

1. Nonconsequentialists typically endorse (a) prerogatives not to maximize the good and (b) constraints on maximizing the good. What does it mean to say that there are prerogatives not to maximize the good, and what does it mean to say that there are constraints on maximizing the good? If one is not allowed to cause a harm to another as a means to causing a larger benefit to a third party, is that a prerogative or a constraint, and why?
2. What does it mean to call an imperative a *categorical* one? Could a pretty specific imperative, such as “Never lie unless doing so is necessary to protect the life of someone who is both (a) someone whose life you have promised to protect and (2) someone who does not, himself or herself, habitually lie” (which you can refer to as Imperative 1) be a categorical imperative?
3. In the development of social-contract theory, actual consent was supplanted by hypothetical consent because neither of the forms of actual consent—explicit consent and tacit consent—was satisfactory. What was wrong with basing the theory on actual consent, and what was wrong with basing the theory on tacit consent?
4. What is the main thesis of intuitionism? What is the main thesis of generalism? Can an intuitionist be a generalist?
5. What is the difference between a rights theory of the kind developed by, e.g., Nozick and a rights theory based on, e.g., indirect consequentialism?
6. What is the main thesis of libertarianism? What, if anything, does it have to do with the distinction between positive and negative rights?
7. What are the two kinds of care that Slote includes in his ethics of care? (Be sure to describe them adequately, not just name them.) And what is the kind of thinking that Slote recommends for prioritizing between these two kinds of care?
8. What are at least three of the main tenets of the feminist ethics of care that Jaggar describes (before criticizing that view and offering her own alternative)?
9. What are at least three of the main themes of continental ethics?
10. What does it mean to say that an ethical theory is criterial? Are pragmatists typically proponents of criterial ethical theories?
11. What is one of the three possible reconciliations that Sterba proposes? (Be sure to describe it adequately, not just name it.)

Instructions: Answer the indicated questions, each on a separate sheet.
Put the question number on each sheet conspicuously.
Also put your random number on each sheet.
Turn in your answer sheets but not this sheet.