



Philosophy Q2

Should we treat non-human animals well because they have rights, interests, neither, or both?

Recommended Readings

Classical and Enlightenment Perspectives

1. John Locke's "Some Thoughts Concerning Education"

Warns against allowing children to be cruel to animals

Argues cruelty to animals leads to cruelty toward humans

Suggests indirect duty regarding animals, not direct duties to them

Implies animals lack intrinsic moral standing but deserve consideration

Establishes early framework for indirect duty view of animal treatment

2. John Locke's "Second Treatise of Government"

Establishes natural law foundation for property rights over animals

Animals seen as resources given by God for human use

Introduces stewardship concept - humans as caretakers of God's property

Suggests limits on animal exploitation through waste prohibition

Sets philosophical groundwork for responsible dominion view of animals

3. John Locke's "Essay Concerning Human Understanding"

Distinguishes humans from animals through rationality and reflection Acknowledges animal sentience and capacity for pleasure/pain Animals possess "sensitive knowledge" but lack abstract reasoning





Provides framework that could support interest-based consideration

4. René Descartes' "Discourse on Method"

Presents mechanistic view of animals as complex automata

Denies animal consciousness and sentience ("beast-machine" hypothesis)

Justifies disregard for animal suffering based on lack of mind

Provides historical counterpoint to contemporary views

Established philosophical position still relevant to debates on animal consciousness

5. Immanuel Kant's "Lectures on Ethics"

Argues animals are not ends in themselves, only means

Cruelty to animals wrong because it damages human character

Establishes influential "indirect duty" view of animal ethics

Denies direct moral status to animals while advocating kind treatment

Provides reasoning for treating animals well without granting rights

- 6. eremy Bentham's "An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation"
 Famous quote: "The question is not, Can they reason? nor, Can they talk? but, Can they suffer?"
 Establishes sentience (capacity to suffer) as basis for moral consideration
 Shifts focus from rationality to suffering as morally relevant characteristic
 Foundational text for interest-based approach to animal ethics
 Provides utilitarian framework for considering animal welfare
 - 7. Arthur Schopenhauer's "On the Basis of Morality"

Criticizes Kantian exclusion of animals from direct moral concern





Argues compassion should extend to all suffering beings Emphasizes unity of all life through capacity for suffering Early philosophical defense of direct duties to animals Connects animal ethics to broader metaphysical framework 8. Henry Salt's "Animals' Rights: Considered in Relation to Social Progress" First systematic defense of concept of animal rights Argues for rights based on sentience and individual experience Connects animal protection to broader social justice movements Critiques anthropocentrism in ethical frameworks Provides historical foundation for modern rights-based approaches

Contemporary Sources

Peter Singer's "Animal Liberation" (1975)
 Introduces concept of "speciesism" as unjustified bias
 Argues for equal consideration of interests across species
 Focuses on capacity for suffering as sole relevant criterion
 Rejects rights framework in favor of utilitarian approach
 Provides philosophical foundation for modern animal advocacy

2. Peter Singer's "Practical Ethics" (1979)

Develops sophisticated interest-based approach to animal ethics Argues different interests deserve different weights based on capacities Explores tensions between human and animal interests





Addresses practical conflicts in applied animal ethics

Shows how interest-based approach handles complex ethical dilemmas

3. Tom Regan's "The Case for Animal Rights" (1983)

Defends rights-based approach against utilitarian alternatives Introduces "subject-of-a-life" criterion for rights-bearing Argues inherent value creates inviolable rights against harm Differentiates rights from interests and welfare considerations Provides comprehensive rights-based alternative to Singer

- 4. Gary Francione's "Introduction to Animal Rights" (2000)
 Argues property status of animals violates basic right not to be treated as things
 Critiques welfare reforms as reinforcing property paradigm
 Presents abolitionist approach to animal rights
 Distinguishes between welfare and rights approaches
 Addresses legal and institutional barriers to animal rights
 - 5. Martha Nussbaum's "Frontiers of Justice" (2006)

Applies capabilities approach to animal ethics Argues different species have different flourishing requirements Combines elements of both rights and interests approaches Critiques contract theory for excluding animals Shows how justice framework can incorporate animal concerns

6. David DeGrazia's "Taking Animals Seriously" (1996)

Develops coherence-based approach to animal ethics





Argues for equal consideration while acknowledging different capacities

Explores connections between interests and rights

Analyzes moral status across different animal species

Shows how rights might be grounded in interests

- 7. Clare Palmer's "Animal Ethics in Context" (2010)
 Argues obligations vary based on relationship to animals
 Distinguishes between wild and domesticated animal ethics
 Challenges one-size-fits-all approaches to animal ethics
 Shows how context affects rights and interest considerations
 Demonstrates importance of human-animal relationships to ethical duties
 - 8. Sue Donaldson and Will Kymlicka's "Zoopolis" (2011)

Applies political theory to animal rights framework Different categories of animals deserve different kinds of rights Wild animals deserve sovereignty, domesticated animals citizenship Shows how rights framework can accommodate contextual factors

Expands rights approach beyond negative rights to political rights

9. Christine Korsgaard's "Fellow Creatures" (2018) Reconstructs Kantian approach to include direct duties to animals Animals value their good in way that makes them ends in themselves Critiques both rights-based and utilitarian approaches Shows how deontological framework can accommodate animal ethics





Addresses historical exclusion of animals from moral theories

10. Mark Rowlands' "Animal Rights" (2009)

Defends contractarian approach to animal rights

Modifies Rawlsian theory to include animals in moral community

Addresses rationality objection to animal rights

Shows how contractarian approaches can overcome speciesism

Connects animal rights to broader theories of justice

11. Bernard Rollin's "Animal Rights and Human Morality" (1981)

Develops concept of animal telos (nature) as basis for rights Argues rights protect essential interests related to species nature Combines science of animal behavior with ethical theory Shows how scientific understanding supports moral consideration Addresses practical applications in animal husbandry and research

12. Lori Gruen's "Entangled Empathy" (2015)

Develops empathy-based approach to animal ethics Critiques abstract theories in favor of relationship-based ethics Shows how empathy connects to moral responsibility Presents feminist alternative to rights and interest approaches Emphasizes importance of attending to particular animal experiences

13. Cora Diamond's "Eating Meat and Eating People" (1978)Critiques both utilitarian and rights-based approaches as abstractArgues moral relation to animals emerges from shared vulnerability





Questions whether rights or interests capture full moral dimension Shows how language shapes our ethical thinking about animals Provides Wittgensteinian perspective on animal ethics

14. J. Baird Callicott's "In Defense of the Land Ethic" (1989)
Critiques rights-based approach from environmental perspective
Argues holistic view challenges individualistic animal ethics
Shows tensions between animal rights and ecosystem protection
Questions whether concepts of rights or interests apply to wild animals
Provides ecological perspective on animal ethics