
The Trolley Problem Or Would You Throw The Fat Guy Off The Bridge A Philosophical Conundrum

The Trolley Problem, or Would You Throw the Fat Guy Off the Bridge?

Temptation

The Trolley Problem and What Your Answer Tells Us about Right and Wrong

Moral Tribes

Finding Self-Control in an Age of Excess

Understanding Philosophy Through Cartoons

A Tor.com Original

"The Trolley Problem" and its impact on our decision-taking

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Some We Love, Some We Hate, Some We Eat

Under a White Sky
Philosophy Within Its Proper Bounds
The Real Story of Moral Choice
Ethics for A-Level
A Companion to Experimental Philosophy
What We Owe to Each Other
The Car That Knew Too Much
Justice, Crime, and Ethics

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Oxford Studies in
Normative Ethics is an
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questions of how we
should act and live well.
OSNE will be an essential
resource for scholars and
students working in moral
philosophy.

Temptation GRIN Verlag
 A rigorous treatment of a thought experiment that has become notorious within and outside of philosophy - The Trolley Problem - by one of the most influential moral philosophers alive today
 Suppose you can stop a trolley from killing five people, but only by turning it onto a side track where it will kill one. May you turn the trolley? What if the only way to rescue the five is to topple a bystander in front of the trolley so that his body stops it but he dies? May

you use a device to stop the trolley that will kill a bystander as a side effect? The "Trolley Problem" challenges us to explain and justify our different intuitive judgments about these and related cases and has spawned a huge literature. F.M. Kamm's 2013 Tanner Lectures present some of her views on this notorious moral conundrum. After providing a brief history of changing views of what the problem is about and attempts to solve it, she focuses on two prominent

issues: Does who turns the trolley and how the harm is shifted affect the moral permissibility of acting? The answers to these questions lead to general proposals about when we may and may not harm some to help others. Three distinguished philosophers - Judith Jarvis Thomson (one of the originators of the trolley problem), Thomas Hurka, and Shelly Kagan - then comment on Kamm's proposals. She responds to each comment at length, providing an

exceptionally rich elaboration and defense of her views. The Trolley Problem Mysteries is an invaluable resource not only to philosophers concerned about the Trolley Problem, but to anyone worried about how we ought to act when we can lessen harm to some by harming others and how we can reach a decision about the question.

The Trolley Problem and What Your Answer Tells Us about Right and Wrong
Tor Books
In Philosophy Within Its

Proper Bounds, Edouard Machery argues that resolving many traditional and contemporary philosophical issues is beyond our epistemic reach and that philosophy should re-orient itself toward more humble, but ultimately more important intellectual endeavors. Any resolution to many of these contemporary issues would require an epistemic access to metaphysical possibilities and necessities, which, Machery argues, we do not have. In effect, then, Philosophy Within Its

Proper Bounds defends a form of modal skepticism. The book assesses the main philosophical method for acquiring the modal knowledge that the resolution of modally immodest philosophical issues turns on: the method of cases, that is, the consideration of actual or hypothetical situations (which cases or thought experiments describe) in order to determine what facts hold in these situations. Canvassing the extensive work done by experimental philosophers

over the last 15 years, Edouard Machery shows that the method of cases is unreliable and should be rejected. Importantly, the dismissal of modally immodest philosophical issues is no cause for despair - many important philosophical issues remain within our epistemic reach. In particular, reorienting the course of philosophy would free time and resources for bringing back to prominence a once-central intellectual endeavor: conceptual analysis.

Moral Tribes John Wiley & Sons

A provocative story about the relationship between the humans on a British airbase and the AI security system that guards that base. When a group of humans are killed, the question is who is responsible and why. Find out in *AI and the Trolley Problem*, Pat Cadigan's Tor.com Original story. At the Publisher's request, this title is being sold without Digital Rights Management Software (DRM) applied.

Finding Self-Control in an Age of Excess Oxford

University Press
 NATIONAL BESTSELLER •
 The Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *The Sixth Extinction* returns to humanity's transformative impact on the environment, now asking: After doing so much damage, can we change nature, this time to save it? RECOMMENDED BY PRESIDENT OBAMA AND BILL GATES •
 SHORTLISTED FOR THE WAINWRIGHT PRIZE FOR WRITING • ONE OF THE TEN BEST BOOKS OF THE

YEAR: The Washington Post • ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR: Time, Esquire, Smithsonian Magazine, Vulture, Publishers Weekly, Kirkus Reviews, Library Journal • “Beautifully and insistently, Kolbert shows us that it is time to think radically about the ways we manage the environment.”—Helen Macdonald, The New York Times That man should have dominion “over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth”

is a prophecy that has hardened into fact. So pervasive are human impacts on the planet that it’s said we live in a new geological epoch: the Anthropocene. In *Under a White Sky*, Elizabeth Kolbert takes a hard look at the new world we are creating. Along the way, she meets biologists who are trying to preserve the world’s rarest fish, which lives in a single tiny pool in the middle of the Mojave; engineers who are turning carbon emissions to stone in Iceland; Australian

researchers who are trying to develop a “super coral” that can survive on a hotter globe; and physicists who are contemplating shooting tiny diamonds into the stratosphere to cool the earth. One way to look at human civilization, says Kolbert, is as a ten-thousand-year exercise in defying nature. In *The Sixth Extinction*, she explored the ways in which our capacity for destruction has reshaped the natural world. Now she examines how the very sorts of interventions

that have imperiled our planet are increasingly seen as the only hope for its salvation. By turns inspiring, terrifying, and darkly comic, *Under a White Sky* is an utterly original examination of the challenges we face. *Understanding Philosophy Through Cartoons*
Cambridge University Press

A new Step 2 Step into Reading leveled reader based on Disney's *Moana*, on DVD and Blu-ray in spring 2017! Walt Disney Animation Studios' *Moana* is a sweeping, CG-

animated comedy-adventure about a spirited teenager on an impossible mission to fulfill her ancestors' quest. In the ancient South Pacific world of Oceania, *Moana*, a born navigator, sets sail in search of a fabled island. During her incredible journey, she teams up with her hero, the legendary demi-god Maui, to traverse the open ocean on an action-packed voyage, encountering enormous sea creatures, breathtaking underworlds, and ancient folklore. In

theaters in late 2016, the film is directed by the renowned filmmaking team of Ron Clements and John Musker (*The Little Mermaid*, *The Princess and the Frog*, *Aladdin*). This Step 2 Step into Reading leveled reader based on the film is perfect for children ages 4 to 6. Step 2 Readers use basic vocabulary and short sentences to tell simple stories. For children who recognize familiar words and can sound out new words with help.

A Tor.com Original

Oxford University Press
Cynicism often seems a
smarter choice than
idealism. There are
reasons for this.
Politicians have
disappointed us time and
again; trusted institutions
have proven to be self-
serving and corrupt;
hopes for lasting world
peace repeatedly have
been dashed; and social
inequities persist and
increase, unabated by
even the grandest of
charitable efforts. It is
now considered foolish to
think that people can be
counted on to rise above

their narrow self-interests
to serve the broader
good, or to tell the truth if
it does not reflect well on
the self. Supporting this
bleak view of the human
condition is a moral
psychology that has taken
increasingly cynical turns
in recent years. Famous
studies have shown that
we have an almost
unlimited potential for
cruelty when placed in the
wrong situations. The
Power of Ideals presents a
different vision, supported
by a different kind of
evidence. It examines the
lives and work of six 20th

century moral leaders
who pursued moral
causes ranging from world
peace to social justice and
human rights. Using these
six cases to illustrate how
people can make choices
guided by their moral
convictions, rather than
by base emotion or social
pressures, authors William
Damon and Anne Colby
explore the workings of
three virtues: inner
truthfulness, humility, and
faith. Through their
portrayal of the noble
lives of moral leaders, the
authors argue that all of
us--with ordinary lives--

can exercise control over important life decisions and pursue ideals that we believe in.

"The Trolley Problem" and its impact on our decision-taking Open Court Publishing

" This elegantly written and useful book . . . describes how, for millennia, human beings have struggled to rein in desire." -USA Today At a time when the fallout from reckless spending and unrestrained consumption is fueling a national malaise, Daniel Akst delivers a witty and

comprehensive investigation of the central problem of our time: how to save ourselves from what we want. Temptation reminds us that while more calories, sex, and intoxicants are readily available than ever before, crucial social constraints have eroded, creating a world that sorely tests the limits of human willpower. Referencing history, literature, psychology, philosophy, and economics, Akst draws a vivid picture of the many-

sided problem of desire- and delivers a blueprint for how we can steer shrewdly away from a campaign of self-destruction.

Would You Kill the Fat Man? A&C Black

On October 25, 1946, in a crowded room in Cambridge, England, the great twentieth-century philosophers Ludwig Wittgenstein and Karl Popper came face to face for the first and only time. The meeting -- which lasted ten minutes -- did not go well. Their loud and aggressive

confrontation became the stuff of instant legend, but precisely what happened during that brief confrontation remained for decades the subject of intense disagreement. An engaging mix of philosophy, history, biography, and literary detection, Wittgenstein's Poker explores, through the Popper/Wittgenstein confrontation, the history of philosophy in the twentieth century. It evokes the tumult of fin-de-siècle Vienna, Wittgenstein's and Popper's birthplace; the

tragedy of the Nazi takeover of Austria; and postwar Cambridge University, with its eccentric set of philosophy dons, including Bertrand Russell. At the center of the story stand the two giants of philosophy themselves -- proud, irascible, larger than life -- and spoiling for a fight.

Two Great Thinkers At War in the Age of Enlightenment Oxford University Press

The world is changing so fast that it's hard to know how to think about what

we ought to do. We barely have time to reflect on how scientific advances will affect our lives before they're upon us. New kinds of dilemma are springing up. Can robots be held responsible for their actions? Will artificial intelligence be able to predict criminal activity? Is the future gender-fluid? Should we strive to become post-human? Should we use drugs to improve our intimate relationships — or to reduce crime? Our intuitions about questions like these are often both

weak and confused. David Edmonds has put together a philosophical task force to get to grips with these challenges. Twenty-nine philosophers present provocative and engaging pieces about aspects of life today, and life tomorrow — birth and death, health and medicine, brain and body, personal relationships, wrongdoing and justice, the internet, animals, and the environment. The future won't look the same when you've finished this book.

Acting Now to End World

Poverty Penguin
Moral philosophy is no longer being pursued from arm-chairs. Instead, ethical questions are dissected in the experimental lab. This volume enables its readers to immerse themselves into Experimental Ethics' history, its current topics and future perspectives, its methodology, and the criticism it is subject to.

AI and the Trolley Problem
Harper Collins
Justice, Crime, and Ethics, a leading textbook in criminal justice programs,

examines ethical dilemmas pertaining to the administration of criminal justice and professional activities in the field. Comprehensive coverage is achieved through focus on law enforcement, legal practice, sentencing, corrections, research, crime control policy, and philosophical issues. The contributions in this book examine ethical dilemmas pertaining to the administration of criminal justice and professional activities in the field.

Utilitarianism Crown

Framing the discussion as a crime tried in the court of public opinion, presents a lighthearted examination of the trolley problem--one of the most famous thought experiments in modern philosophy.

Emotion, Reason, and the Gap Between Us and Them

The Trolley Problem, or Would You Throw the Fat Guy Off the Bridge? A Philosophical Conundrum

“Surprising and remarkable...Toggling between big ideas, technical details, and his

personal intellectual journey, Greene writes a thesis suitable to both airplane reading and PhD seminars.”—The Boston Globe Our brains were designed for tribal life, for getting along with a select group of others (Us) and for fighting off everyone else (Them). But modern times have forced the world’s tribes into a shared space, resulting in epic clashes of values along with unprecedented opportunities. As the world shrinks, the moral lines that divide us become more salient and

more puzzling. We fight over everything from tax codes to gay marriage to global warming, and we wonder where, if at all, we can find our common ground. A grand synthesis of neuroscience, psychology, and philosophy, *Moral Tribes* reveals the underlying causes of modern conflict and lights the way forward. Greene compares the human brain to a dual-mode camera, with point-and-shoot automatic settings (“portrait,” “landscape”) as well as a manual mode.

Our point-and-shoot settings are our emotions—efficient, automated programs honed by evolution, culture, and personal experience. The brain’s manual mode is its capacity for deliberate reasoning, which makes our thinking flexible. Point-and-shoot emotions make us social animals, turning Me into Us. But they also make us tribal animals, turning Us against Them. Our tribal emotions make us fight—sometimes with bombs, sometimes with

words—often with life-and-death stakes. A major achievement from a rising star in a new scientific field, Moral Tribes will refashion your deepest beliefs about how moral thinking works and how it can work better.

Ethics Without Intention
Random House

The Good Place is a fantasy-comedy TV show about the afterlife. Eleanor dies and finds herself in the Good Place, which she understands must be mistake, since she has been anything but good. In the surprise

twist ending to Season One, it is revealed that this is really the Bad Place, but the demon who planned it was frustrated, because the characters didn’t torture each other mentally as planned, but managed to learn how to live together. In ,i>The Good Place and Philosophy, twenty-one philosophers analyze different aspects of the ethical and metaphysical issues raised in the show, including: ● Indefinitely long punishment can only be justified as a method of ultimately improving

vicious characters, not as retribution. ● Can individuals retain their identity after hundreds of reboots? ● Comparing Hinduism with The Good Place, we can conclude that Hinduism gets things five percent correct. ● Looking at all the events in the show, it follows that humans don't have free will, and so people are being punished and rewarded unjustly. ● Is it a problem that the show depicts torture as hilarious? This problem can be resolved by considering the limited

perspective of humans, compared with the eternal perspective of the demons. ● The Good Place implies that even demons can develop morally. ● The only way to explain how the characters remain the same people after death is to suppose that their actual bodies are transported to the afterlife. ● Since Chidi knows all the moral theories but can never decide what to do, it must follow that there is something missing in all these theories. ● The

show depicts an afterlife which is bureaucratic, therefore unchangeable, therefore deeply unjust. ● Eleanor acts on instinct, without thinking, whereas Chidi tries to think everything through and never gets around to acting; together these two characters can truly act morally. ● The Good Place shows us that authenticity means living for others. ● The Good Place is based on Sartre's play No Exit, with its famous line "Hell is other people," but in fact both No Exit and The Good

Place inform us that human relationships can redeem us. ● In *The Good Place*, everything the humans do is impermanent since it can be rebooted, so humans cannot accomplish anything good. ● Kant's moral precepts are supposed to be universal, but *The Good Place* shows us it can be right to lie to demons. ● The show raises the question whether we can ever be good except by being part of a virtuous community. *The Story of a Ten-Minute Argument Between Two*

Great Philosophers
RH/Disney
The Trolley Problem, or Would You Throw the Fat Guy Off the Bridge? A Philosophical Conundrum
Workman Publishing
Justice Oxford University Press
'The Trolley Problem Mysteries' considers whether who turns the trolley and/or how it is turned (or otherwise stopped) affect the moral permissibility of acting and suggests general proposals for when we may and may not harm

some people to help others.

A Philosophical

Conundrum Oneworld

For the first time in history, eradicating world poverty is within our reach. Yet around the world, a billion people struggle to live each day on less than many of us pay for bottled water. In *The Life You Can Save*, Peter Singer uses ethical arguments, illuminating examples, and case studies of charitable giving to show that our current response to world poverty is not only

insufficient but morally indefensible. The Life You Can Save teaches us to be a part of the solution, helping others as we help ourselves.

What's the Right Thing to Do? Farrar, Straus and Giroux

Uses jokes, cartoons, and philosophy to expose what politicians really mean, analyzing quotations from everyone from Condoleeza Rice to Al Sharpton.

Can a Machine Be Moral? Oxford University Press

In this historic 1971

debate, two of the twentieth century's most influential thinkers discuss whether there is such a thing as innate human nature. In 1971, at the height of the Vietnam War and at a time of great political and social instability, two of the world's leading intellectuals, Noam Chomsky and Michel Foucault, were invited by Dutch philosopher Fons Elders to debate an age-old question: Is there such a thing as "innate" human nature independent of our experiences and external

influences? The resulting dialogue is one of the most original, provocative, and spontaneous exchanges to have occurred between contemporary philosophers. Above all, their discussion serves as a concise introduction to their two opposing theories. What begins as a philosophical argument rooted in linguistics (Chomsky) and the theory of knowledge (Foucault), soon evolves into a broader discussion encompassing a wide range of topics, from

science, history, and behaviorism to creativity, freedom, and the struggle for justice in the realm of politics. In addition to the debate itself, this volume features a newly written

introduction by noted Foucault scholar John Rajchman and includes substantial additional texts by Chomsky and Foucault. “[Chomsky is] arguably the most

important intellectual alive.” —The New York Times “Foucault . . . leaves no reader untouched or unchanged.” —Edward Said

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