

Quiz #6

Instructions

- Answer as many questions as you are able to.
- Please write your answers *clearly* in the blanks provided. Do the best you can to complete your answers within the space given.

The maximum score is 74 points.

- Fill-in-the-blank are worth 1 point each.
- Short-answer questions are 2 points each.

1a. Philippa Foot is the originator of a moral puzzle called the _____;

1b. Judith Jarvis Thomson expands on this puzzle in order to challenge Foot's explanation for it, and to address the question of whether killing is worse than _____.

2a. Thomson points out that some people believe that _____ is always wrong, and that we ought to ban euthanasia, abortion, and assisted suicide as a consequence;

2b. ...these people are likely to favor a _____ approach to ethics.

3a. In contrast, others who think that it doesn't really matter how a death comes about are probably thinking about the issue in terms of _____ ethics.

4. Explain Foot's explanation for why the nearly-identical cases of David and Edward point to opposite verdicts about the right thing to do.

5. How does Thomson show that Foot's explanation of the difference between David & Edward's cases must be wrong?

6. In general, people tend to reason that one ought *not* to kill one to save five people in the _____ version of the Trolley Problem, but ought to kill one to save five people in the _____ case.

7. In other words, they respond to Bystander as if following a _____ ethical principle, but respond to Footbridge as if obeying a _____ maxim.

8. What's Thomson's explanation for why people react differently to the two Trolley cases?

9a. In contrast to Thomson's account, which focuses on the _____ people go through in trying to decide what is morally correct in each of the Trolley cases,

9b. ...Joshua Greene and colleagues say that people's _____ causes them to arrive at different conclusions in Bystander & Footbridge.

10. What lesson does Thomson think we should draw from the two Trolley cases, about how to set policies on issues involving death?

11. One of Iris Marion Young’s goals is to show that the term _____ describes much of what goes on in interactions between social groups in the United States.

12. Why does Young believe we cannot give a single set of criteria to describe the injustices faced by people of disadvantaged groups?

13. Traditionally, the concept of oppression refers to the exercise of _____ by a ruling group, but this need not be the case for someone to be oppressed under today’s understanding of oppression.

14. In your own words, what does it mean for oppression to be ‘structural’?

15. Typically, when one group is oppressed, another is comparatively _____ even if they do not intend to harm or disadvantage the other group.

16. The recognition that different systems of oppression (e.g. racism & sexism) can intersect and have combined effects on individual’s lives is called _____.

17. Explain Young’s argument against those who believe that social groups must be eliminated in order to eliminate oppression.

For 18A-18E, match the example to the “face of oppression” it best aligns with.

- a. cultural imperialism
- b. exploitation
- c. marginalization
- d. powerlessness
- e. violence

18A. _____ Many elderly people are excluded from voting in major elections because they cannot make it to polling places,

18B. _____ Factory workers are often given no say in the policies of the companies they work for.

18C. _____ Many transgender people live in fear that they will be assaulted because some people fear or hate them.

18D. _____ Department stores in the U.S. go crazy decorating for Christmas, but neglect the traditions of non-Christians.

18E. _____ People of color may be excluded from high-paying, unionized jobs through discriminatory hiring practices.

19a. Young's concept of oppression is _____, meaning that it can be satisfied if any single face or combination of faces is present;

19b. ...in contrast, a _____ concept could only be satisfied by a social group that experienced all five faces of oppression.

20. Simone de Beauvoir is a _____, meaning that she believes the sexes should be treated as equals and enjoy the same rights.

21. Why can't you conclude what sort of projects an individual supports just from the fact that such an individual identifies as a feminist?

22. How does de Beauvoir's existentialist view of identity differ from Jean Paul Sartre's view?

23. de Beauvoir notes that even when women are supposed to be treated as equals to men, according to the law (or _____, in Latin), they are often not treated as equals _____, meaning in reality.

24. The anti-feminist response to the expansion of women's rights indicates that for most people, the concept of 'woman' is not necessarily satisfied by someone who is _____.

25. What did de Beauvoir mean when she said that "One is not born, but becomes a woman"?

26. de Beauvoir argues that masculinity and femininity are not essences or products of biology, but rather _____.

27. She uses the term _____ to characterize the status given to women when men assert themselves as the default state of humankind.

28. She also insists that the submission of women has nothing to do with male & female _____.

29. Explain one of the three explanation de Beauvoir gives for why women have not yet been successful in rebelling against their submission.

30. de Beauvoir says that women who simply accept their gender role without ever questioning it are acting in _____.

31. She says a gender revolution needs to not only change the way people think about gender roles, but also should address _____ that keep women subordinated, like unequal pay.

32. Charles W. Mills argues that philosophers need to address race because while it should be _____ to how people are treated, it has not been that way in practice.

33. Mills explains that race has always functioned as a _____ system, instead of one on which racial groups exist on a level playing-field.

34. According to Mills, why does racial classification have significance for our identities, whereas the made-up system of “quace” would not?

For 35A-35E, match the description to one of the theories of race Mills outlines.

- a. constructivism
- b. error theory
- c. realism
- d. relativism
- e. subjectivism

35A. _____ Racial membership is voluntary, and that’s what makes races arbitrary collections of people.

35B. _____ Races don’t exist at all; people have been mistaken in speaking as if there is anything that corresponds to racial categories.

35C. _____ Races do exist, because societies have made them an objective part of our world.

35D. _____ Races do exist, because common genes or essences shared by group members lead them to develop shared characteristics.

35E. _____ Races only exist insofar as communities have formally decided to recognize such categories (e.g., on census forms).

36. Describe a problem case in which someone’s racial identity could be up for dispute, because some of the possible criteria for racial membership come into conflict.

37. W.E.B. DuBois addresses not only the metaphysics of race, but also the _____, or first-person experience, of belonging to an oppressed racial group.

38. What does DuBois mean when he talks about being “shut out from the world by a vast veil”?

39. _____ is when someone harbors unconscious negative attitudes towards members of a social group, which are revealed through their behavior but may conflict with their conscious, publicly-stated attitudes.

40. He uses the term _____ to describe the experience of “always looking at one’s self through the eyes of others”.

- END OF QUIZ -