

1. What epistemological privilege does Jaggar accord subordinated people and for what reason does she believe the subordinated have this privilege? What conclusion about the emotional responses of the subordinated does Jaggar draw from these considerations?
2. Present Ryle's dispositional behaviorism. How does Armstrong criticize Ryle's thesis and with what notion of consciousness does he suggest we replace it?
3. What difficulty does Nagel identify with providing a psychophysical reduction of the real nature of human experience?
4. Why does Aristotle conclude that the human good is "activity of soul in accordance with excellence"? Note, your answer needs to identify Aristotle's characterization of the human good.
5. Explain how Aristotle's division of excellences emerges from his psychology (i.e., from his description of the aspects of the psyche).
6. How does Aquinas believe the ordination of our natural inclinations ordains the precepts of the natural law? Put another way, how do rational creatures participate in eternal law?
7. What is the categorical imperative? How does the categorical imperative determine the nature of perfect and imperfect duties?
8. How does Mill prove that "the general happiness is desirable"?
9. Why do the personified laws of Athens tell Socrates that if he flees captivity he "would be among, not the least, but the most guilty of Athenians"?
10. Why does King claim that "One who breaks an unjust law must do so openly, lovingly, and with a willingness to accept the penalty"?
11. What, for Hobbes, is man's natural state? What does Hobbes identify as the right of nature? Given this right and man's natural state, what three laws of reason ought one adopt and why ought one adopt them?
12. For Locke, what are the powers of man in the state of nature? How are these powers reflected in the organization of the commonwealth?
13. Explain why Marx believes that the proletarian mission is ultimately "to destroy all previous securities for, and insurances of, individual property" (544). Your answer should incorporate Marx' comments on how preceding classes acquired and held power.
14. What, for Mill, are the limits to the authority of society over the individual?