

9. What are the only motives to action admitted by Hume?
Are these identical with feelings of pleasure?
10. Can Hume consistently make any distinction between
"natural" and "artificial" Virtue?

SECOND PAPER.

1. In what sense alone can Hume say that an action "ought"
to be done? Show that his system necessarily leads to
this view of moral obligation.
2. "The principle on which the whole Critical Philosophy
depends is found in the Practical Reason." Show that
Fichte was justified in going upon this supposition.
3. Explain how Kant comes to hold that Practical Reason is
able to solve problems which are insoluble by Speculative
Reason. Is the opposition of the two forms of Reason
justifiable?
4. "The law to 'act on a maxim that one can will to be law
universal' is an error analagous to that of supposing that
Formal Logic supplies a criterion of truth." Examine into
the validity of this criticism.
5. "Pleasure for Pleasure's sake." "Duty for Duty's sake."
Show that neither of these formulæ is adequate, and that
a true ethical theory must reconcile them.
6. Give Kant's classification of ethical systems alleged to rest
upon a Material principle. Is his own view of the Anti-
nomy of the Will defensible?
7. How did legal "fictions" help to bring Law into harmony
with society?
8. Trace the growth of conceptions of contract.
9. The relation of Hegel's Philosophy of History to his
Philosophy in general.
10. "There are two ends which, on the Necessitarian theory,
are sufficient to justify Punishment; the benefit of the
offender, and the protection of others." Estimate the
value of this view of Mill.
11. "The term 'Happiness' is ambiguous." Show this by a
reference to the ethical views of Locke, Kant and Mill.
12. The relation of Morality and Religion.