

# Key Points in the Infanticide Argument

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- Infants and fetuses are equivalent in that they both lack the right to life
  - Infants or fetuses have no right to life — Why?
    - The right to X has to do with being harmed while being deprived of X
  - Infants or fetuses are not harmed when deprived of life — Why?
    - One is harmed by being deprived of one's life *only if* one can make aims about one's future life
    - Infants or fetuses cannot make aims about their future life



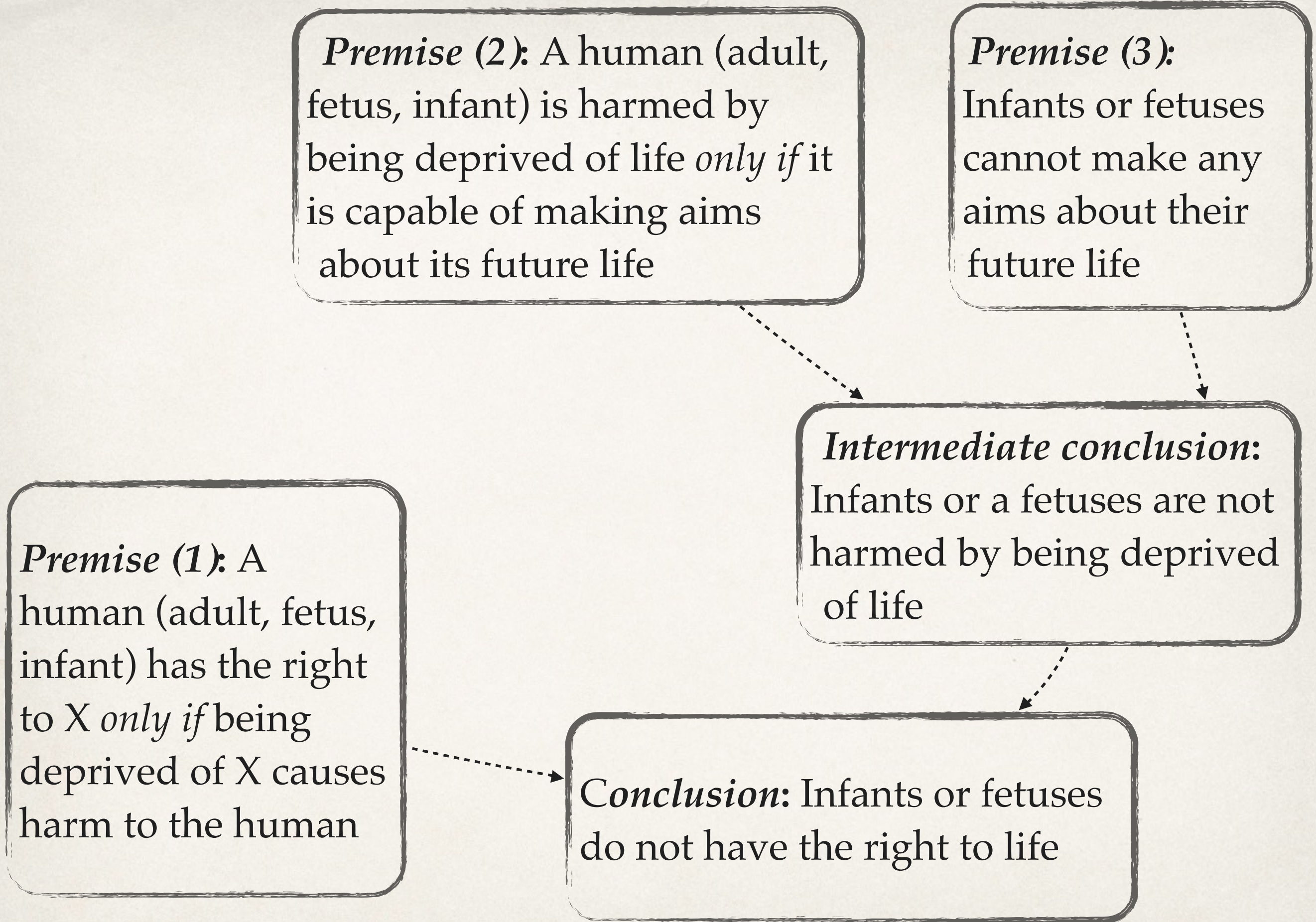
**Premise (2):** A human (adult, fetus, infant) is harmed by being deprived of life *only if* it is capable of making aims about its future life

**Premise (3):** Infants or fetuses cannot make any aims about their future life

**Premise (1):** A human (adult, fetus, infant) has the right to X *only if* being deprived of X causes harm to the human

**Intermediate conclusion:** Infants or a fetuses are not harmed by being deprived of life

**Conclusion:** Infants or fetuses do not have the right to life





# Necessary or Sufficient Condition?

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A human has the right to X *only if* being deprived of X causes harm to the human

A human has the right to X *if* being deprived of X causes harm to the human

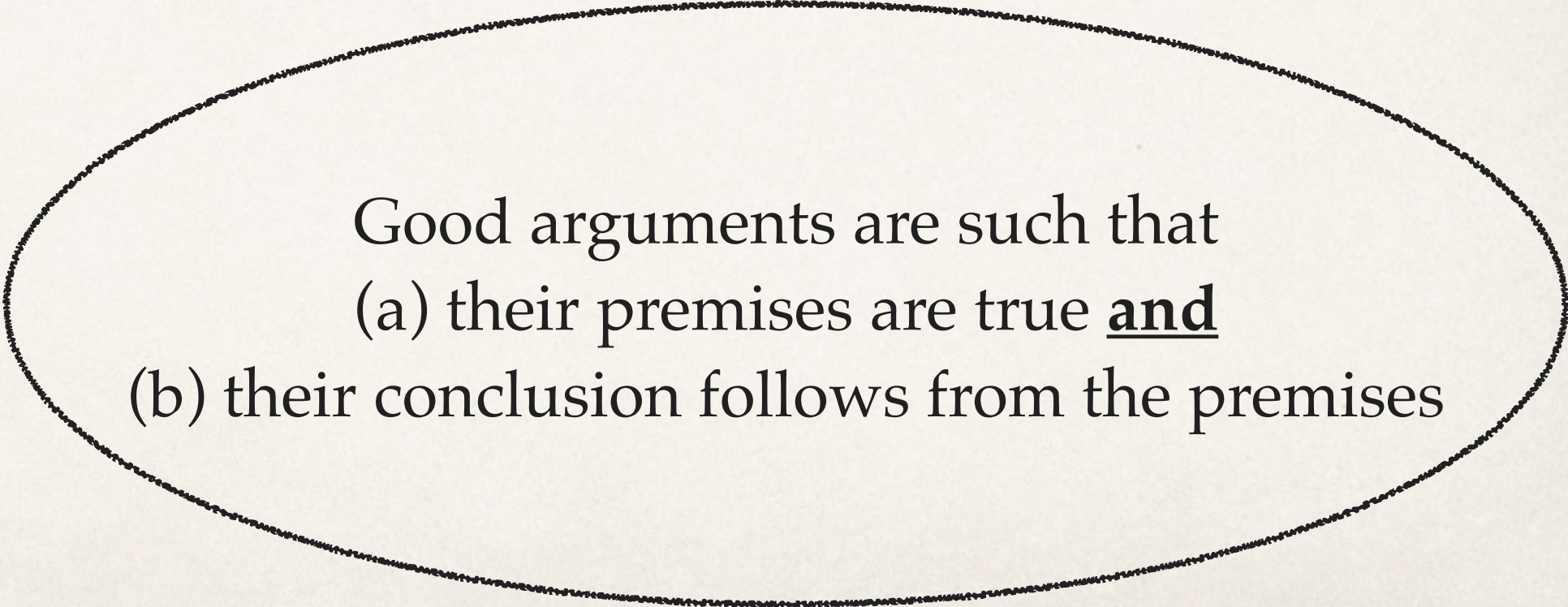
“being deprived of X caused harm to the human” is a *necessary condition* for “a human has the right right to X”

“being deprived of X caused harm to the human” is a *sufficient condition* for “a human has the right right to X”



# Now Decide Whether the Infanticide Argument Is Good or Bad

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Good arguments are such that  
(a) their premises are true and  
(b) their conclusion follows from the premises

# Does the Conclusion Follow from the Premises in the Infanticide Argument?

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Yes!

The conclusion follows **deductively** from the premises because it is impossible for the premises to be true and the conclusion to be false. *Check that every step in the argument and verify that.*



# Are All the Premises True?

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**Premise (1):** A human (adult, fetus, infant) has the right to *X* *only if* being deprived of *X* causes harm to the human

**Premise (2):** A human (adult, fetus, infant) is harmed by being deprived of life *only if* it is capable of making aims about its future life

**Premise (3):** Infants or fetuses cannot make any aims about their future life