1 Instructions

Prepare your answers to the following questions in a doc, txt, or a rtf file by Friday, September 22, 2006, 12 noon and email the file as an attachment to larchie@philosophy.lander.edu. All work must be your own writing in your own words. Do not copy text from the Internet or any other persons without citing the work in bibliographical fashion.

2 True–False Questions (30 pts.)

Directions: Study the statements below and write the word “true” or the word “false” in accordance with the truth or falsity of the statements 1-10. (You need not copy or rewrite the question.)

1. ________________ Hubbard Winslow argues that a distinguishing feature of conscience is our unique feeling of duty.

2. ________________ Hubbard Winslow, unlike Alexander Bain, believes that our conscience as well as our soul is eternal.

3. ________________ Alexander Bain believes that conscience can be behaviorly shaped by culture and is not innate or eternal.

4. ________________ G. W. Foote argues that a person’s religious beliefs do not change over time and are based on truth rather than a geographical accident of the society into which a person is born.

5. ________________ The ethico-religious philosophy of G. W. Foote is closer to that of Hubbard Winslow than to that of Alexander Bain.

6. ________________ Charles Ellwood argues that a society’s ethics develops in accordance with the principle of survival of the fittest rather than what is good, right, or honorable.

7. ________________ The ethical theories of Charles Ellwood and Edward Westermarck are classified as types of cultural relativism.

8. ________________ Edward Westermarck believes that ethical judgments can be show to be objectively valid.
9. Edward Westermarck argues that absolute standards of morality cannot be based on God’s goodness; in fact, absolute standards of morality cannot be proven by scientific methods either.

10. According to G. E. Moore, if the words “right” and “wrong” have a consistent meaning or conventional definition, then the terms cannot be used in a relativistic fashion.

3 Moral Terms (15 pts.)

*Directions:* Fill in the blank with the most appropriate term from the following list: moral, immoral, amoral, nonmoral. “Ceteris paribus” means “other things being equal” or “other things held constant.” For help on this section see [philosophy.lander.edu/ethics/amoral.html](http://philosophy.lander.edu/ethics/amoral.html).

1. Intentionally relating a falsehood to another person is, *ceteris paribus,* ________.
2. Studying the interaction of molecules in a gas is ________, *ceteris paribus.*
3. A serial killer is generally thought to exhibit ________ behavior, *ceteris paribus.*
4. Although many persons would not initially think so, drinking a soft drink is of ________ concern.
5. Choosing which tie to wear to work is, a ________ issue, *ceteris paribus.*

4 Essay 25 pts.

*Directions:* Distinctions: Clearly distinguish between the following concepts by giving a definition and a specific example of each concept. Answer any two of the four parts.

1. ethics and morals
2. moral problem and a nonmoral problem
3. correspondence and coherence theory of truth
4. cultural relativism and ethical relativism

5 Essay 25 pts.

*Directions:* Essay: Answer any one of the following essay questions in detail.

1. Which of the philosophical accounts of conscience given by Winslow, Bain, Foote, or Westermarck do you think most adequately accounts for the human faculty of conscience? Explain in detail your point of view.
2. Define ethical relativism and ethical absolutism. State and explain at least two arguments to show that ethical relativism is mistaken.