

- 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  $\phi$ -ing's being independently morally required is necessary for  $\phi$ -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?**