

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

Bring this sheet and blue books to class on FRIDAY April 26 at 1:15 PM. You will then have TWO HOURS to write out your answers to FOUR of the SEVEN questions below. Only those answers written out in your hand during the exam period will count for credit. We will select the four questions at random on Friday afternoon.

You should assume that any answers will remain essentially contested—that is, that more than one reasonable position exists. Consequently, it is incumbent upon you to make a case for your views; do not simply state that the other side is wrong. *Answers should include definitions of key terms, use the claim, objection, rejoinder format, and support all positions with reasoning and concrete examples.*

1. Should we aim at eco-efficiency or eco-effectiveness?
2. Should states allow the hunting of wolves in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem?
3. Should environmentalists limit moral extensionism to sentient strivers?
4. Which view, Nussbaum's or Kowalsky's, allows the proper respect for non-human animals?
5. Rolston argues that we have a super duty to protect endangered species because species extinction is a kind of superkilling. He also concedes that the loss of any given species will be unlikely to endanger a whole ecosystem. Given this position, debate whether instrumental or inherent values is a better approach to moral considerability in environmental ethics.
6. Yong shows that pain is a complex sense experienced quite variably by sentient creatures. Further, each species has its own perceptual *umwelt*, which requires much inference and imagination from scientists in order to be understood. Given this degree of uncertainty, is Yong justified in calling for the regulation of "sensory pollution"?
7. Nussbaum rejects the "ladder of nature" concept because it leads to an anthropocentric bias against the body and nonhuman animals. Explain what the concept means and debate whether she avoids anthropocentrism herself in arguing that humans have only indirect duties to plants and ecosystems.