

Duty / Kantian Ethics

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- **THEORY**
 - An act has moral value when the will is perfectly aligned with duty.
 - All rational beings are bound by the demands of duty based on their rationality.
 - Morality is based on the purity of the will, not on the consequences of an action.
- **Will**
 - what *motivates* the action
- **Duty**
 - determined by someones moral law
- **Maxim**
 - subjective principle that governs morality of an action
- **Categorical Imperative**
- *a priori*
 - independent of experience
- *a posteriori*
 - requires experience
- Kantian verification
 - Propose a *maxim*
 - Evaluate against three formulations of the **CI**
 - * *universalizability*
 - * *respect for dignity*
 - * *respect for moral autonomy*
- **CASE STUDY**
 - William LeMessurier and CitiCorp
 - A Church was located immediately nearby, so CitiCorp acquired the air rights, and built *columns on the edges, not on the vertices*
 - First Tuned Mass Damper (TMD)
 - Analysis was performed with winds from the side edges (also code)
 - Challenged by Princeton student who argued critical wind direction was at the vertices.
 - After analyzing it himself, LeMessurier concluded the building would fail
 - * 1/55 hurricane w/ TMD
 - * 1/20 hurricane wo/ TMD

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- Who of the following was a leading progenitor of duty ethics?
 - Immanuel Kant
- Which of the following is true of Immanuel Kant's theory of duty ethics?
 - The responsibilities of duty are inscribed on all rational beings, by

- nature of their rationality
- Kant believed that persons should rely on their emotions in order to develop a sense of duty.
 - False
- In Kant's terminology, the word 'will' means...
 - A faculty that animates our bodily actions
- Another word for duty ethics is...
 - deontology
- Which of the following are true of a maxim?
 - It is related to the individual
 - A maxim should not admit any situational exceptions
 - It is a subjective principle
 - It can be used to govern one's actions
- A maxim is a universal principle that governs action.
 - False
- What is the essential difference between a *a priori* and a *a posteriori* knowledge?
 - The former is gained independent of experience, while the latter is dependent on experience
- Kant believed that fundamental moral principles must be fluid to respond to the different situations people encounter.
 - False
- A maxim can contradict the categorical imperative while at the same time be consistent with reason.
 - False
- Which of the following statements can be ascribed to duty?
 - A will is good only when it is aligned with duty
 - Duty is obedience to moral law
 - Duty informs us of what we should do in each situation
- "If I want to pass this class, I ought to study" is an example of a(n) _____ imperative.
 - Hypothetical
- According to Kant, how should a maxim be tested?
 - Using the categorical imperative
- For Kant, the morality of an action is primarily based upon the _____ motivating the action and not the consequences of the action.
 - Will
- When Kant uses the term categorical, he means...
 - applicable to all rational beings
- For Kant, something is morally right when one's _____, which is what motivates one to act, is aligned with one's _____ to perform the action.
 - Will and Duty
- The color of Lake Bryan is an example of a(n) _____ judgment, a judgment only possible because of experience.
 - A Posteriori