

**ETHICAL DILEMMAS IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLITICS**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE 365/ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES 365**  
**FINAL EXAM**

Bring this sheet, blue books, and any notes, books, et cetera to class on TUESDAY December 10 at 8 AM. You will then have TWO HOURS to write out your answers to SEVEN of the ten questions below. Only those answers written out in your hand during the exam period will count for credit. Do your own work: the same or similar answers will be thrown out of each exam in which they appear. *Answers should include definitions of key terms, use the claim, objection, rejoinder format, and support all positions with reasoning and concrete examples.* Short quotations and page numbers should be used to reference evidence.

1. Is sentience or rational capacity the better criterion of moral standing in cases calling for an environmental ethic? Use the facts on factory farming supplied by Singer and Mason to argue your case.
2. Do Callicott's SOP 1 & 2 save holism from eco-fascism? Apply the principles to the case of loggers thrown out of work to save an endangered species as a test case.
3. Donaldson and Kymlicka argue that animal rights theory (ART) is deficient because it argues that wild animals should be left alone. They argue that wild animals should be viewed as citizens of their own sovereign territory. In the era of Anthropocene, which is the more ethical view, laissez faire or wild animal sovereignty?
4. Can meat eating be justified as an environmentally ethical practice? Use the facts provided by Singer and Mason, Anderson, and Stanley et al. in your answer.
5. Donaldson and Kymlicka argue that introduced species like Asian carp should be treated as denizens with minimal rights. Biologists like E. O. Wilson view such toleration as tantamount to planting a "white flag" of environmental surrender in ecosystem management to invasive exotics. Who has the more ethical view? Be sure to use concrete examples from Reeves in formulating your answer.
6. Given the increased rates of extinction documented by Kolbert and the 2019 IPBES Report, has Norton's slippery slope argument for the value of natural diversity become more persuasive or do Sober's objections still hold?
7. What is Norton's concept of transformational value? Would it or Rolston's duty to avoid super-killing argument be more persuasive in the effort to convince the American people to support enforcing the Endangered Species Act?
8. Congress has required minimal labeling of products containing genetically engineered (GE) ingredients. Analyze the pros and cons of their approach and explain whether the labeling regulation is environmentally ethical. Be sure to reference Sunstein, Comstock, and Ronald and Adamchak in your answer.
9. Should environmental holists support the use of genetic engineered (GE) plants? Be sure to provide detail from Ronald and Comstock.
10. Sunstein thinks that willingness to pay (WTP) and cost-benefit analysis (CBA) are appropriate tools for determining the standards applied in the regulation of toxic air pollution. Gilroy and Sagoff believe these tools rest on an impoverished assumption that efficiency can stand alone as a fundamental value. Who has the better argument? Use the example of benzene regulation from Haigh, Harrison, and Nichols to frame your answer.

BONUS (2PTS): What is Ronald's reliance on the rice farmers of Orissa, India and how did she recognize her duty to treat them fairly?