

Briefly survey the recognizable figures, scholars and practitioners who contributed to the evolution of American public administration. In your response, single-out one historical person who exemplifies good ethical virtue in the public administration profession. Why did you focus on this one person?

Distinguish the character virtues as exemplified by leaders, figures, scholars in the history of the public administration profession. In your response, single-out one character virtue which exemplifies good ethics in the public administration profession. Why did you focus on this character virtue?

Critique virtue ethical theory and the perspectives of good moral character in our ethics case study of the socialization to the public administration profession by the children's literature of Dr. Seuss. Do you believe Dr. Seuss depicts public servant as benevolent? as competent? Why?

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS: select the best response to the question from the choices given. Make sure to indicate your selection on the answer sheet. Each question/response is worth _____, for a total of _____ of your final test score.

The philosophical systems of thinking about ethics may include:

- (a) virtue, or good moral character as the end of ethics
- (b) utilitarianism, or the balance of good over bad consequences as the end of ethics
- (c) deontology, or the correct actions and behavior of duties and obligations as ethics
- (d) all of the above are correct

Philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche may have directly inspired the 20th Century development of:

- (a) Nazism and totalitarianism
- (b) ordinary language philosophy
- (c) phenomenology and clinical human studies
- (d) all of the above are correct

Moral goodness under the ethical theory of utilitarianism may be identified:

- (a) by calculating costs-benefits for the greatest good of the majority of human beings
- (b) by universal man-made rules that posit the correct actions that achieve the greatest good
- (c) by spiritual or ultimate revelations for the greatest good of God
- (d) by one's being/character and appropriate excellent character to achieve the greatest good

Moral goodness under the ethical theory of deontology may be identified:

- (a) by calculating costs-benefits for the greatest good of the majority of human beings
- (b) by universal man-made rules that posit the correct actions that achieve the greatest good
- (c) by spiritual or ultimate revelations for the greatest good of God
- (d) by one's being/character and appropriate excellent character to achieve the greatest good

Moral goodness under the ethical theory of virtue may be identified:

- (a) by calculating costs-benefits for the greatest good of the majority of human beings
- (b) by universal man-made rules that posit the correct actions that achieve the greatest good
- (c) by spiritual or ultimate revelations for the greatest good of God
- (d) by one's being/character and appropriate excellent character to achieve the greatest good

What ethical theory is evidenced by this statement: "I believe a *good cop* is one that *shows compassion* for the human tragedy all around us and *shows good sense* in the use of force."

- (a) utilitarian ethics

- (b)ethical formalism
- (c)ethical egoism
- (d)virtue ethics

What ethical theory is evidenced by this statement: "I do this for the greatest good of the majority of human beings."

- (a)utilitarian ethics
- (b)ethical formalism
- (c)ethical egoism
- (d)virtue ethics

1 An important founder of the modern academic study of P.A., who later became a U.S. President:

- (a) Martin Luther
- (b) Heddy Epton
- * (c) Woodrow Wilson
- (d) Teddy Roosevelt

Under the Pendleton Act of 1883, the President was provided the special power to:

- (a) reject the principles of the Civil Service Commissions
- * (b) approve the making of the rules of the Civil Service Commissions
- (c) appoint and remove members of the Civil Service Commissions
- (d) all of the above are correct

According to the textbook, the purpose of the Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914 was to:

- * (a) protect businesses
- (b) centralize budgets
- (c) give the President more power
- (d) all of the above are correct

Frank & Lillian Gilbreth, made famous by the movie *Cheaper By the Dozen* and designers of many Time & Motion studies, were a part of:

- (a) the Classical Bureaucratic Theory school
- * (b) the Scientific Management school
- (c) the Human Relations school
- (d) the organizational culture perspective

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An author of the famous POSDCORB acronym and theory of P.A. was:

- (a) Chester Barnard
- (b) Paul Appleby
- (c) Herbert Simon
- * (d) Luther Gulick

The Nuremberg Defense is a behavioral response to organizational attempts to eliminate excessive discretion with elaborate rules, thus, individuals are prompted to:

- (a) deny their individual moral responsibility for their actions, saying I was just following orders
- (b) discourage the critical reasoning that is demanded of morally sensitive conduct
- (c) use highly detailed policies as a shield for their deliberately unethical conduct
- (d) all of the above are correct

Who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1978?

- (a) George H. Maxwell