

Ist eine generalistische Ethik möglich?

Particularists either question the existence of principles, or grant them only little merit or none at all. Authors like J. Dancy and D. McNaughton hold continually changing particularist views, so that the identification of particularism becomes difficult. What are the most reasonable positions in the particularist camp and are they defensible? In this essay I will try to pinpoint different particularist positions and evaluate their plausibility. I will defend a moderate generalist methodology which combines parts of R. Hare's two-level theory of moral judgment with the mechanism of corroboration, developed in the philosophy of science.

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