**Cum on Ethics**

1. **Kant was born in the year …. At …..?**

**Ans = 1724 at Konigsberg**

1. **Mention at least 3 major works of Kant on ethics?**

**Ans = i. Groundwork of the metaphysics of morals, ii. Metaphysics of morals, iii. Critique of practical reason**

1. **According to Kant, …. Is only thing that is good without qualification?**

**Ans = goodwill**

1. **That will that acts for the sake of duty is … for Kant?**

**Ans = goodwill ( acting according to duty is to act out of prudent considerations of one’s interests)**

1. **For an action to have moral worth for Kant means?**

**Ans = it must be performed for the sake of duty, or in reverence for moral law (duty is necessity of acting out of reverence for the moral law)**

1. **What is the yardstick of distinguishing right from wrong actions according to Kant?**

**Ans = principle of universalization**

1. **If you want to know whether the action you intend to perform is morally right or wrong, one is to look at the?**

**Ans.= Maxim of the action (maxim is a subjective principle on which a person is defacto acting)**

1. **Name two kinds of imperatives according to Kant?**

**Ans = i. Hypothetical and ii. Categorical imperatives**

1. **What is hypothetical imperatives according to Kant?**

**Ans = it is a conditional imperative which commands a person to do something which is a means to an end**

1. **Mention two types of hypothetical imperatives?**

**Ans = i. Problematic and ii. Assertoric hypothetical imperatives**

1. **Give one example of problematic hypothetical imperative?**

**Ans = if you want to be a physician, you must study medicine**

1. **Another name for problematic hypothetical imperative is …?**

**Ans = imperative of skill**

1. **What is assertoric hypothetical imperative?**

**Ans = it is that imperative which commands one to behave a certain way in order to be happy**

1. **What is categorical imperative?**

**Ans = It is an unconditional imperative, which commands good itself**

1. **Another name Kant gave categorical imperative is…?**

**Ans = Apodeitic practical principle**

1. **There are how many formulations of categorical imperative**

**Ans = six**

1. **What is the source of the moral law?**

**Ans = Man’s rational will (the moral law is a self imposed law)**

1. **If God were the source of the moral law it would be?**

**Ans =hypothetical imperative**

1. **What is the supreme principle of morality?**

**Ans = the autonomy of the will**

1. **What is Holiness according to Kant?**

**Ans = it is complete conformity of the will with the moral Laws**

1. **Morality leads to the explanation of ….., ……. And …….**

**Ans = i. Immortality of the soul, ii. Freedom of the will, iii. And existence of God**

1. **What is the yardstick for measuring the true/false religion according to Kant?**

**Ans = Morality**

1. **What is the highest good according to Kant?**

**Ans = it the complete conformity of the will with the moral law and the happiness that is proportionate to such conformity**

1. **Ethics is divided into two, name them?**

**Ans = i. Meta ethics and ii. Normative ethics**

1. **Meta ethics deals with …?**

**Ans = analysis of ethical terms**

1. **Mention seven ethical terms you know?**

**Ans = right , wrong, good, bad, principle, justice, obligation, duty**

1. **What is the central problem in meta ethics?**

**Ans = what precisely we mean when we say that an action is good or bad**

1. **Meta ethics is sub-divided into two, mention them?**

**Ans = i. Naturalism and ii. Anti-Naturalism**

1. **Naturalism defines moral goodness in terms of (Natural objects or properties)….?**

**Ans = Interest (Perry), Pleasure/ ethical hedonism ( Aristippus of Cyrene) , Appetite (Thomas Hobbes), Desire (Hobbes), Natural inclination (David Hume)**

1. **Who is the strongest opponent to naturalism**

**Ans. = British Philosopher G. E. Moore (in his book Principia Ethica)**

1. **According to G. E. Moore, any attempt to define good leads to…?**

**Ans = Naturalistic Fallacy**

1. **According to G. E. Moore, how can we account for certain things as good or bad, since we cannot define goodness?**

**Ans = by intuition**

1. **The view that good or bad actions are known by intuition is called …?**

**Ans = intuitionism**

1. **Which other philosopher is known as an intuitionist?**

**Ans. = Sir David Ross**

1. **The word good in moral context fulfils two function according to emotive theory, mention them?**

**Ans = i. to express one’s approval of something, ii. And to evoke similar approval to one spoken to**

1. **Mention two philosophers best known for Emotive theory?**

**Ans = A. J. Ayer and ii. C. L. Stevenson (emotivists say that moral statements are non-factual and non-cognitive; this implies that it cannot be true or false)**

1. **Emotivism is untenable because it reduces ethics to ?**

**Ans =subjectivism**

1. **According to prescriptive theory, to say that something is good is indirectly….. and to say that something is bad is indirectly ….?**

**Ans = i. is indirectly telling the person to choose it, ii. Indirectly telling the person to refrain from it**

1. **According to R. M. Hare, moral statements involves…?**

**Ans = universal imperative**

1. **Give example of moral statement?**

**Ans = Abortion is evil (Universal)**

1. **Give example of an imperative?**

**Ans = Do not perform abortion (Not Universal)**

1. **Moral terms in their evaluative function are used to ….?**

**Ans = commend**

1. **What are other descriptions of moral statements according to R.M Hare**

**Ans. =moral statements are evaluative, descriptive and they have direct relation to our conduct**

1. **Mention 3 levels of moral development stages?**

**Ans = i. pre-conventional, ii. Conventional and, iii. Post-conventional stages**

1. **These moral stages are ………., ………. And ………. (claims)**

**Ans = i. Natural, ii. Universal, and iii. Invariant**

1. **Mention 3 outstanding thinkers who criticized Kolhberg’s moral developmental stages?**

**Ans = i. Carol Gilligan, ii. W. Kurtines, and iii. C. Holstein (E.B. Grief, E. Simpson)**

1. **Who advocated for Consensus of ethics or discourse ethics?**

**Ans. Habermas**

1. **Who called for the ethics of care?**

**Ans. Carol Gilligan**

1. **In which book did Carol Gilligan develop her ethics of care?**

**Ans. = The book “In a different voice”**

1. **Which stage is the most adequate for making moral judgement?**

**Ans = 6th stage**

1. **Which individuals are good examples of moral stage six?**

**Ans. = Socrates, Nelson Mandela and Martin Luther King Jr.**

1. **In which moral stage does one have a tendency to authority?**

**Ans. = moral stage 4**

1. **Who questioned the universality of Kohlberg’s moral stages?**

**Ans. = E. Simpson**

1. **Who argued that there is a considerable skipping of stages and that no individual proceeds through the stages in a step wise faction?**

**Ans. = Holstein**

1. **Another name for moral stage 5 is?**

**Ans.= stage of laws of contract**

1. **What is the major difference between moral stage 5 and moral stage 6?**

**Ans. = in moral stage 5 rights and duties are not correlative while in moral stage 6 they are correlative**

1. **Mention any 2 other developmental stages an individual pass through apart from moral stages of development?**

**Ans = logical stages and ii. Social perspective stages**

1. **List at least 3 ethical principles?**

**Ans = principle of universal justice, ii. Equality of human right, iii. Respect for the dignity of human person**

1. **According to Kohlberg, what are those elements that must be present for a rational moral judgement?**

**Ans = i. Reversibility and, ii. Universalizability**

1. **…. Is an ethics based on argument?**

**Ans = Discourse ethics**

1. **Who are the prominent ethical existentialist?**

**Ans = Soren Kierkegaard (Father), ii. Martin Heidegger, iii. Jean Paul Sartre, iv. Karl Jasper**

1. **Existentialism emerged when?**

**Ans. = after the second World war**

1. **What are the reasons for the emergence of Existentialism?**

**Ans.= philosophical neglect of the individual, historical events like war, technology and decline in religious belief and affiliation**

1. **How much money was spent in the creation of the atomic bombs?**

**Ans. 2 billion dollars**

1. **How many persons died on the spot at Hiroshima and Nagaski during the second World war?**

**Ans. = 152,000 persons**

1. **The existentialist conceive man as?**

**Ans. = a conscious being**

1. **When does an individual realize his uniqueness?**

**Ans. In death ( that he would face alone)**

1. **Which existentialist is the most committed to the question of human freedom?**

**Ans. = Jean Paul Sartre**

1. **According to Sartre God and human freedom are not contiguous, True Or False?**

**Ans. = True**

1. **The belief that there is no objective universal moral law is called?**

**Ans. = antinomianism (Sartre is both an atheist and an antinomian)**

1. **Who arrived at his atheism and antinomianism from the nature of man?**

**Ans. = Nietzsche**

1. **Sartre’s metaphysics is centered on which claim?**

**Ans. = Existence precedes essence (opposed to the traditional “essence precedes existence)**

1. **What is the main idea of his metaphysics?**

**Ans. = that man has no nature preconceived by God**

1. **What is the meaning of “en-soi” and “le pour soi”?**

**Ans. = being-in-itself and being for itself**

1. **How does Sartre arrive at human freedom?**

**Ans. = from the self-consciousness of le pour soi**

1. **According to Sartre man is condemned to?**

**Ans. To be free**

1. **Who made this statement “nothing can be good for us without being good for all”?**

**Ans. Jean Paul Sartre**

1. **To make choices and not to allow others to make the same is called what?**

**Ans. = self-deception**

1. **To deny that man is responsible for his actions amounts to ?**

**Ans. = Mauvaise foi (self-deception)**

1. **Situation ethics is known as?**

**Ans. = the new morality**

1. What is the implication of the position of the situation ethics

Ans.= **moral laws are not absolute**

1. **Who popularized and promoted situation ethics?**

**Ans. = Joseph Fletcher (a priest of episcopal church is America)- 1966”situation ethics”**

1. **According to Joseph Fletcher in situation Ethics, all moral norms are absolute norms that should not be obeyed in every situation except?**

**Ans = Love (the only intrinsically good action)**

1. **Joseph Fletcher regards moral laws as?**

**Ans.= illuminator and not directors (they are not absolute, obligatory, and no one is bound to obey them is any situation**

1. **For Fletcher, …. And …… are identical?**

**Ans = Love and Justice**

1. **Mention 3 approaches to moral decision making?**

**Ans = Legalism (laws are codified and written and they are also directors as well as illuminators), ii. Antinomianism (principle less or lawless approach to moral decision, rejects laws as either illuminators of directors) and iii. Situationism ( a middle course, regards laws as illuminators and not directors)**

**(in the past by faith (legalism), in the future by hope (antinomianism) and in the present by love (situationism))**

1. **Mention 4 working principles of situation ethics?**

**Ans = i. Pragmatism, ii. Relativism iii. Positivism, iv. Personalism**

1. **How many axioms of love were given by Joseph Fletcher?**

**Ans. = six**

1. **Mention 3 types of love?**

**Ans = i. Filia, ii. Eros (Erotic), iii. Agape**

1. **The topic Friendship started in what period?**

**Ans = Homeric period**

1. **Friend is described as “hobby horse” meaning …?**

**Ans = what people like to talk about**

1. **Mention at least 3 philosophers who dealt with friendship?**

**Ans = Aristotle, ii. Plato, iii. Augustine**

1. **For Aristotle, friendship is better that ….?**

**Ans = Justice (the truest form of justice is thought to be friendly quality)**

1. **What is the Greek word for friendship?**

**Ans = Filia (φιλια)**

1. **Mention 5 various types of relationship you have studied where friendship exist?**

**Ans = between; husband and wife, comrades, parents and children, rulers and subjects, guests and hosts**

1. **The word filia is divided into two, name them?**

**Ans = Filia between equals and ii. Filia between unequal**

1. **Friendship is discussed in which chapter of the bible?**

**Ans.= Jn 15:13-15**

1. **Mention 3 major motives of mutual attraction people have in friendship?**

**Ans = intrinsic goodness, ii. Pleasure and iii. Utility**

1. **The three major motives of mutual attraction are called …. Or …..?**

**Ans = object of love or motive of love**

1. **Mention the three kinds of friendship?**

**Ans = i. perfect, ii. Utility, and iii. Pleasure friendships**

1. **Another name for perfect friendship is?**

**Ans. = friendship of the good, character friendship or friendship of virtue**

1. **Give three general characteristics of friendship?**

**Ans = i. goodwill, ii. Reciprocal. iii. Mutual awareness**

1. **Mention at least four natures of perfect friendship?**

**Ans = the friends are good in themselves, ii. It is durable, iii. It does not accommodate many friends, iv. Friends can die for themselves**

1. **Which friendship is established with another because of their accidental qualities?**

**Ans. = Pleasure friendship**

1. **Evaluative terms are used to ….?**

**Ans.=Guide choice**

1. **What is normative ethics?**

**Ans = the type of ethics that deals with the norms, standards and principles of human behaviour**

1. **Mention at least 5 ethical theories in western philosophy you have studied?**

**Ans = Hedonism, utilitarianism, Egoism, Altruism, Categorial imperative**

1. **Moral statements are always ….?**

**Ans = Descriptive, ii. Prescriptive, iii. Imperative, iv. Evaluative, v. committing oneself to action.**

1. **Who is the protagonist of prescriptive theory?**

**Ans = R. M. Hare**

1. **Give the general nature of an inferior Friendship?**

**Ans = motive is self-centered love, ii. Accommodates many friends, iii. It does not require a lot of time to develop, iv. It can exist between evil men, v. the friends treat themselves as a means to an end**

1. **Inferior friendship can be majorly described in two ways namely?**

**Ans = Pleasure and ii. Utility**