## An overview of the initial questions submitted by the Participants



Internationales Zentrum für Ethik in den Wissenschaften (IZEW)

## **METHODS**

Are there actually several separable cognitive pathways to moral judgment (e.g., intuition vs. reason)? If so, how can these processes be rigorously characterized and operationalized in order to yield testable hypotheses?

[W]e ask what such a (political) ontology or [...] a field of general ecology, and what the reintroduction of a notion of bodiliness (Körperlichkeit), radical Otherness, and the affective turn or new empiricism can contribute to ethical systems and the systematicity of intuitions?

Is psychology's 'reflexive problem' — its capacity to produce and transform its subject matter of mind and behaviour -

In specific, what are the findings of the empirical moral

moral psychology convincing (empirically resistant)?

To what degree

How to describe and measure high or low vertical moral coherence? (between emotions, views

behaviours)?

psychology?

DESCRIPTIVE VS. **PRESCRIPTIVE THEORIES** 

Can (and how can) findings from empirical psychology be used to support one prescriptive moral theory

How are descriptive questions

the relationship between empirical data on moral intuitions and

What is the nature of

If there are several distinct psychological/neural mechanisms via which moral judgment can be reached, how can we know whether we should trust some of these mechanisms more than others in terms of their outputs' accuracy (i.e., their outputs' concordance with what

morality "actually" requires -

howsoever this is to be

determined independently of those

normative theories of morality?

> What are, if any, the implications of descriptive theories of moral judgment

normative moral theories?

How does one responsibly engage without being a cognitive scientist? (So, how best to do this kind

## SOCIAL RELEVANCE / CONSEQUENCES

What are the implications of empirical findings about competence for

What role do conceptions of the human being play in ethics, and what are some of the risks in relying on these the justification conceptions of the individual? Or, does how we conceive of the individual matter and, if so, how?

> Do the findings of empirical moral psychology threaten our self-image of a human being, and should this be the case: Is it really so bad?

Why does it have to be intuition (psychology) versus justification (ethics), and why is it not possible to see them as mutually interdependent and in a tangible narrative dialectic relation, to see them - with Simondon - in the technological condition as a relation of symbiogenetic individuation of individuated (intuition) and milieu (ethical system)? Who wants to replace

How do ethicists

What can/should philosophy, cognitive science and moral psychology learn from

> Which specific tasks, topics and ethicists, psychologists and respectively, do have regarding the discipline

> > Is there any competition between philosophy and psychology at all?

How can the individualist perspectives of psychology and philosophy be brought into dialogue with sociological and anthropological perspectives

without appearing reductionist?

ethics with psychology?

moral psychology overlap and how should they cooperate?

In which ways could the empirical findings regarding human capabilities support explicitly sociological moral research

insights from psychology and cognitive science of interdisciplinary work)

How to measure morality?

empirical investigation? To what degree does the kind of

Is intuition a

sensible conceptual

category for

moral agents we are (or can be) condition the ethical actions (including reflective practices) that we ought to expect from others and ourselves?

How to define morality?

Are the majority of moral intuitions heuristics?

When we use heuristics, do we act vulnerable to mistakes?

[We] ask whether we must conceive of another type of mattering, namely matters of care, and we ask if care does not then obtain as mindfulness, or, as a practice, is mindfulness?

What are good

empirically

accessible and ethically relevant

behaviour?

How do the

participating

sciences define

"moral behaviour

and how do they

understand and use

such concepts as

"moral value", "virtue", and so on?

**CONCEPTS** 

Is there such a phenomenon as ecological rationality?

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