

STUDY GUIDE
PHIL02
Final Exam

I will choose *ten* of the following questions, and you will be required to provide responses to *seven* of my selections. You will be given a full class period to complete the exam. You will not need a blue book.

1. In the *Apology*, what are the formal charges against Socrates? (hint: these are the charges leveled by Meletus)
2. Socrates argues that it is absurd to say that he disbelieves in gods. How does he go about doing this?
3. Explain the difference between normative and descriptive language.
4. What is the “cultural differences argument”?
5. Describe at least one major objection to cultural relativism.
6. What, according to James Murphie, is the difference between the “common language” meaning of the word “happiness” and the “rich sense” of the word used by philosophers like Plato and Kierkegaard?
7. Identify at least three features of the “master morality” described by Nietzsche.
8. Identify at least three features of the “slave morality” described by Nietzsche.
9. How, according to utilitarianism, do we determine whether an action is right or wrong?
10. Identify at least two separate problems facing the theory of utilitarianism, as discussed in class.
11. According to Kant, what does it mean to say that an act is done ‘from duty’? How does this differ from other kinds of acts?
12. What is the difference between categorical and hypothetical imperatives?
13. Identify at least two separate problems facing Kantian ethics, as discussed in class.
14. What are the three reasons that Hobbes proposes for attacking others in the state of nature?
15. What is the ‘natural right of liberty’?
16. What, according to Locke, is the “Executive Power of Nature”?
17. On Locke’s view, there is something like an enforceable moral order in the state of nature. Why, then, does he think that we need government?

18. Will Rousseau's "savage man" be inclined to attack others in the state of nature? Why/why not?
19. On Rousseau's view, what gives rise to the need for a state?
20. What is philosophical anarchism? How does it differ from other popular anarchist views?
21. What is the dilemma, according to Wolfe, that philosophical anarchism faces as a result of the existence of anti-social behavior?
22. According to Mill, when may the state interfere with individual behavior/choices?
23. Mill claims that there are some exceptions to the Liberty Principle. (There are some people to whom it does not apply.) What are these exceptions?
24. Does Mill advocate absolute freedom of expression? Does he recognize any exceptions?
25. What is the "positive liberty" that communitarians advocate?
26. Why, according to van den Haag, does it make no sense to call capital punishment "legalized murder"?
27. Van den Haag considers the argument that capital punishment cannot deter irrational people from committing murders, and so is not an effective/legitimate form of punishment. How does he answer this argument?
28. What, according to Bedau, is the difference between a crime-preventative measure and a crime deterrent?
29. According to Bedau, there may be reasons to oppose capital punishment *even if* it is a "uniquely effective social defense". What are these reasons?
30. Reconstruct Singer's central argument for the claim that we are morally obligated to help others until we reach the point of 'marginal utility'.