**Natural Law**

1. To what extent is natural law the best way to resolve moral problems
2. Natural law theory succeeds because it rakes human nature seriously. Discuss
3. Double effect is simply a trick. If we know something we do will have a bad effect, we cannot excuse ourselves by saying we did not intend to cause the effect. Discuss
4. Natural law theory faces serious challenges. Discuss
5. Discuss the claim that it is too optimistic to believe the view of natural law that humans naturally incline to doing good and avoiding evil.
6. Assess the view that natural law is not the best approach to ethical decision making.
7. To what extent is justice best served by making decisions based on natural law theory?
8. Natural law does not present a helpful method for making moral decisions. Discuss
9. Explain and justify the doctrine of double effect with reference to an ethical dilemma of your choice concerning euthanasia
10. **To what extent does natural law provide a helpful method of moral decision making?**
11. Discuss critically when, if at all, the doctrine of double effect should be used to justify an action
12. **The strengths of natural law outweigh its weaknesses.’ Discuss.**
13. Discuss critically the use of the concept of ‘telos’ in natural law ethics.
14. One of the greatest strengths of natural law is that it provides an absolute and universal standard for judging right and wrong. Discuss

**Situation Ethics**

1. Assess the view that situation ethics is the most flexible approach to moral decision making
2. Situation ethics is too demanding as a system of ethical decision making. Discuss
3. Evaluate the extent to which situation ethics is individualistic and subjective
4. Situation ethics is the most Christian approach to moral decision making. Discuss
5. Situation is not really a Christian theory of ethics. Discuss
6. Fletcher’s four working principles are of no help when making ethical decisions. Discuss
7. Assess the view that situation ethics cannot be considered a Christian approach to ethics
8. Situation ethics is simply utilitarianism with a different name. Discuss
9. Good consequences are the most important aspect of situation ethics. Discuss
10. Assess Fletchers teaching that the ends always justify the means
11. Assess the significance of love in situation ethics
12. To what extent is it true to say that no action is wrong in every possible circumstance?
13. To what extent, if at all, should agape be the guiding principle in moral decision making?
14. Situation ethics is too subjective to be used for making important moral decisions. Discuss
15. How useful is situation ethics as a guide to moral decision making?
16. An action is good if it produces the most loving result. Discuss
17. **Assess the view that Fletcher’s Situation Ethics gives no useful guidance for making moral decisions.**
18. **‘The concept of agape gives no help at all in moral decision-making.’ Discuss.**

**Euthanasia**

1. There is a significant moral difference in medicine between not acting to prolong a life and acting to end a life. Discuss
2. In the context of euthanasia, the best way to make moral decisions is to apply the principle of agape. Discuss
3. Situation ethics is the best method of assessing whether euthanasia is morally acceptable. Discuss
4. Assess the view that the sanctity of life no longer has any place in twenty first century medical ethics. Discuss
5. Voluntary euthanasia is morally acceptable, non- voluntary euthanasia is always wrong. Discuss
6. To what extent is the quality of life principle useful when debating the issues of euthanasia?
7. Assess the view that the concept of the sanctity of life is not helpful in understanding the issues surrounding euthanasia
8. Natural Law leaves no room for compassionate treatment of the dying. Discuss
9. Assess the view that the concept of personal autonomy is the most important when discussing the issues surrounding euthanasia
10. There is no moral difference between active and passive euthanasia. Discuss
11. To what extent do you agree that situation ethics offers the best approach to voluntary euthanasia?
12. Natural law is superior to situation ethics in its treatment of issues surrounding euthanasia. Discuss
13. Sanctity of human life is the core principle of medical ethics. Discuss
14. There is no moral difference between actively ending a life by euthanasia and omitting to treat the patient. Discuss
15. Natural law provides excellent moral guidance for people making decisions about euthanasia. Discuss
16. How convincing is the claim that decisions about euthanasia should be made according to the principles of situation ethics?
17. **Assess the view that euthanasia is always morally wrong**
18. **Voluntary euthanasia is always morally acceptable.’ Discuss.**
19. **Assess the view that natural law is of no help with regard to the issue of euthanasia.**

**Kantian Ethics**

1. Kantian ethics is not helpful in providing practical guidelines for making moral decisions. Discuss
2. Evaluate to what extent can duty be the sole basis for a moral action
3. **Kantian ethics is too abstract to be useful in practical ethical decision making. Discuss**
4. In neglecting the role of emotions in favour of pure reason, Kantian ethics fails to give a realistic account for our human nature. Discuss
5. There are more strengths than weaknesses in Kant’s moral theory. Discuss
6. Critically assess the claim that Kant’s theory of universability provides a sound basis for ethical decision making
7. Critically assess Kant’s defence of an absolute morality
8. Kant’s theory of ethics has serious weaknesses. Discuss
9. To what extent is doing one’s duty the most important part of ethics?
10. Kantian ethics is helpful for moral decision making in every kind of context. Discuss
11. To what extent is it true to say that the only requirement of morality is to do our duty?
12. We cannot universalise our ethical judgements. Discuss
13. How fair is the criticism than Kantian ethics ignore human emotion and empathy?
14. To what extent should ethical judgements about right and wrong be based on the extent to which duty is served?
15. Kantian ethics do not give enough importance to human emotions such as sympathy and compassion. Discuss

**Utilitarianism**

1. Rule utilitarianism is an improvement on act utilitarianism. Discuss
2. How fair is the claim that there are more important goals for human ethics than seeking pleasure over pain?
3. In having no place for rights, utilitarianism fails as a moral theory. Discuss
4. Assess how valuable act utilitarianism is in resolving moral dilemmas.
5. To what extent is utilitarianism helpful in living a truly moral life?
6. Rule utilitarianism works as a moral theory, but act utilitarianism does not. Discuss
7. Utilitarianism provides a helpful method of moral decision making. Discuss
8. Utilitarianism will always lead to wrong ethical decisions. Discuss
9. Assess the main differences between act and rule utilitarianism.
10. Utilitarianism is not a good guide for resolving ethical dilemmas. Discuss
11. Relativist theories stop societies today from being moral. Discuss
12. The application of the greatest happiness principle in specific situations is not a sufficient guide to the good action. Discuss
13. Pleasure is not quantifiable. Discuss
14. How useful is utilitarianism as a guide to moral decision making
15. Utilitarianism fails because it is impossible to measure happiness and harm. Discuss
16. **Critically assess the view that utilitarianism provides a helpful way to make moral decisions.**

**Business Ethics**

1. Kantian ethics is superior to the utilitarian ethic of happiness in dealing with difficult business decisions. Discuss
2. Corporate social responsibility is ethical window dressing to cover their greed. Discuss
3. Evaluate the view that capitalism will always exploit human beings in the pursuit of profit
4. Globalisation widens the exploitation of human beings by reducing the need for ethically valid regulation of business behaviour. Discuss
5. Ethical theories are of no help when making business decisions. Discuss
6. To what extent is corporate social responsibility merely window dressing covering the profit motive in business?
7. Globalisation has caused more ethical problems than any other issue in business. Discuss
8. Critically assess the view that businesses have a moral duty to put their customers first.
9. Kantian ethics is the best approach to the issues surrounding business. Discuss
10. Assess the usefulness of utilitarianism as an ethical approach to business
11. Critically assess the view that the main aim of business is to produce a profit
12. To what extent is utilitarianism helpful in deciding whether whistle blowing is a correct action to take?
13. **The only concern of business should be to make a profit. Discuss**
14. Corporate social responsibility is nothing more than a hypocritical attempt to make more profit. Discuss
15. To what extent do Kantian ethics provide a useful tool in the context of business ethics?
16. Globalisation makes it impossible for business to act ethically. Discuss
17. Utilitarianism is the most practical way to deal with issues of business ethics. Discuss
18. **Kantian ethics provides the best approach to business ethics.’ Discuss.**