

Explain each of these.

1. Socrates' defense, from The Apology. What were the charges, what were his defenses, and what was his "spirit guide" and how did that "voice" make a difference to him.
2. Socrates' discussion with Euthyphro.
Is piety (e.g., holiness, or being pleasing to the gods) *defined* by the gods or *recognized* by the gods?
What difference would it make?
3. Plato's Republic. In what way is the state and the individual divided up into three parts?
What are the three parts?
What are the necessary virtues for each part needed to do its distinctive function?
What happens when all parts are working optimally?
4. Aristotle's Virtue Ethics. What is the essential nature of a human being?
Why did Aristotle think so?
Which virtues are necessary to enable human flourishing?
Explain each of these necessary (e.g., "cardinal") virtues.
5. Both Aristotle and St. Thomas Aquinas discuss the popular ideas of what the *telos*, the *greatest good*, the *Summum Bonum* of Man are.
What are their options?
Why do each fail, except for the last one, the one that both agree on.
How does Aquinas differ from Aristotle about the last one.
6. Kant.
What are the two versions of the Categorical Imperative?
Why do they give an intrinsic moral law to the individual rather than an extrinsic moral law?
7. Critical Theory
What is Critical Race Theory (CRT) and White Fragility?
What how do they contradict each other?
8. In The Sunset Limited, how do White and Black agree with each other?
How do White and Black disagree with each other?