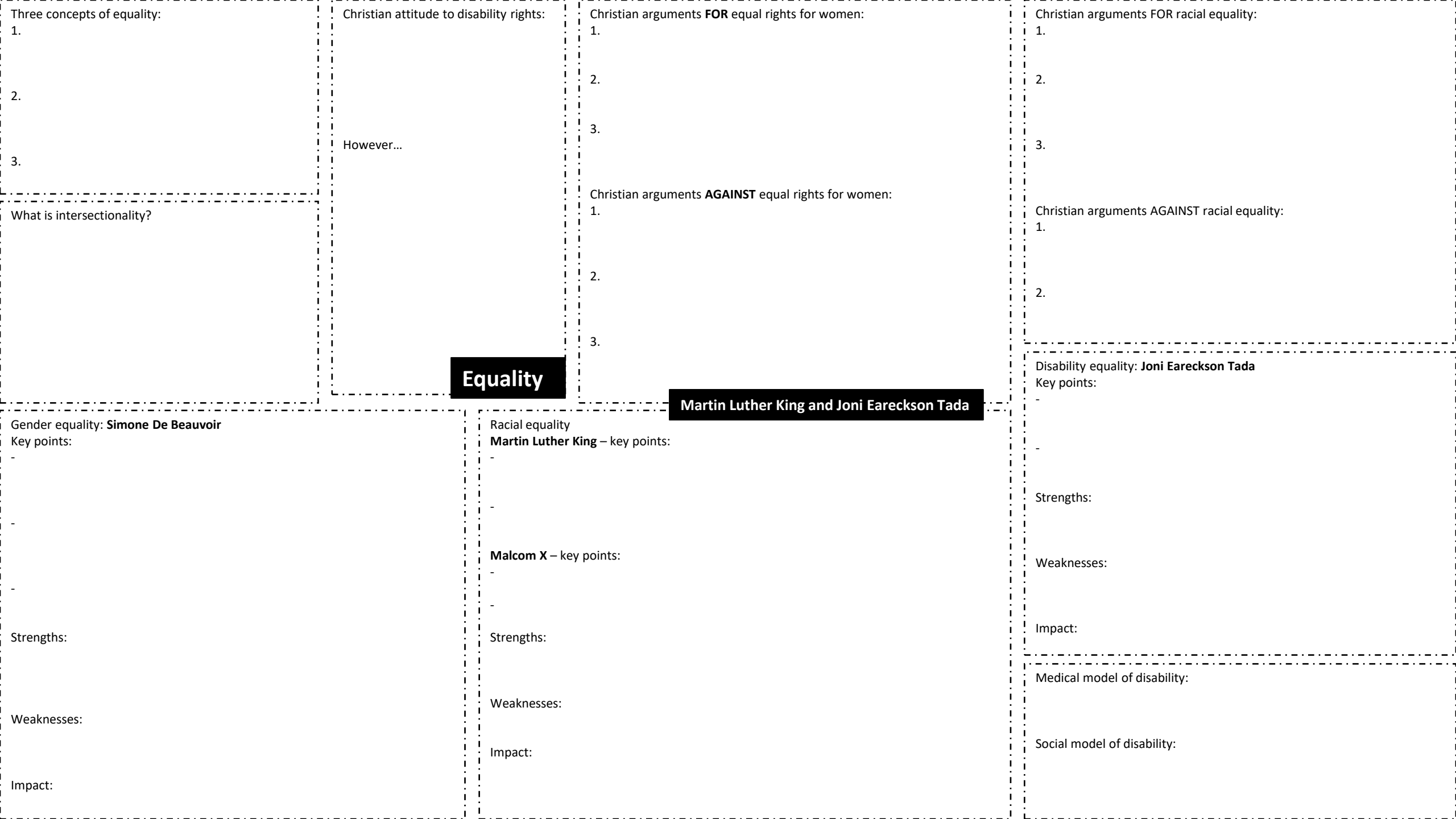
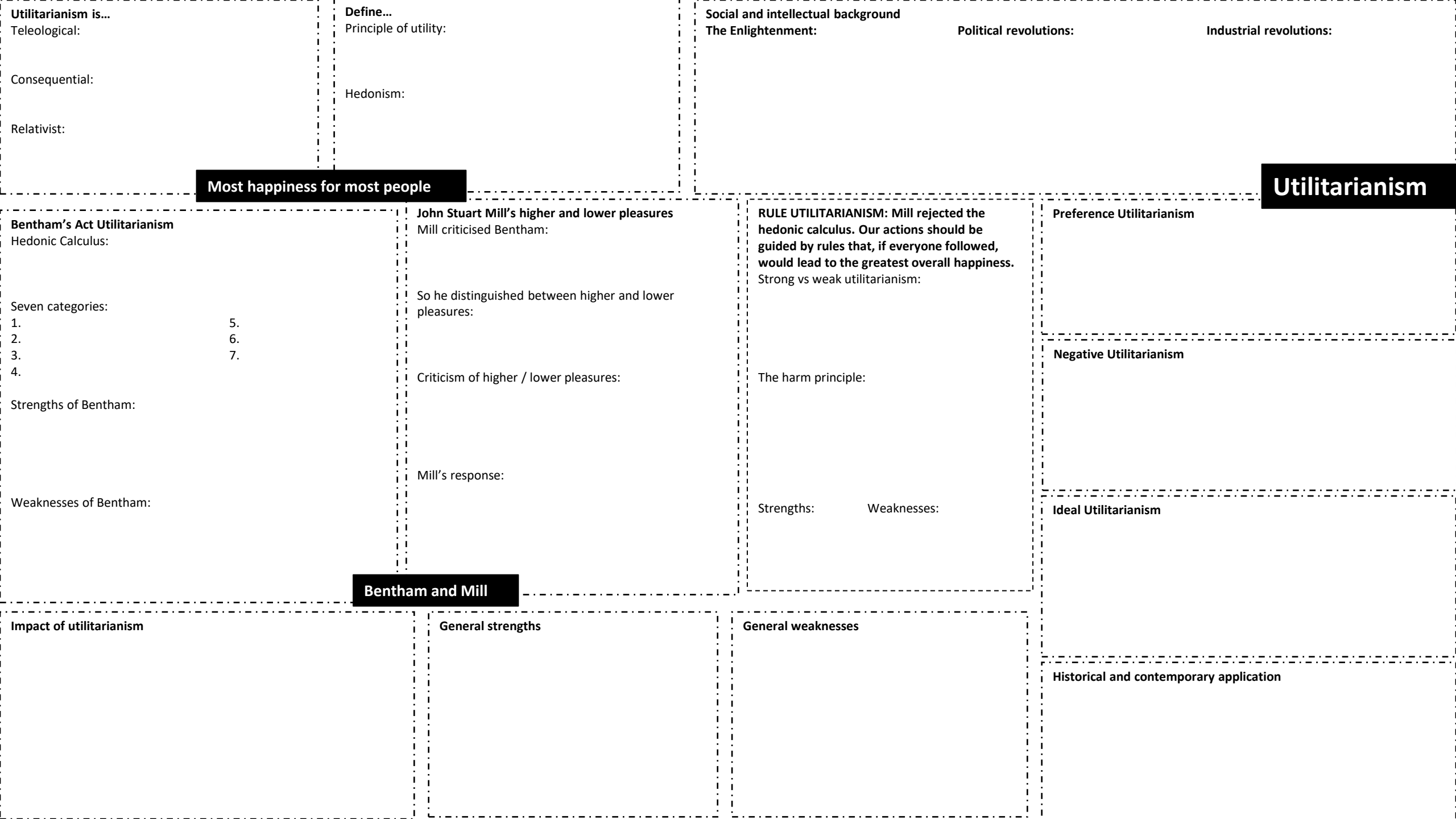


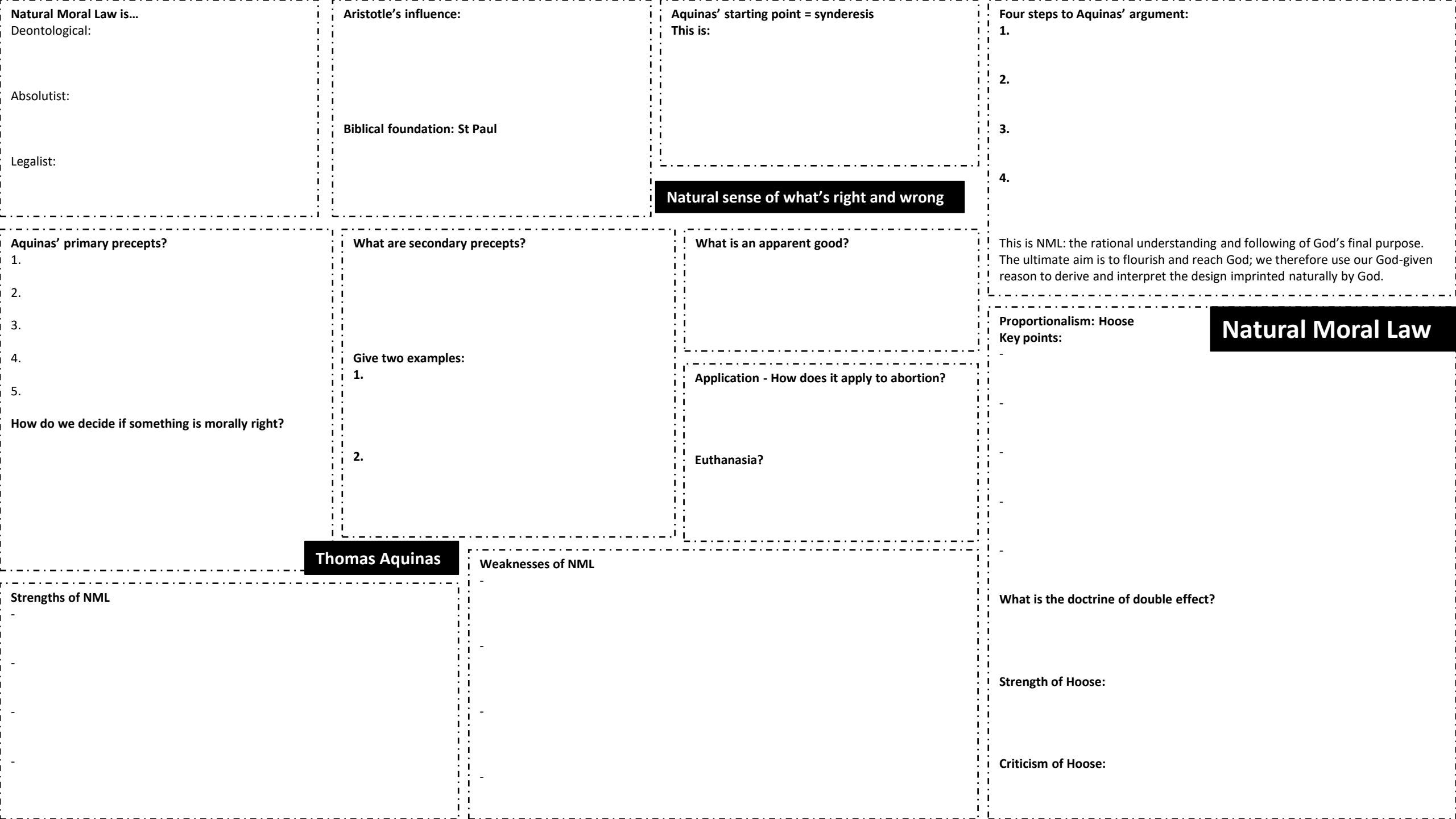
Explain the problem and solution to each of these environmental issues: - Animal welfare and protection - Sustainability - Waste management - Climate change	What is shallow ecology? Strengths of shallow ecology: Weaknesses of shallow ecology:	What is deep ecology? Explain the key arguments of each of these scholars: - Aldo Leopold: - Aarne Naess: - Richard Routley: - Paul Taylor:
What is dominion? What is stewardship? Strengths of stewardship: Weaknesses of stewardship:	James Lovelock – Gaia Hypothesis (Deep Ecology) What is it? Strengths: Weaknesses:	Peter Singer’s Utilitarian defence of animal rights:

Environmental Issues

J Lovelock and A Næss



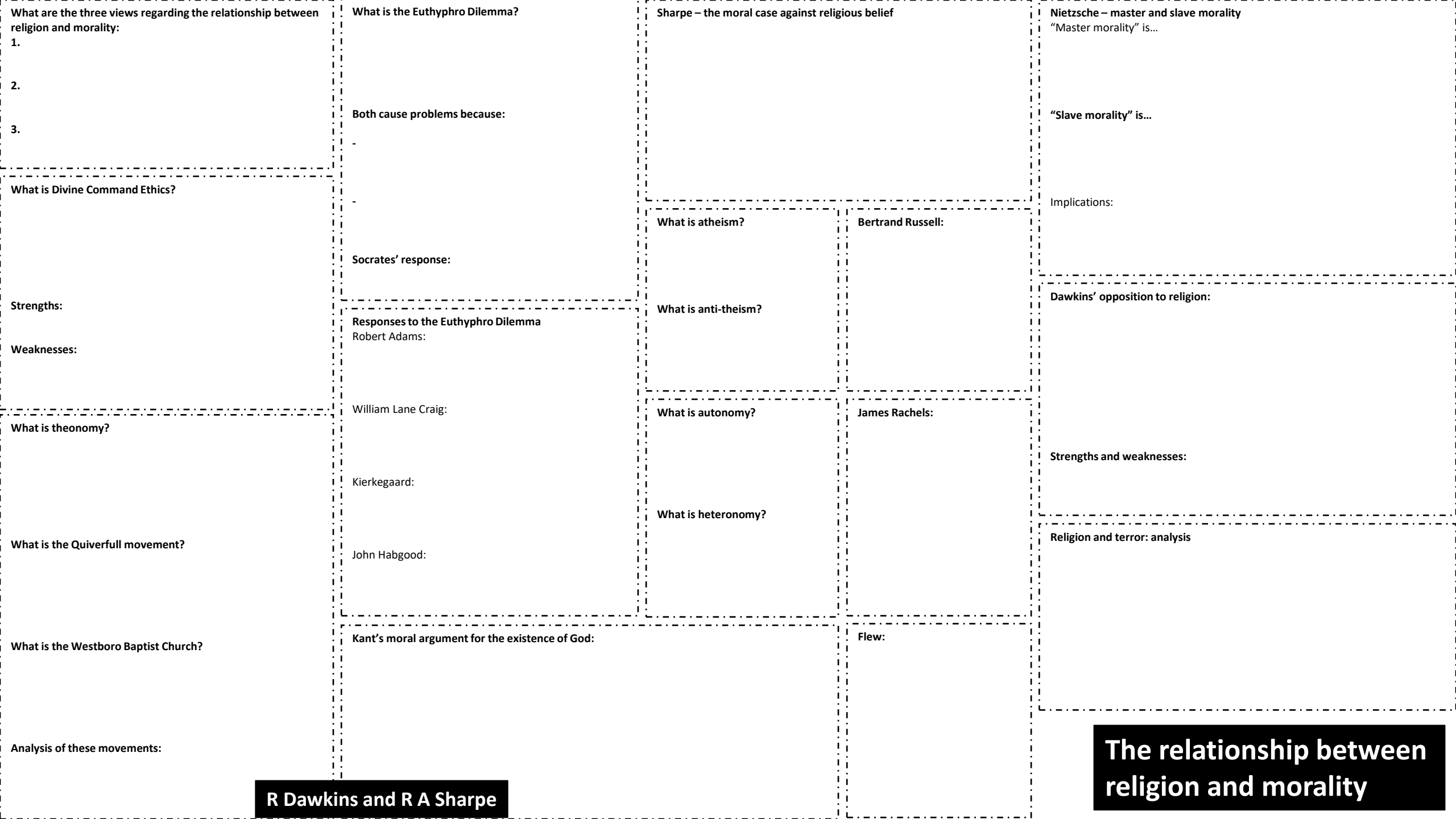




Define war:	Just War Theory is based on the belief that, while life is sacred, it may, at times, be taken in order to maintain justice and to protect or defend the lives of others.	Jus in bellum (conduct in war):	Strengths of JWT: - - -	Who are the Quakers?
Five explanations for war:	Augustine and Aquinas	1. 2. 3. Criticism:	Weaknesses of JWT: - - -	Problems with pacifism:
1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Jus ad bellum (when it's right to go to war): 1. Criticism: 2. Criticism: 3. Criticism: 4. Criticism: 5. Criticism: 6. Criticism: 7. Criticism:	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 to 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:	War and Peace Reimhold Niebuhr argued... Modern issues / points for evaluation:
War in the Old Testament Deuteronomy: Joshua: God's ultimate aim was...			What is a conscientious objector?	
War in the New Testament Spiritual battle: Examples of peacemakers: Why are repentance and redemption important?		Case Study: 2003 Iraq War – was it just?	Biblical basis of pacifism: Reasons to support pacifism:	

Contraception Arguments for: 1. 2. Arguments against: 1. 2. Christian argument for: Christian argument against:	Pre-marital sex and promiscuity Arguments for: 1. 2. Arguments against: 1. 2. Christian argument for: Christian argument against:	Homosexuality Christian argument for: 1. 2. 3. Christian argument against: 1. 2. 3. The law:	Analysis / evaluation – points of debate: - - - -
John Stuart Mill: Liberalism Key points: - - - What is the harm principle? Criticism:	P Vardy: utilitarian-transactional model Key points: - - - What does he mean by utilitarian relationship? What does he think about contraception? Strengths: Weaknesses:	Jack Dominion: re-thinking the Catholic attitude Key points: - - - What does he think about the natural law view of sex? How should the Church revise its views? Strengths: Weaknesses:	Sexual Ethics Are religious teachings on sexual relationships still relevant? YES: NO:

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



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:	
			Thomas Nagel:	Application: treatment of animals	
				Weaknesses of deontology:	Application: war and peace
What is a hypothetical imperative?	Explain:				
What is a categorical imperative?					
Strengths of Ross	Weaknesses of Ross				
Works of scholars: Kant’s deontology					

What is virtue ethics?	What is Eudaimonia?	What is prudence (phronesis)?	Anscombe:	Contemporary application: treatment of animals
What is the historical and cultural context?	What is the purpose of life?	Why is prudence required?	Philippa Foot:	Contemporary application: war and peace
What are intellectual virtues?	What is the doctrine of the mean?	P Foot and A MacIntyre What are virtuous role models?	Analysis:	Strengths of virtue ethics:
What are moral virtues?		What are some problems with virtuous role models?	Alastair MacIntyre:	Weaknesses:of virtue ethics:
Give four examples of virtues, with their relevant vices of excess and deficiency:		What is the historical context of the 20 th century revival of virtue ethics?	Analysis:	
			Works of scholars: Aristotelian Virtue Ethics	

Sanctity of life:	Sanctity of life argument against abortion: 1. 2. 3.	Why is ensoulment problematic?		Why is situation ethics problematic?	
Quality of life:					
Autonomy:					
Rights:	Catholic Church – against abortion using Natural Law:	<u>Singer</u> What is satisfaction of preferences?		<u>Judith Thomson</u> What is the analogy of the violin player?	
Responsibilities:					
Ensoulment:				How does this apply to abortion?	
Personhood:		How does Singer defend abortion using utilitarian satisfaction of preferences?			
Abortion law in the UK:	Singer and Thomson Liberal Christian – Situation Ethics in favour of abortion:		Evaluation and impact of Singer:		A non-religious argument in favour of sanctity of life – Glover:
Biblical passages supporting sanctity of life:			Medical ethics: beginning of life		Cord blood – ethical issues: 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? 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’	Singer’s utilitarian defence of voluntary euthanasia: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. <table><tr><th>Problem with permitting voluntary euthanasia</th><th>Singer’s response</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Problem with permitting voluntary euthanasia	Singer’s response			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.
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?		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:				
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.	Medical ethics: end of 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:							