

## **Ethics Study Guide 3**

### **Abortion**

Give an argument for the permissibility of after-birth abortions.

Give two arguments for the impermissibility of abortion, including the classic argument.

Some may argue that ethics is person-based. Give a reason someone might think that only persons, not necessarily humans, have rights.

Give reasons to think that abortion is the killing of an innocent human.

What examples does Judith Jarvis Thompson give to defend the moral permissibility of abortion? What premise of the classic argument are these examples challenging? What are these examples meant to illustrate?

What replies can someone give to Thompson's defenses?

### **Animal suffering**

Give Alistair Norcross' argument that factory farming is impermissible.

What are some replies to Norcross' argument?

How does Norcross argue against the view that we are obligated not to kill only rational things? (There are two replies, one about marginal cases and one that makes an agent/patient distinction.)

### **Charitable Giving**

Give Peter Singer's argument that we are obligated to give to charity, as long as doing so does not sacrifice something of comparable moral significance. How is this thesis different than how people normally think of charitable giving?

According to Singer, how much of our income should we give away?

When someone objects that Singer's view makes it very difficult to meet our obligations, how does Singer reply?

### **Business Ethics**

What is price gouging? Give an argument that price gouging is morally impermissible.

### **The moral argument for God's existence**

Give the moral argument for God's existence.

Defend, as best as you can, the premises of the moral argument for God's existence.

What are the six candidate explanations for the existence of objective moral obligations?

If the moral argument is successful, what does it tell us about God?

### **The problem of evil**

What is a gratuitous evil? Give an example of an evil that is not gratuitous and explain why it isn't gratuitous.

Give the evidential/inductive argument from evil.

What is the difference between a theodicy and a defense?

Give one theodicy that is a response to the problem of evil.

Give a skeptical theist's objection to the premise that probably there is gratuitous evil.

Give some problems with the skeptical theist's objection. How would the skeptical theist respond?

Give one objection to the premise that if God exists, there is no gratuitous evil.