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**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

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**Definitions:**

Define the following terms. 1 pts each.

1. Utilitarianism:
2. Hedonism:
3. Eudaimonia:
4. Rule Utilitarianism:
5. Golden Mean:

**Reading Questions:**

Choose only one answer! 2 pts each.

6. Those things which are valuable because of the good that they bring about are:
  - a. Instrumentally valuable
  - b. Organically valuable
  - c. Intrinsically valuable
  - d. Demonstrably valuable
7. Those things whose goodness is self-contained are:
  - a. Instrumentally valuable
  - b. Organically valuable
  - c. Intrinsically valuable
  - d. Demonstrably valuable
8. According to hedonism the only intrinsically valuable thing is/are:
  - a. Milwaukee tools
  - b. Pain
  - c. Happiness
  - d. Sadness
9. According to hedonism, the only thing which that directly reduces your quality of life is/are:
  - a. DeWalt tools
  - b. Pain
  - c. Happiness
  - d. Sadness

10. The author of our textbook presents the flexibility of hedonism as a benefit of the theory:
- True
  - False
11. Mill divided the levels of happiness based on how he understood their quality. These qualities are:
- Intellectual and Artistic
  - Physical and Artistic
  - Intellectual and Physical
  - Season 8 of GoT was garbage.
12. The downward trajectory of life is the idea that one's life:
- Begins in unhappiness and ends in happiness.
  - Begins in happiness and ends in unhappiness.
  - Begins in unhappiness and ends in unhappiness.
  - Begins in unhappiness and ends in happiness.
13. The upward trajectory of life is the idea that one's life:
- Begins in unhappiness and ends in happiness.
  - Begins in happiness and ends in happiness.
  - Begins in unhappiness and ends in unhappiness.
  - Begins in unhappiness and ends in happiness.
14. For Kant, lying is always:
- Impermissible
  - Permissible
  - Morally required
  - Supererogatory
15. If a maxim is to be rationally accepted, then it must be:
- Hypothetical
  - Based on etiquette
  - Universalizable
  - Maximizing happiness
16. According to Kant, if you behave immorally, then you are behaving:
- Irrationally
  - Rationally
  - In a permissible manor
  - In a way that maximizes happiness
17. According to Kant, if you are motivated by duty, then:
- Your will is bad
  - Your will is good
  - Your will is both good and bad
  - Your will is neither good nor bad

18. The principle of humanity states that we must always treat other rational agents as:
- Ends
  - Means
  - Means to an means
  - Both an end and a means
19. If we are not autonomous, then this poses a problem for Kant's theory.
- True
  - False
20. Our author claims that cases of moral luck do not pose a problem for Kant's emphasis on autonomy.
- True
  - False
21. When deciding what we should do, Virtue Theory tells us to look at the example of:
- Kant
  - The immoral exemplar
  - The moral exemplar
  - Mill
22. Contrary to Kant's theory, emotions are relevant to our moral status.
- True
  - False
23. According to Aristotle, we should organize society, in part, to properly:
- Educate children on how to act virtuously
  - Educate children on how to act viciously
  - Educate adults on what is morally important
  - Educate adults on what is morally unimportant
24. Eudaimonia is translated usually as:
- Obeying one's maxim
  - Happiness or flourishing
  - Flourishing or contentment
  - Happiness or pleasure
25. Virtue theorists take *duty* to be fundamental to morality..
- True
  - False
26. Virtue theorists claim that pleasure is the be-all and end-all.
- True
  - False

27. Virtue theorists claim that our ultimate must be:

- a. Self-sufficient
- b. Not distinctive
- c. Pleasure
- d. Magical

28. According to virtue theory, the golden mean is the middle between the extremes of deficiency and excess.

- a. True
- b. False

29. The principle of utility states that:

- a. an action is morally impermissible just because it does more to improve overall well-being than any other action you could have done in the circumstances
- b. an intention is morally required just because it does more to improve overall well-being than any other action you could have done in the circumstances
- c. an action is morally required just because it does more to improve overall well-being than any other action you could have done in the circumstances
- d. an intention is morally impermissible just because it does more to improve overall well-being than any other action you could have done in the circumstances

30. According to our textbook, Utilitarianism cannot make room for that which is:

- a. Supererogatory
- b. Morally required
- c. Morally impermissible
- d. Morally allowable but not required

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**Short Answer:**

Pick two out of the three following writing prompts and answer them. If you attempt more than two, I will grade the first two only. 20 pts each. Some of you may worry about whether or not your answers are too short. If so, I offer the following suggestion:

A full point answer should be around three paragraphs. Notice that the second sentence of each short answer prompt gives you 2 parts to explain. Use one paragraph for each part, and use the third paragraph to address the final sentence in the writing prompt. Also, as you write this do **not** assume that I will know what you are talking about. The test of good short-answer exposition is that a fairly smart 13 year old picking this up could fully grasp the explanations as you have written them.

19. Kant argued that if the universalizing of a maxim leads to either a contradiction in conception or a contradiction in the will, then that maxim must be abandoned. Explain how Kant understood both of these kinds of contradictions. Then, explain whether or not the rules of etiquette are a problem for Kant.

20. Act Utilitarians and Rule Utilitarians disagree. Explain each position. Then, explain how Rule Utilitarians argue that their position is superior.

21. Virtue Theory claims that focusing on becoming a virtuous person will result in virtuous actions. Explain what virtues are (i.e. what does it mean to be a virtue), and how we arrive at them (i.e. what is the Golden Mean). Then, explain one potential problem for Virtue Theory that the book raises.