

Section 2: Value, God, and Evil

Grade Type: Homework

Due Date: September 11 (A, C, D, E); September 12 (B)

Instructions: The following questions are to be copied into your Philosophy notebook. Leave space (either between each question or at the end of the question list) for answers to be filled in throughout this section of the unit. Be sure to show me your completed copied questions list in class on the specified due date.

1. What are the four things arguments can do?
2. What is necessity?
3. What is sufficiency?
4. What is a conditional? Give an example.
5. What is an antecedent? Give an example.
6. What is a consequent? Give an example.
7. Give an example of a conditional that is true even though its antecedent and consequent are false
8. Give an example of a conditional that is false even though its antecedent is true and the consequent is false
9. Fill in the blank:
Antecedents are _____ for consequents.
10. Consequents are _____ for antecedents
11. What's a counterexample?
12. Counterexamples are often used in what kind of valid argument form?
13. In a Modus Tollens Counterexample argument, what is the antecedent of the conditional premise?
14. In a Modus Tollens Counterexample argument, what is the consequent of the conditional premise?
15. In a Modus Tollens Counterexample argument, what is premise that is NOT the conditional?
16. In a Modus Tollens Counterexample argument, what is the conclusion?
17. Write the form of Modus Tollens, and label each part of the argument with the labels from questions 10-13 above. (leave plenty of room to draw this one)
18. What is the difference between "Pro-Life" and "Pro-Choice"?
19. What is the Beating Heart Argument? Does it defend Pro-Life or Pro Choice?
20. Explain why the Mosquitos Argument is a Sufficiency Counterexample to the Beating Heart Argument.
21. What is the Consciousness Argument? Does it defend Pro-Life or Pro Choice?
22. Explain why the Sleeping People Argument is a Necessity Counterexample to the Consciousness Argument.

(TURN OVER)

23. What does “if and only if” mean?
 24. What is a definition?
 25. What is the difference between Theism, Atheism, and Agnosticism?
 26. Describe the difference between basic beliefs and non-basic beliefs.
 27. What do you think it means to “have faith” in: a) a belief b) a person?
 28. Explain why both the theist and the atheist could be “evidentialist” about the existence of God.
 29. What are omnipotence, omniscience, and omnibenevolence?
 30. What is the puzzle associated with the concept of omnipotence?
 31. What is the argument from evil/suffering?
 32. Explain why the argument from evil/suffering applies to a God who is omnipotent, omniscient, and omnibenevolent.
 33. Explain why the theist does NOT need to argue that there is no evil/suffering in the world in order to reject the conclusion of the argument from evil/suffering.
 34. What is the Appreciated Goods Defense?
 35. What is the Character Building Defense?
 36. What is the Free Will Defense?
- (MAKE SURE TO LEAVE PLENTY OF SPACE FOR THE “What Do You Think?” Questions)
37. What Do You Think?: Would a life that contains evil and appreciated good be better than one that just contains unappreciated good and no evil?
 38. What Do You Think?: Does appreciated good require evil?
 39. How could the Atheist respond to the Appreciated Goods Defense?
 40. Briefly describe a summary of three views about what makes a person “good”.
 41. What Do You Think?: What is more valuable overall: a world filled with good people and evil that makes them good, or a world with no good people and only pleasure?
 42. Is evil/suffering required to make people good?
 43. How could the Atheist respond to the Character Building Defense?
 44. What Do You Think?: Would you rather be a good person but lead a life with suffering, or not be a good person and lead a life of pleasure?
 45. What Do You Think?: Are thankful that other people act in morally wrong ways because it allows more opportunities for you to be a good person and/or do the morally right thing?
 46. What Do You Think? (true or false): “Being a good person is important because our lives are difficult; if everyone’s life was easy and pleasurable, being a good person wouldn’t be important.” Explain your answer.
 47. What Do You Think? (true or false): “Being a good person is important because both we and other people often do morally wrong things; if everyone always did the morally right thing, being a good person wouldn’t be important.” Explain your answer.
 48. What Do You Think? (true or false): “Being a good person is important because humans are born without a purpose and need to give one to themselves; if everyone was forced to have a purpose and accomplished it automatically, being a good person wouldn’t be important.” Explain your answer.