1. Why a thesis that concerns a connection between law and reasons for action bears the label “natural law theory”?
2. Did Aquinas try to provide an adequate descriptive theory of law?
3. Why did Aquinas think that all law is a rational standard for conduct?
4. What is Aquinas's definition of law?
5. Why did Aquinas write that law must be for the common good?
6. Why did Aquinas write that law must be issued by one who has care of the community?
7. Why did Aquinas write that law must be promulgated?
8. Does a natural law theorist hold that ϕ-ing's being independently morally required is necessary for ϕ-ing's being legally required?
9. What is the Strong Natural Law Thesis?
10. Why some authors criticize the Strong Natural Law Thesis?
11. What is the Moral Reading of the Natural Law Thesis?
12. What is the Weak Natural Law Thesis?
13. What is the difference between the Moral Reading of the Natural Law Thesis and the Weak Natural Law Thesis?
14. To what extent is the opposition between natural law theory and legal positivism a real opposition?
15. What is Finnis's argument (or legal point of view argument) for the Natural Law Thesis?
16. What is Moore's argument (or function argument) for the Natural Law Thesis?
17. What kind of the Natural Law Thesis do these arguments support?

**Summarizing question: What is natural law theory?**