

Exam #2
(70 Points Possible)

Please answer the following questions in a concise manner using complete sentences. Use diagrams and/or examples when they are asked for or when they strengthen your answer. Manage your time wisely.

- (20 points)
1. From our discussion of reason-based ethical theories, please briefly respond to the following questions:
 - a. What is the key fundamental difference between duty-based and utilitarian theories of ethics?
 - b. Why is ethical egoism so closely linked with economics?
 - c. How does the constrained view of justice differ from the unconstrained view?
 - d. What is Rawls' veil of ignorance?
 - e. Where do we get our "duty" in duty-based ethics?

(20 points)

2. In negotiating environmental agreements parties often “trade across differences”, compromising in some areas of dispute in order to reach an acceptable agreement to all parties.

a. Using the graphical mutual gains model, illustrate a BATNA change that demonstrates trading across differences for two parties.

b. In the Bog Berries v. FEA simulation, briefly discuss two differences that could be traded across in this negotiation.

c. Likewise in the Coastal Zone Regulations in Delaware, briefly discuss the key trade that made the entire negotiation successful.

(10 points)

3. The Judeo-Christian world view, as discussed by Kelso, has produced throughout history two very distinct positions on humankind's relationship with the environment: Man the Despot and Man the Steward. Compare and contrast these two views from this same moral tradition.

(10 points)

4. It is often stated that utilitarianism is the dominant ethical theory in the West today. If we accept this as true, what cautions should we have in mind when using tools based on this theory? Please discuss three reservations concerning this theory.

(10 points)

5. You are a federal government employee responsible for designing a multiple-use plan for a national forest in the U.S. You know that many people will have many different views on how the forest should be managed. In one or two sentences, briefly describe how each world view would approach the planning process:

a. Biocentric

b. Ecocentric

c. Deontological

d. Consequentialist

e. Psychological Egoist