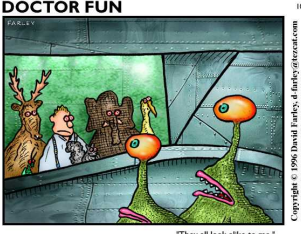


PHIL 224
Environmental Ethics, Week 2
 Paul Thagard

- Use of laptops (tablets, etc.) is discouraged, and limited to the last two rows.



DOCTOR FUN
 "They all look alike to me."

1

Ethical reasoning patterns

Consequences (teleological): what are the effects of an action?

Rights and duties (deontological): how does the action affect moral rights and duties?

Limitations

- Anthropocentrism: humans only.
- Presentism: neglect of future generations.

2

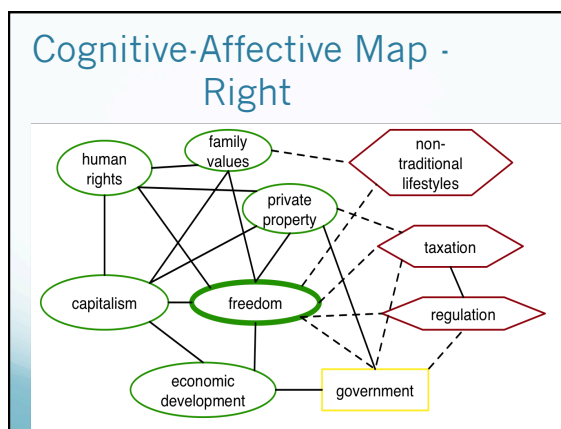
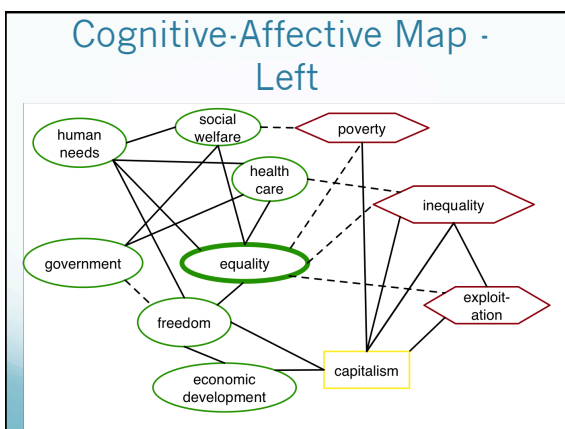
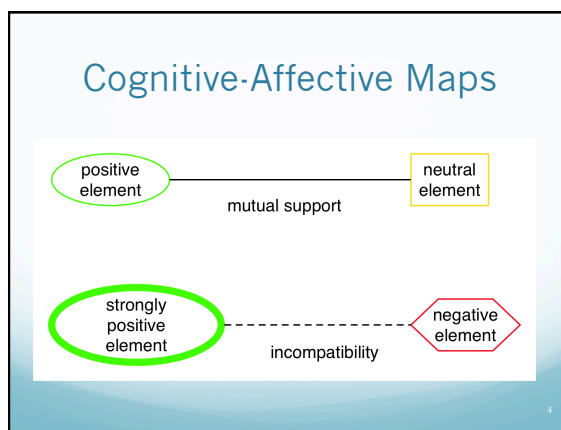
Needs-based consequentialism

Human needs

- Biological
 - Water
 - Food
 - Shelter
 - Healthcare
- Psychological
 - Relatedness
 - Autonomy
 - Competence



3



Consequentialist Arguments for Vegetarianism

1. Not eating animals avoids environmental damage and depletion.
2. Vegetarianism makes people healthier.
3. Vegetarianism reduces world hunger.
4. Raising animals for food causes animal suffering.

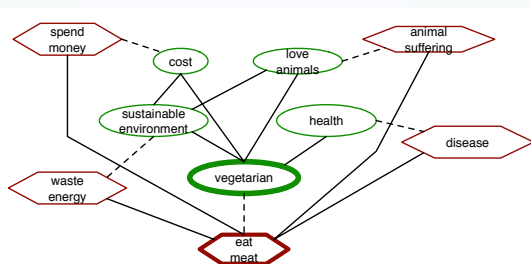
7

Rights-based Arguments for Vegetarianism

1. People have a duty to look after their health (Fox).
2. Animals have rights because they suffer (Singer).
3. Animals have rights because they are "bearers of life" (Regan).

8

Value Map of Vegetarians



9

Discussion Question

- Are there good ethical reasons for being vegetarian?
- Please close laptops.

10

Arguments about native hunting

- Arguments against native hunting
 1. Non-human animals have rights to life.
 2. Non-human animals suffer if hunted.
- Arguments for native hunting
 1. Aboriginals have needs for food and subsistence.
 2. Aboriginals have rights to their traditional cultures.

11

Discussion Question

- Is hunting ethical? Is hunting by native people ethical?
- Please close laptops.

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