Normative Ethics Questions
What is the aim of normative ethical theories?
Of the three theories (deontological, utilitarianism & virtue), which do you associate with:
(a) Aristotle  (b) Bentham and  (c) Kant
Why can it be said that Bentham’s ethical theory is hedonistic?
Bentham believed that our actions are motivated by psychological egoism - what does this mean?
What is meant by *act* utilitarianism?
What is the *hedonic calculus*? Name two or more of the seven categories featured in the hedonic calculus.
Identify two ways in which J.S. Mill differed from Bentham in his ethical theories.
Identify two or more criticisms of utilitarianism
In deontological ethics, what is *deon* Greek for?
What is meant by the *categorical imperative*?
What is the difference between perfect and imperfect duties?
How, if one universalises the maxim ‘do not lie’, does lying become illogical?
What is a hypothetical imperative?
What, according to Kant, is the only truly moral motive for doing something good?
Identify two or more criticisms of Kant’s moral theory
What is divine command theory?
Identify two or more criticisms of divine command theory
Suggest two or more ways in which virtue ethics overcomes some of the problems found in utilitarian and deontological ethical theories.
How, according to Aristotle, can we know what the virtues are and how can we attain them?
How might Aristotle respond to the question ‘why should I be moral’?
According to Aristotle’s idea of the [golden] mean, if courage, generosity and pride are virtues, what would be their corresponding vices?
Identify two or more criticisms of ethical theories based on the virtues.