### **Chapter 6: Kantian Ethics**

1. Unlike the principle of universalizability, the principle of humanity can account for the immorality of

a. harming animals.

b. a lying promise.

c. slavery.

d. the fanatic.

Answer: d

2. Autonomy is the

a. capacity to communicate using language.

b. ability to decide which principles will govern your life.

c. tendency to do the right thing because you understand it is the right thing to do.

d. tendency to do the right thing because of your desires.

Answer: b

3. Paternalism is limiting

a. the liberty of others for their own good.

b. the liberty of others for your own good.

c. everyone’s liberty for the good of society.

d. the liberty of children.

Answer: a

4. When Kant talks about humanity, to whom is he referring?

a. All and only those who are members of the species *Homo* *sapiens*

b. All sentient animals

c. All and only those beings that possess autonomy and rationality

d. All primates, including *Homo* *sapiens*

Answer: c

5. Which of the following is a criticism of the principle of humanity discussed in the text?

a. It does not account for the immorality of principled fanatics.

b. It does not account for the immorality of paternalism.

c. It is not universalizable.

d. It does not give us a straightforward test for how to apply it.

Answer: d

6. According to Kant, the consequences of an action

a. determine the moral status of that action.

b. are relevant to but do not determine the moral status of that action.

c. are irrelevant to the moral status of that action.

d. are sometimes relevant and sometimes irrelevant to the moral status of that action.

Answer: c

\*7. How does Kant describe the prudent shopkeeper?

a. He does not do his duty.

b. He acts in accordance with duty but not necessarily from duty.

c. He acts from duty.

d. He goes beyond the call of duty.

Answer: b

8. What is a maxim in Kant's terminology?

a. A wise saying that gives good advice about how to act morally

b. A principle upon which one bases one's action

c. A false moral principle

d. A true moral principle

Answer: b

9. What does Kant think is the fundamental principle of morality?

a. Act so as to bring about the greatest possible amount of happiness.

b. Act only on maxims that you can at the same time will to be universal laws.

c. Always treat humans as ends in themselves, never merely as means.

d. Both b and c

Answer: d

10. Which does Kant think has more moral worth: grudgingly giving money to charity because it is the right thing to do or happily giving money to charity because it makes you happy to help others?

a. Grudgingly giving money

b. Happily giving money

c. They are both morally worthy and to an equal degree.

d. Neither has any moral worth.

Answer: a