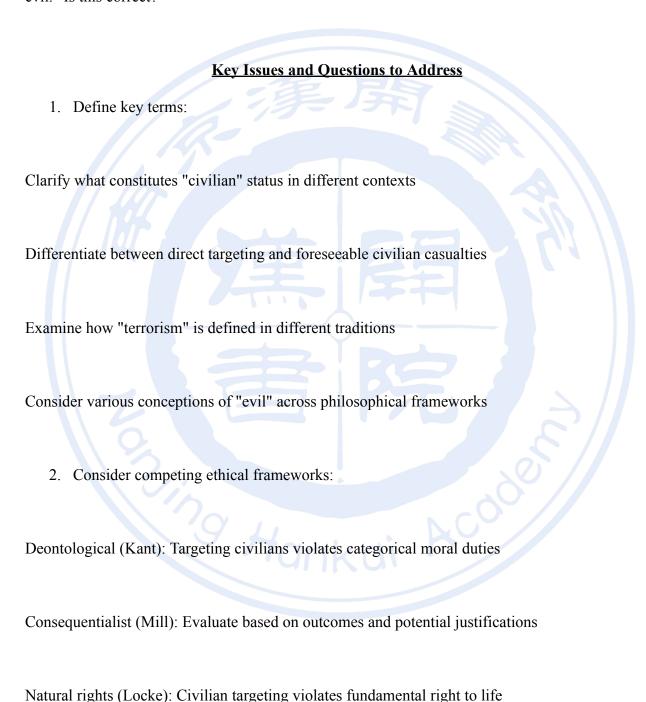




Philosophy Q3

"When civilians are the main target, there's no need to consider the cause. That's terrorism; it's evil." Is this correct?







Virtue ethics: What character traits are expressed in civilian targeting?

Care ethics: How does civilian targeting damage human relationships?
3. Explore key tensions:
Absolute prohibition vs. contextual evaluation
Moral equivalence between state and non-state violence
Relationship between structural violence and responsive violence
How power imbalances affect moral evaluation
Whether focusing only on methods obscures important questions about causes
4. Address challenging questions:
Does labeling all civilian targeting "terrorism" and "evil" preclude understanding causes?
Are there meaningful distinctions between different forms of civilian harm?
Does the statement apply equally to state military actions that harm civilians?





How does intention figure into moral evaluation of civilian casualties? Can extreme circumstances ever justify otherwise prohibited tactics? 5. Develop a nuanced position that: Acknowledges the strong moral presumption against civilian targeting Considers historical and political contexts without moral relativism Applies consistent standards to all actors regardless of power or status Recognizes the relationship between causes and methods without allowing the former to justify the latter Examines how the labels "terrorism" and "evil" function in political discourse 6. Reference examples across history: Compare insurgencies with different political goals and methods Examine state bombing campaigns and their justifications





Consider liberation movements and their tactical choices

Analyze how different philosophical traditions have evaluated specific cases

