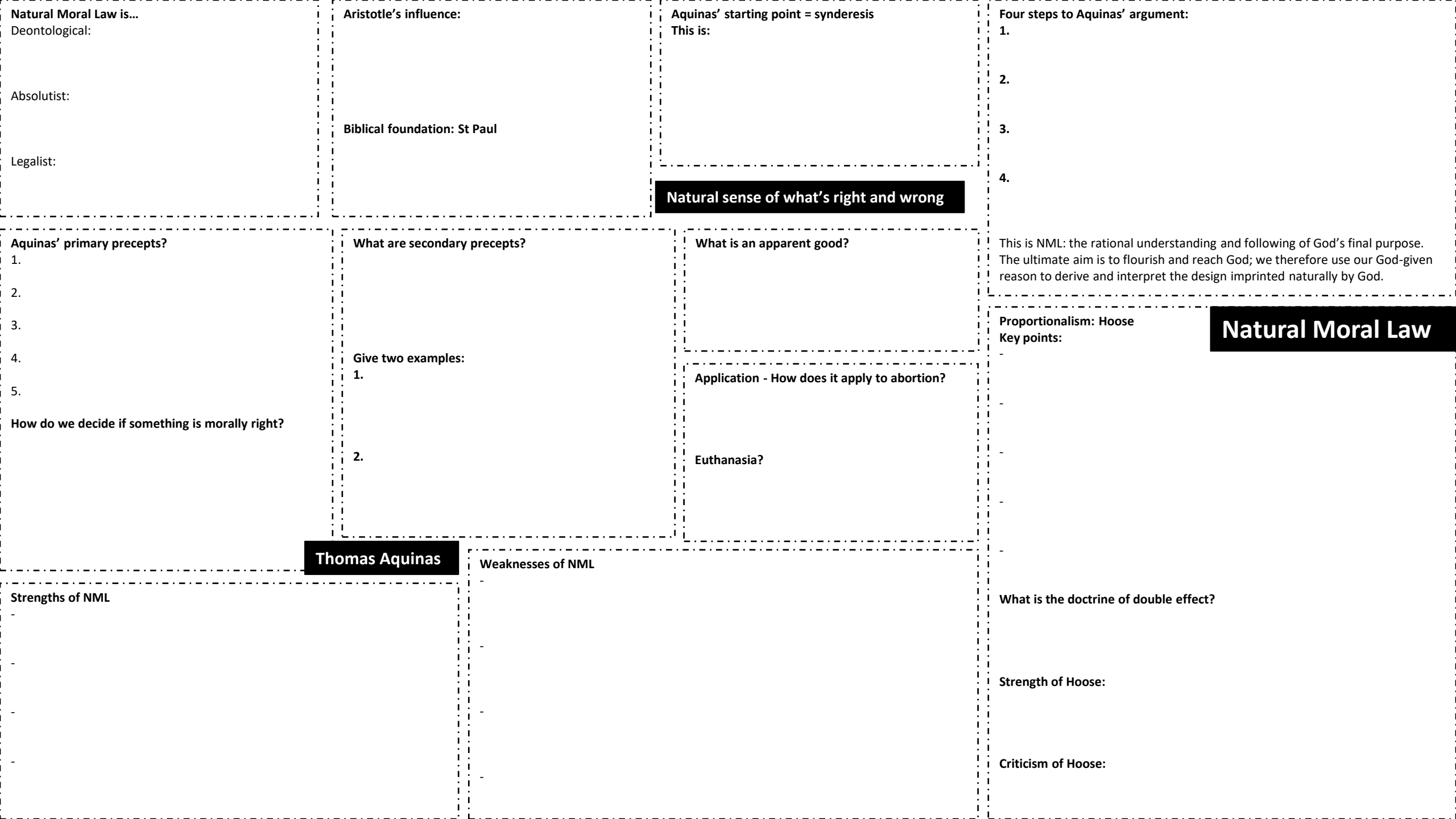
 -

Weaknesses
 -

 -

 -

 -



Natural Moral Law is...

Deontological:

Absolutist:

Legalist:

Aristotle's influence:

Biblical foundation: St Paul

Aquinas' starting point = synderesis

This is:

Natural sense of what's right and wrong

Four steps to Aquinas' argument:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Aquinas' primary precepts?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

How do we decide if something is morally right?

What are secondary precepts?

Give two examples:

- 1.
- 2.

What is an apparent good?

Application - How does it apply to abortion?

Euthanasia?

This is NML: the rational understanding and following of God's final purpose. The ultimate aim is to flourish and reach God; we therefore use our God-given reason to derive and interpret the design imprinted naturally by God.

Proportionalism: Hoose

Key points:

Natural Moral Law

Thomas Aquinas

Strengths of NML

Weaknesses of NML

What is the doctrine of double effect?

Strength of Hoose:

Criticism of Hoose:

Define war:	Just War Theory is based on the belief that, while life is sacred, it may, at times, be taken in order to maintain justice and to protect or defend the lives of others.	Jus in bellow (conduct in war): 1. 2. 3.	Strengths of JWT: - - - -	Who are the Quakers?
Five explanations for war: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	<div style="text-align: center;">Augustine and Aquinas</div> Jus ad bellum (when it's right to go to war): 1. Criticism: 2. Criticism: 3. Criticism: 4. Criticism: 5.	Criticism: Jus post bellum (restoring peace in a controlled manner) Philosopher: 5 principles: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Strength: Weakness:	Weaknesses of JWT: - - - -	Problems with pacifism: - - - - -
War in the Old Testament Deuteronomy: Joshua: God's ultimate aim was...	3. Criticism: 4. Criticism: 5.	Jus post bellum (restoring peace in a controlled manner) Philosopher: 5 principles: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. Strength: Weakness:	PACIFISM A pacifist is someone who is opposed to war and violence and believes that it is wrong for harm or kill other people. For them, killing is wrong and therefore war is wrong. 1. Absolute pacifism: 2. Relative pacifism: 3. Nuclear pacifism: 4. Active pacifism:	<div style="text-align: center;">War and Peace</div> Reimhold Niebuhr argued...
War in the New Testament Spiritual battle: Examples of peacemakers: Why are repentance and redemption important?	6. Criticism: 7. Criticism:	Case Study: 2003 Iraq War – was it just?	What is a conscientious objector? Biblical basis of pacifism: Reasons to support pacifism:	Modern issues / points for evaluation:

<p>Contraception</p> <p>Arguments for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. <p>Arguments against:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. <p>Christian argument for:</p> <p>Christian argument against:</p>	<p>Pre-marital sex and promiscuity</p> <p>Arguments for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. <p>Arguments against:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. <p>Christian argument for:</p> <p>Christian argument against:</p>	<p>Homosexuality</p> <p>Christian argument for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. <p>Christian argument against:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. <p>The law:</p>	<p>Analysis / evaluation – points of debate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - - -
---	---	---	--

P Vardy and J Dominion

<p>John Stuart Mill: Liberalism</p> <p>Key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - - - <p>What is the harm principle?</p> <p>Criticism:</p>	<p>Peter Vardy: utilitarian-transactional model</p> <p>Key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - - <p>What does he mean by utilitarian relationship?</p> <p>What does he think about contraception?</p> <p>Strengths:</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p>	<p>Jack Dominion: re-thinking the Catholic attitude</p> <p>Key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - - <p>What does he think about the natural law view of sex?</p> <p>How should the Church revise its views?</p> <p>Strengths:</p> <p>Weaknesses:</p>	<p>Sexual Ethics</p> <p>Are religious teachings on sexual relationships still relevant?</p> <p>YES:</p> <p>NO:</p>
---	---	--	--

<p>What is cognitivism?</p> <p>What is non-cognitivism?</p>	<p>F. H. Bradley</p> <p>What is ethical naturalism?</p> <p>COGNITIVIST OR NON-COGNITIVIST?</p> <p>Strengths:</p>	<p>G E Moore</p> <p>What is Intuitionism?</p> <p>COGNITIVIST OR NON-COGNITIVIST?</p>	<p>A J Ayer</p> <p>What is Emotivism?</p> <p>COGNITIVIST OR NON-COGNITIVIST?</p>	<p>The influence of logical positivism on emotivism:</p>
<p>What is realism?</p> <p>What is anti-realism?</p>	<p>Weaknesses:</p>	<p>Pritchard's intuitionism:</p> <p>Strength:</p>	<p>What is the verification principle?</p>	<p>Ethical language as functional and persuasive:</p>
<p>G E Moore and A J Ayer</p> <p>What is absolutism?</p> <p>What is relativism?</p>	<p>What is the naturalistic fallacy?</p>	<p>Weakness:</p> <p>Ross' intuitionism:</p> <p>Strength:</p>	<p>Stevenson's emotivism:</p> <p>Strength:</p> <p>Weakness:</p>	<p>Richard Hare</p> <p>What is prescriptivism?</p> <p>COGNITIVIST OR NON-COGNITIVIST?</p>
<p>What is factual language?</p> <p>What is symbolic language?</p>	<p>What is the is-ought gap?</p> <p>What is the problem of the open question?</p>	<p>Weakness:</p> <p>Strengths of intuitionism:</p> <p>Weaknesses of intuitionism:</p>	<p>Strengths of emotivism:</p> <p>Weaknesses of emotivism:</p>	<p>Criticism:</p> <p>Impact and significance of the debate:</p>
				<p>Meta-ethics</p>

What are the three views regarding the relationship between religion and morality:
1.
2.
3.

What is the Euthyphro Dilemma?

Both cause problems because:
-

Sharpe – the moral case against religious belief

Nietzsche – master and slave morality
“Master morality” is...

“Slave morality” is...

Implications:

What is Divine Command Ethics?

-

Socrates’ response:

What is atheism?

Bertrand Russell:

Dawkins’ opposition to religion:

Strengths:

Weaknesses:

Responses to the Euthyphro Dilemma
Robert Adams:

What is anti-theism?

Strengths and weaknesses:

What is theonomy?

What is the Quiverfull movement?

William Lane Craig:

Kierkegaard:

John Habgood:

What is autonomy?

What is heteronomy?

James Rachels:

Religion and terror: analysis

What is the Westboro Baptist Church?

Analysis of these movements:

Kant’s moral argument for the existence of God:

Flew:

The relationship between religion and morality

R Dawkins and R A Sharpe

What is deontology?	Good will:	First formulation of <i>the</i> categorical imperative:	Second formulation of <i>the</i> categorical imperative:	Third formulation of <i>the</i> categorical imperative:	Critique: Singer
Rationalism:					
Summum Bonum:	What is the importance of duty?				
Synthetic a priori:					

What are the social and historical influences?	W. D. Ross – Prima Facie duties	Kant, Ross and Nagel	Strengths of deontology:	Application in history:
What is a hypothetical imperative?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 		Thomas Nagel:	Application: treatment of animals
What is a categorical imperative?	Explain:		Weaknesses of deontology:	Application: war and peace
Strengths of Ross	Weaknesses of Ross			



What is virtue ethics?

What is Eudaimonia?

What is the purpose of life?

What is prudence (phronesis)?

Why is prudence required?

Anscombe:

Philippa Foot:

Contemporary application: treatment of animals

What is the historical and cultural context?

What is the doctrine of the mean?

What are virtuous role models?

Analysis:

Contemporary application: war and peace

What are intellectual virtues?

What are moral virtues?

What are some problems with virtuous role models?

Alastair MacIntyre:

Strengths of virtue ethics:

Give four examples of virtues, with their relevant vices of excess and deficiency:

What is the historical context of the 20th century revival of virtue ethics?

Analysis:

Analysis:

Weaknesses of virtue ethics:

**Works of scholars:
Aristotelian Virtue Ethics**

<p>Sanctity of life:</p> <p>Quality of life:</p> <p>Autonomy:</p>	<p>Sanctity of life argument against abortion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. 	<p>Why is ensoulment problematic?</p>	<p>Why is situation ethics problematic?</p>
<p>Rights:</p> <p>Responsibilities:</p> <p>Ensolment:</p> <p>Personhood:</p>	<p>Catholic Church – against abortion using Natural Law:</p>	<p><u>Singer</u> What is satisfaction of preferences?</p> <p>How does Singer defend abortion using utilitarian satisfaction of preferences?</p>	<p><u>Judith Thomson</u> What is the analogy of the violin player?</p> <p>How does this apply to abortion?</p>
<p>Abortion law in the UK:</p>	<p>Singer and Thomson</p> <p>Liberal Christian – Situation Ethics in favour of abortion:</p>	<p>Evaluation and impact of Singer:</p>	<p>A non-religious argument in favour of sanctity of life – Glover:</p>
<p>Biblical passages supporting sanctity of life:</p>		<p>Medical ethics: beginning of life</p>	<p>Cord blood – ethical issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2.

Define

Voluntary euthanasia:

Non-voluntary euthanasia:

Involuntary euthanasia:

Active euthanasia:

Passive euthanasia:

Assisted dying:

Palliative care:

Catholic view on euthanasia
Breaks two precepts (NML):

- 1.
- 2.

What is the slippery slope argument?

Which types of euthanasia does this rule out?

Is there an argument that might support non-voluntary euthanasia in the Catholic tradition?
Proportionalism:

Liberal Christian view – Fletcher, Situation Ethics
Medically assisted suicide and voluntary euthanasia would be accepted because...

With non-voluntary euthanasia, Fletcher is much more controversial – baby with downs syndrome:

It all comes down to our definition of ‘personhood’.

Would Fletcher’s views be accepted now?

Analysis of religious view
What’s more important, sanctity of life or quality of life?

Who’s theory is more flexible, Aquinas or Fletcher?

Is Proportionalism convincing?

Singer’s utilitarian defence of voluntary euthanasia:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Singer quote:
“The desire among the citizens of modern democracies for control over how they die is growing. This marks a sharp turning away from the sanctity of life ethic”. In its place, we are turning towards an ethic based on considerations about quality of life and autonomy.

Singer and Glover

Problem with permitting voluntary euthanasia	Singer’s response

What is the UK law on euthanasia?

Key dates:

1961:

2006:

2009:

What is the doctrine of double effect?

How could this apply to euthanasia?

Who’s theory is more flexible, Aquinas or Fletcher?

Is Proportionalism convincing?

Glover quote:
‘voluntary euthanasia is justified in those cases where we know that the person would commit suicide if he could, and where we believe that the conditions that would make it right to allow or assist a suicide are satisfied’

Glover’s secular defence of voluntary euthanasia:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

For Glover there is no difference between assisted suicide and voluntary euthanasia.

Analysis of secular view:

Medical ethics: end of life

Fletcher writes
The Sanctity (what makes it precious) is not in life itself, intrinsically; it is only extrinsic... according to the situation. Compared to some things, the taking of life is a small evil and compared to some things, the loss of life is a small evil. Death is not always an enemy; it can sometimes be a friend and servant. Life is sometimes good and death is sometimes good, because of circumstances, because of the context. When it is not good, it deserves neither protection nor preservation... Let the law favour living, not mere life.

Secular view – Peter Singer
We must move away from sanctity of life and focus on quality of life and autonomy.
Singer criticises the slippery slope argument: