**Animal Worldviews Worksheet and Extra Credit**

This Animal Worldviews worksheet is one way you \*may\* choose to track some of the MANY views we will examine this quarter—from antiquity right up to the present—which could help you especially in your three essays, Midterm film analysis, and final exam.

Moreover, students who wish to, can turn in your Worldviews Worksheet at the end of the quarter, by the last day of class for possible extra credit. **All complete (brief but accurate ok) entries will count.** You can do as many as you like (or none).

**10pts:** 35-40 entries (make sure to number all your entries; even if some are incomplete)

**8pts:** 28-34 entries

**6pts:** 22-27 entries

**4pts:** 15-21 entries

**2pts:** 10-14 entries

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| **Person, group, or philosophical view** | **View of animals (or plants);** essence, ontologies, capabilities, haves/have nots, difference, epistemologies | **Ethical implications** for inclusion in the circle of moral consideration, justice, immortality, etc.  |
| 1. Aristotle (4th c. BCE) and Stoics | Aristotle: Plants had nutritive soul; Animals had nutritive and sensitive soul but only some humans (“Man”) have rational soul/logos/speaking. +Stoics: animals lack rationality so cannot be in community of belonging/justice;  | So non-rational plants and animal exist for “Man”It is “natural” for humans to use plants and animals in any way. |
| 2. Theophrastus (Aristotle’s student) [or Pythagoras (6th c BCE) or Empedocles (5th c. BCE)] separate as desired |  |  |
| 3. Porphyry (3rd c. BCE) *On Abstinence from Animal Flesh* |  |  |
| 4. Neoplatonists (choosing any others not already named; 4th c. BCE and onward) |  |  |
| 5. Buddhisms, Jainisms or Hinduisms (may be better to separate with distinct stories or terms when applicable) |  |  |
| 6. St. Augustine (Latin West Church father; 354-430) |  |  |
| 7. St. Thomas Aquinas (Church father; 13th c.; or other theologians/critics |  |  |
| 8. Descartes (1596-1650) | Animals can’t suffer so there is no issue with theodicy |  |
| 9. Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) |  |  |
| 10. John Locke (1632-1704) and David Hume (1711-76) |  |  |
| 11. Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) |  |  |
| 12. Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) |  |  |
| 11. Charles Darwin (1809-1882) |  |  |
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