

## EXAM 2 REVIEW SHEET

1. Explain why DesJardin considers it a mistake to think of the realms of science and economics as providing objective means by which to identify and solve environmental problems. Provide specific examples of how both science and economics allow values to enter into their respective analyses.
2. What is DesJardin's main argument for the conclusion that we need to consider environmental problems from an ethical perspective? Is his argument a good one? What is a possible objection to his argument? Present a better alternative argument that we need to consider environmental problems from an ethical perspective.
3. Explain some of the difficulties facing the US Forest Service in attempting to manage public forest land. What is the tool most commonly used to attempt to resolve these difficulties? What is the underlying ethical basis for this tool? How can you tell?
4. Compare and contrast the conservationist position with the preservationist position. What is each of their underlying ethical bases? What are two different ways that the conservationists think that environmental problems should be addressed?
5. Briefly describe the economic analysis of how to manage problems of public land and pollution. What is Market Utilitarianism, and what role does it play in this economic analysis? What are the underlying assumptions about human nature that go along with the economic picture?
6. Describe in detail, at least 2 problems or challenges to the economic approach to environmental problems.
7. Present and explain the hard version of *the argument from disappearing beneficiaries*. Is this a sound argument? Describe two objections to the argument. Be specific.
8. Describe a utilitarian approach to expanding our moral responsibilities to include future generations. What does it mean to discount future interests? Describe Mary Anne Warren's argument against discounting future interests. What makes Warren's argument utilitarian? Finally, describe two objections to the utilitarian approach.
9. Describe a Kantian/Deontological approach to expanding our moral responsibilities to include future generations. Describe a problem for the Kantian approach. What is a possible response to this problem?
10. Explain and provide examples of anthropocentrism in the Western philosophical and religious tradition. What is Passmore's puzzle? How does he resolve it? Do you agree with Passmore's conclusion? Why or why not?
11. Explain Blackstone's plea for recognizing that environmental problems have revealed that there are new human rights. What are two potential criticisms of Blackstone's view?
12. Present and explain Stone's argument that legal rights ought to be extended to natural objects. What is the critical challenge facing Stone's argument? Do you think that that challenge can be overcome?
13. Compare and contrast Singer's and Regan's position on animal liberation. Despite their disagreements, what are at least 3 things they agree on? Why and how have some environmentalists been critical of Singer and Regan? Be specific.