

Instructions: Write name legibly. Explain so that smart people who have not taken our class will understand.

For each of the following, indicate whether the claim is true or false by circling/underlining/etc. one option.

True False *Kate Rawles thinks that animal welfarists are “firm allies” of environmentalists (p. 99-100).*

True False *Kate Rawles thinks that we could come up with “better ways of thinking about our relationships with animals, the environment” via a “re-examination of ethical theories and concepts” (p. 108).*

Complete the following sentences by Kate Rawles.

“Animal welfarists...are concerned with _____, _____ animals.” (p. 101)

“Conservation bodies are concerned with _____ in a broader sense, and not only with _____.” (p. 101)

What are Rawles’ “two key differences between” animal welfarists and conservationists? (p. 102)

- (a) The number of characters in their titles.
- (b) Their scope of moral concern.
- (c) Their fundamental moral principles.
- (d) Their definition of ‘well-being’.

Consider the case of Deer Culling from Kate Rawles. *“The Scottish Highlands include some of the most beautiful and... wild, tracts of land left in Britain. Ensuring that this land and its non-human residents maintain their integrity [requires] an annual deer cull. During the cull, many thousands of deer are shot.” (p. 100)*

What do many animal welfarists think of deer culling, according to Rawles (p. 100)? Why? (p. 101)

What do many conservationists think of deer culling, according to Rawles? (p. 100) Why? (p. 101)

Kate Rawles considers two ways that “the welfarist [could] accept that concern with individual welfare needs to be supplemented with concern for the kind of entities conservationists are interested in”, like ecosystems, habitats, landscapes, wilderness, etc. (p. 104). The two ways involve instrumental value or non-instrumental value. Explain both kinds of value and highlight the difference.

Kate Rawles considers four “deeper divergences” between animal welfarists and conservationists: Individualism in ethics, characteristics, the “no-trespass view” of morality, and metaphysics (p. 105-106). Explain how animal welfarists and conservationists might disagree about each of the first three of these.

(a) Individualism in ethics

(b) Characteristics (such as sentience)

(c) The no-trespass view of morality.

Envy Rye-Mentaliss tells you about their friend, Petto Nurr. “*Petto and his partner have two dogs, a cat, and a ferret. They love those animals as much as they love their own biological children. To them, animals matter just as much as humans. It’s ridiculous.*” Envy is a staunch conservationist. For instance, they like hunting because it preserves the local state forest by culling certain animal populations. Kate Rawles says that, people like Envy, who think “*that the animal welfare position is completely misguided*” face a dilemma. Explain to Envy why they will have difficulty accepting either horn of this dilemma. (p. 102-103).