

What Should I Do?

(10) Why Be Moral?

- Explain the difference between ethics and morality
- Distinguish the following: morally required, supererogatory, prohibited, or morally neutral
- Describe and evaluate Glaucon's challenge to Socrates (in "The Ring of Gyges")
- Describe the Prisoner's Dilemma and the lesson Singer draws from it

(11) From Moral Intuition to Moral Theory

- Explain the following and how they are related: moral intuitions, judgments, principles, and theories
- Distinguish the three forms of moral disagreement
- Explain the nature of a moral dilemma
- Explain what it means for one moral principle to *override* another
- Describe the three dimensions of morality and the corresponding moral theories

(12) Ethical Subjectivism

- Distinguish normative ethics from metaethics
- Distinguish ethical subjectivism from ethical objectivism
- Describe and evaluate divine command
- Describe and evaluate ethical relativism
- Describe the difference between cultural relativism, ethical relativism, and ethical universalism

(13) Aristotle's Virtue Ethic

- Explain Aristotle's account of the good
- Explain the difference between final and instrumental goods
- Distinguish theoretical and practical reason
- Explain how the following are connected in Aristotle's ethics: the good, happiness, function, and the parts of the human soul
- Describe Aristotle's account of intellectual virtue and moral virtue

(14) Mill's Utilitarianism

- Describe Mill's Greatest Happiness Principle, and explain how it is related to the following:
 - Consequentialism
 - Hedonism
 - Impartiality
- Describe the difference between act and rule utilitarianism

(15) Kant's Deontology

- Explain Kant's understanding of the good will and its relationship to duty
- Explain the moral relevance of the consequences of an action's consequences for Mill and Kant
- Explain the difference between:
 - Intrinsic and extrinsic value
 - Final and instrumental value
- Explain the difference between Perfect and imperfect duties
- Explain Kant's Categorical Imperative:
 - The "universal law" formulation
 - The "end-in-itself" formulation
 - Categorical vs hypothetical imperatives

What Can I know?

(16) Doubting our Beliefs

- Describe the differences between Aristotelian science and modern science
- Describe these central features of modernity:
 - The new science
 - Emphasis on the individual
 - Questioning tradition and authority
- Explain the traditional understanding of knowledge and belief
- Describe the two basic models of justification
 - Coherentism
 - Foundationalism
- Explain why Descartes thinks the sciences need a new foundation
- Explain Descartes' skeptical approach, and how it is related to the following:
 - Methodological doubt
 - Dreams and demons
 - Radical skepticism

(17) Cartesian Dualism

- Explain Descartes' "Cogito Argument"
- Explain Borges' story, and how Descartes would understand it
- Explain Descartes' answer to the question: What am I?
 - Explain what he means by *Res cogitans*
- Describe Descartes' reconstruction of the world
 - Solipsism
 - Proving God's existence
 - Clear and distinct ideas
 - Substances and attributes
- Explain Cartesian Dualism and its puzzles
 - Two kinds of substance
 - Human beings as mind/body complexes
 - Problem of mind/body interaction

(18) Locke's Empiricism

- Distinguish rationalism and empiricism
- Describe Locke's view of the human mind at birth
- Describe innate ideas, and arguments for and against their existence
- Describe atomism
- Explain Locke's distinction between qualities and ideas
- Explain the importance of distinguishing ideas from their causes
 - representational theory of ideas
 - real objects and sensible objects
- Explain the difference between primary and secondary qualities