

Test #1 (110 points)

Return this test: Do Not Write On This Test!

T/F (2 points each) A=True / B=False

1. Socrates made a case for accepting the fact that morality comes out of religion.
2. As spelled out in class, one is "honest" by simply telling others what you think of them.
3. Telling a "lie" ultimately involves the use of a "double standard."
4. "Self-respect" involves having a marked concern about how others think of us.
5. As spelled out in class, being "honest" requires that one has a conscience about what one believes.
6. For Kant the "categorical imperative" was a "rule" of one's behavior that can be universalized without creating inconsistencies.
7. Mill thought a person's opinion was reliable even if he knew only one side of an issue.
8. Kant would argue that if our "duty" meant that its consequence would hurt people, then in those cases we should go against our "duty."
9. 'Honesty' in ordinary usage can mean many things, and some of them not at all respectable.
10. A problem Kant doesn't seem to want to address is that certain horrible "maxims" could be universalized without creating any actual "inconsistencies."
11. One problem of "selfishness" is that it is often "short-sighted" and therefore not really "selfish enough."
12. I defended the notion that one could say something which *wasn't* true without being considered a liar.
13. Mill made a point that some people may be happier being 'unhappy' (as viewed by others) and that was preferable.
14. Kant argued that we should never treat people as a 'means' to an end.
15. "The kingdom of ends" Kant speaks of refers to treating people as an 'end' only.
16. An spoken untruth which we wouldn't condemn I argued was still an example of a "lie."
17. Clifford thought being 'credulous' tempted others to be dishonest with us.
18. Kant argues against "using people" to accomplish goals you might have.
19. Kant's use of "rational" was designed to expose "double standards" in behavior.