Sentences 1 – 3 are false. Prove it.

  1. If someone is from Missouri, then that person loves the cold.

  2. All movie sequels are more popular than the initial movie in their series.

  3. Whenever someone knows they should do something, they will do it.

A little logic:

<u>conditional</u>: a general claim about all members of some category, or a general claim about every
        time some proposition is true

        In this class, we'll always express conditionals using "If … then…" "Whenever …" or
                "All …."

        If something is a human, then it is an animal.
        Whenever Fred goes to the store, he buys milk.
        All kittens are cute.

<u>antecedent</u>: the category or proposition that a conditional makes a general claim about

        If <u>something is a human</u>, then it is an animal.
        Whenever <u>Fred goes to the store</u>, he buys milk.
        All <u>kittens</u> are cute.

<u>consequent</u>: what a conditional asserts about the category/proposition in its antecedent

        If something is a human, then <u>it is an animal</u>.
        Whenever Fred goes to the store, <u>he buys milk</u>.
        All kittens <u>are cute</u>.

<u>counterexample</u>: a counterexample to a conditional shows that the conditional is false. A
        counterexample must:

Exercise
Give counterexamples to 4-6

    4. If someone is old, then they are wise.

    5. All teenagers like video games.

    6. Whenever a person loves some one/thing, they should let that person/thing go free.

Standpoints of evaluation
Give plausible counterexamples to 7-9

    7. Whenever action x is in my best interest, it is the morally right thing to do x.

    8. Whenever action y is morally wrong, it is illegal to do y.

    9. Whenever action z is legally wrong to do, z is also immoral.

standpoints of evaluation

    • prudential standpoint

    • legal standpoint

    • moral standpoint

Normative terms
For 10-12, give the answer that seems most plausible to you.

> 10. Carl is walking down the street. He sees a baby drowning in a shallow pond. There is no one else around. What should Carl do?

> 11. Lizzie is walking down the street. She has $10 in her pocket that she intends to use to buy lunch. She sees a homeless person who is clearly much hungrier than her. What should she do?

> 12. Margaret is bored at home. She realizes that, if she murdered her neighbors, she would be less bored. What should she do?

What is the lesson to learn from 10-12?

wrong vs. permissible:

x is obligatory (or x is a duty): it is wrong to not do *x*

A has a right against B to x: it is wrong for B to prevent A from having or doing x
A has a right to x: it is wrong for anyone to prevent A from having or doing x

If A has a right against B to x, then what duty does B have?

If it is wrong for Fred to punch Joe, then what right does Joe have?

partly good / bad:

x is overall good: the goodness of *x* outweighs the badness

x is overall bad: the badness of *x* outweighs the goodness

organ harvesting case: Esther is a doctor. She is currently treating five patients who are on the brink of death. One needs new lungs, another a new liver, another new kidneys, another a pancreas, and the last one a new heart. Unfortunately she has not found donors for any; if she could, they would live long and happy lives. A sixth patient comes in for a check-up. She is in perfect shape, and is also a tissue match for the five dying patients. Esther could easily get away with killing the sixth patient, and transplanting her organs into the five dying patients, saving all of their lives.

What is the lesson to learn from the organ harvesting case?

Give a plausible counterexample to each of the following (not an example we've already discussed):

13. If x is permissible to do, then it is morally obligatory to do x.

14. If x is wrong to do, then it is permissible for anyone to force another person to not do x.

15. If someone has a duty to do x, then it is wrong for anyone to stop that person from $x$ing.

16. If x is morally permissible, then x is overall good.

17. If x is overall bad, then x is morally wrong to do.