**Quiz 3 Review**

There are a lot of questions here. But these covers the chapter thoroughly, so this is a great place to study for the Final Exam.

Be prepare to ask me questions in next Tuesday’s class.

**From Chapter 2** material not covered in Quiz 2:

Match the following ethical terminology with its meaning. In the quiz, the order of the meanings will be scrambled.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Eurocentric | Focusing of ideas that came from Europe |
| Paradox of toleration | Should we tolerate people who are intolerant? |
| Secular ethics | Use ethical norms that are not from any religion |

According to the textbook, which of the following is sometimes criticized for expressing Eurocentric ideals?

The divine command theory Secular humanism Civil disobedience Cosmopolitanism

The separation of church and state is a form of religious toleration.

True False

**From Chapter 3**

See the Summary slides near the end of Chapter 3 Lecture.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Absolutism | Ethical standards should be applied **in all situations**; there are no exceptions |
| Capabilities Approach | An example of **weak relativism**; there are objective values that applies to all cultures or people, but different cultures or people may apply these values from their own point-of-view |
| Cultural (or Social) Relativism | Ethical judgements are based on **cultural values**, with each culture’s judgement no better than another culture’s |
| Descriptive relativism | A **descriptive** or **factual** claim that different people or cultures may have different ethical values and norms |
| Individual relativism (or Subjectivism) | Ethical judgements are based on an **individual’s** value and perspective |
| Metaethical (or Normative) relativism | There are **no objective** ethical **norms**; all standards are based on opinions and practices of individual people or culture |
| Moral (or Value) Pluralism | There are objective values or **prima facie duties**; when these duties conflict, one must choose which duty is more important, based on that situation’s point-of-view (weak objectivism?) |
| Moral realism | There is an ethical reality there. **Ethical facts exist**, although sometimes we don’t know what they are. (Related to Objectivism) |
| Objectivism (non-relativism) | There are objective right and wrong. (Related to Moral realism.) |
| Perspectivism | Ethical relativist idea that there are **only point-of-views or perspectives**; there are no objective good or bad |
| Prima facie duties | Moral pluralist idea that there are objective duties, but these **duties may conflict** with each other in different situations |
| Relativism | There are **no objective** ethical values and standards |

Which of the following is not considered as strong relativism?

(A) Metaethical relativism (B) Normative relativism (C) Perspectivism

(D) Capabilities approach

Which of the following viewpoints says there are no universal moral norms?

(A)Strong relativism (B) Metaethical relativism (C) Perspectivism (D) All of above

Which of the followings is an example of absolutism?

(A) Lying is always wrong (B) Lying is OK at certain situation (C) Lying is OK if your intension is good (D) None of the above

According to W.D. Ross, the fact that there are several prima facie duties means

(A) There are no universal norms in ethics (B) There are universal norms in ethics

(C) In a situation when these duties conflict, we must choose the most important duty

(D) We should give up studying ethical relativism

Which of the following sayings is commonly used to express cultural relativism?

(A) When in Rome, do as the Romans do (B) All roads lead to Rome

(C) All truth is relative (D) Do unto others as you would others do unto you

\*\*If people disagree on some moral issues, their disagreement can be actually due to

(A) Factual disagreement (B) Situation differences (C) Both A and B

(D) None of the above

According to individual relativism, an individual must follow what his or her culture considers as right or wrong.

True False

A weak form of ethical relativism (Capabilities Approach) holds that there are objective moral values, but different people or cultures apply these values differently

True False

Strong ethical relativism holds that there is no objective good or bad.

True False

Social or cultural relativism holds that what is right is whatever one's society or culture holds to be right.

True False

Descriptive relativism necessarily implies metaethical relativism.

True False

\*\*If two people have the same moral values, then they will always reach the same conclusions about what is right and wrong.

True False

According to the text, moral skeptics hold that it is difficult or impossible to know what is good or bad, right or wrong.

True False

\*\* means this has not been covered in class yet. Hopefully some group will present that topic.