,

	Slytherin- Lily, Mateen ,Eden, Mark
	The gem: Jaden Simkins, Emma Jacobi, Mia Baronowski, Morgan Volpa, Elise Teofan
	Back Left Gents: Ben, Ryan G, Ryan S, Chris, Riley
	legal ladies: nisha, simona, niki, kamila
	Cheetah: Thu Truong, Lauren Lee, Kasen Wicks, Madison McCray, Tyler Anton

BOOKMARKS

Dec 8 Final exam review
Dec 5 RLE200
Dec 1 Altered stages, radical life extension
Nov 19 Movie discussion, trailers
Nov 10 John Wall, ageless voting
Oct 29 Generational fairness

Dec 7
Final exam review
What topics would you like to discuss?

1. Do we need to complete the rest of the book
2. What is the Developmental Views precocity problem and empirical dependence problem
3. -
4. -will we be given author names for this test
5. - bidadanure's principles
6. -Do we need to know all of the movies for the essay portion
7. - double standard argument - voting rights

8. - do we know which author writes which paragraph or do we have to decide
9. -when saying what book its from do we have to say specific chapters/sections since that affects what topics we write about
10. For the terminology that we need to specify and know, where can we find it for each author that we need to know for this exam?
11.
12. -
13. -
14. -
15. -
16. -
17. -
18. -
19. -

Contrasts -- Here are some views we have encountered. Who holds the view? Can you think of contrasting views?

1. Complete lives egalitarianism
2. Relational egalitarianism
3. There's nothing wrong with mandatory retirement, if it helps youth seeking jobs
4. We should keep the voting age at 18
5. The disenfranchisement view of leniency toward children
6. We should seek a cure for old age, achieve negligible senescence, and make the lifespan longer
7. It's always better to have more years of life.
8. Living for 6000 years would be incredibly boring

Dec 5

Today we are discussing ways to distribute RLE200. There's a lot to discuss. Everyone should speak today! After we discuss, we'll vote on what is the best way to distribute.

Ways to distribute RLE200	Pro and Con	Will this way of distributing RLE200 lead to age-related injustices? What would JB say? →	Bidadanure's principles: ● Approximate generational equality ● Prudential lifespan account + lifespan efficiency ● Relational justice -
Universal distribution Group: slytherin	Pros- even playing field; no disparity or upperhand to wealthy individuals and everyone has access to the same sort of "healthcare" that RLE200 provides; every individual has the same choice (if they want to take the pill or if they don't) Cons- overpopulation and limited resources (ie job opportunities)	- No - if you're taking the pill and your biological age is the same as when you took the pill at, the system relating to "age related injustice" is essentially the same - ^Bidadanure would most likely agree	
Make it expensive so only the extremely rich can afford it Group: the gems	Pro: limit how many people are able to afford it can help minimize overpopulation Con: still have some overpopulation, unfair distribution	Injustice - Only distributed to elites - Generational wealth (people who have RLE continue to build their wealth throughout generations, creating economic divisions)	
Distribute to people willing to stay childless	pros - control the risk of	injustice approximate generational	

: legal ladies	overpopulation - better control of resources for those who choose rle cons - losing the opportunity for a future you - living in a controlled society - would this opportunity be extended to kids (is there an age limit on when you can decide)	inequality: the choice you make to not have children may make the future generation worse off - this factor can be seen as a social injustice since it removes the choice from those who would want rle 200 but want children too	
ute to a small er of people based ottery : Back left gents	Pros: - Equal chance for everyone regardless of income or class. - Avoids the system being controlled being wealthy - Would avoid political and social tension between wealth classes - Random selection means fairness bc avoids favoritism Cons: - People who don't want it may get it - People who need it may not get it - People who gain 200 years wouldn't	- Relational justice imbalances because some people will arbitrarily have access to a longer lifespan (more advanced healthcare) - Winners outlive multiple generations and dominate so no approximate generational equality - Giving extreme life extension to a few people may produce inefficient distributions of life opportunities. A fair system should think	

	be with their family nor friends- disincentivize people to accept RLE - Only a few would benefit which would create a new elite class formed not by merit but by luck. -	about maximizing wellbeing across the lifespan and for everyone, not just for a small group.	
Make it illegal Group: Cheetah	Pro: everyone has a fair chance of living, nothing changes, the people who do obtain it will go to jail forever Con: minority that will exploit it, illegal markets,	It has less chance of social injustice by making it illegal JB would like making it illegal	

Dec 1

Today we are discussing the altered stages problem and how John Martin Fischer attempts to solve it.

Questions about how radical life extension would alter the stages of life	Group name (one group per question)	Jot down your main points. Add spokesperson's name.
Loss of old age. RLE would	legal ladies	we agree that eliminating the old age stage as a whole would be bad, as our stages of life typically are following a master narrative, and removing the stage

eliminate the old stage of life, since you could never think “time is running out” based on your age. Would eliminating old age as a stage of life be good or bad?	nisha	of old age altogether really makes us reconsider this. the beauty of our lifespan is the concept of life and death both, it comes full circle, and radical life extension removes the defining features that we can experience during old age. living the extended lifespan without markers of aging can further contribute to many problems that we have previously seen in the movies we watched or examples we discussed.
Honored elders? With RLE, there wouldn’t be old people whose time is running out, but there would be elders who have lived for a long time. Would they be honored or marginalized or maybe even shipped off to Mars?	Back left gents Ryan 2x	In a world with radical life extension, not everyone who lives a long time is automatically respected. The people who live the longest and hold wealth, power, or special skills would be honored the most. Ordinary long lived people might still face job pressure or be seen as inconveniently placed by younger generations. So longevity alone wouldn’t guarantee honor only longevity combined with status or influence would. The long lived population would be split up into those who have money, power, influence, and/or special skills and the others, who might suffer marginalization or get shipped to Mars.
New stages. Arnett talks about the value of master narratives but says they can change and there can be new stages (e.g. emerging adulthood). What could be some of the new stages of life if life lasts 6000 years on average?	Cheetah - Kasen and Lauren	Since old age wouldn’t be a thing, each stage in master narratives could either expand, or more stages could be added. Add more stages based on different cultures you’ve explored. People may also delay certain stages since they have so much time (get multiple degrees/wait to get education, have multiple marriages/get married later on) It can also depend on income (because some people always have access to better opportunities than others).
Childhood. How might our view of childhood change if childhood were just a tiny fraction of life, as it would be with RLE? Would the change be good or bad?	The Gems	We think that our view of childhood might change for the worse - it is a much smaller fraction of your life. It is more transitional and less defining because you have a longer life, with a longer time to figure yourself out. There is less emotional attachment to it as it is such a little blip in your life in a radically extended life. On the other hand, a child might be looked at as more precious as everyone in society is old besides them. In a world where everyone is old, children would be rare as they represent the newest part of the population.
1900 analogy. Fischer says rejecting RLE based on worries about altered stages is like people in 1900 rejecting greater longevity based on	Slytherin Mateen	• He has a point, 40 years added is very different from 6000+ years added • I agree with him if the altered life stages with RLE bring about good, help human life, bring pleasure • Agree that altered life stages doesn’t make someone less human • You can’t necessarily deny or validate his claim due to lack of evidence

worries about altered stages. Do you agree?		of rejecting the claim

Nov 19

Today we're discussing living forever and agelessness … and movies.

Add name to left column **at the beginning of class.**	
FISCHER, SHOULD WE CHOOSE TO LIVE FOREVER?	
2. Lauren Lee, Benjamin Barron Riley Brianna	What does Fischer mean by living forever? (esp. On p. 64, 65, 66) If you live forever will you be "forever young"? How long are you likely to live?
2	Fischer says we should imagine radical life extension "under favorable circumstances." What are these two circumstances? (p. 66-68)
LOST HORIZON Lost Horizon (1937) NEW Trailer | Ronald Colman, Jane Wyatt, Frank Capra	



1	Quick plot summary
1	How old is the high lama when he dies? What happens when Maria escapes from Shangri-La and dies?
1 Mark Hancock	What kind of “living forever” is portrayed in the movie?
1 Ryan S	Is “living forever” portrayed as good or bad?

THE MAN FROM EARTH
The Man from Earth - Movie Trailer (2007)



1Jaden Simkins	Quick plot summary
1 Kasen W.	What kind of “living forever” is portrayed in the movie?
1 .Madison M	What is the most shocking thing we learn about John Oldman?
1 Madison M.	Is “living forever” portrayed as good or bad?

IN TIME
In Time (2011) Official HD Movie Trailer



1 Riley	Quick plot summary
1 Tyler	What kind of “living forever” is portrayed in the movie?
1Ryan Goyal	Is “living forever” portrayed as good or bad?
1 Riley	Is mortality portrayed as good or bad?

AGE OF ADALINE
The Age of Adaline (2015 Movie) – Official Trailer - Blake Lively



Adaline viewers: there are a lot of you. It would be helpful if some of you contributed to the discussion of the Fischer questions (above and below).

3 eden ostrow, emma jacobi, morgan volpa	Quick plot summary Morgan and Emma- At age 29 Adaline was involved in a severe car accident that caused her to stop aging. Everyone around her continued to age including her daughter, dog, and past romantic relationships. Throughout the movie it shows the great deal of emotional trouble Adaline deals with as a result of being stuck physically young forever. Her inability to age forces her to live a life of detachment where she can't fall in love, has to constantly relocate and move cities, and can't let people to get to close and know her secret**.** In the present day, she meets Ellis. When she meets Ellis's family, his Dad recognizes her as the women that he once loved. This reveals the central tension of the film, and after a new accident allows her to start aging again, she chooses to live authentically and is able to grow older with Ellis. Eden- Adaline gets into a car accident in a snowstorm and gets struck by lightning- causing her to stop aging biologically. She stays 29 forever and has to create a new identity every decade to avoid the risk of being caught. This causes her suffering as she cannot stay in a loving relationship bc of this and ultimately watches everyone around her get old and eventually die. She meets and falls in love with Ellis but knows it can't last especially after meeting his

	father who recognizes her as a girl he used to be in love with. She eventually gets in another fatal accident that cures her and she starts to age again and can finally happily be with Ellis.
1 Brianna Gonzalez	What kind of “living forever” is portrayed in the movie?
1 Simona Donaghy	What is the mother-daughter plotline? The mother-daughter plotline is that Adaline stays the age of 29 forever but her daughter Flemming ages and looks older than her own mom. Adaline hid it from everyone but finally told her once she started to age and Adaline stayed the same. Her daughter knows the secret but no one else does but this was better for Adaline to tell someone and not keep hiding.
1Nisha Siva	What is the Harrison Ford plotline? ● The Harrison Ford plotline is when Adeline meets her boyfriend Ellis’ father William, whom she had a relationship with in the 60s. William realizes that she hasn't aged, and it creates a dramatic turn in the movie. ● The Harrison Ford plotline represents the consequence of Adaline's agelessness. The father son plotline emphasizes the negatives of not aging. This highlights how she creates meaningful connections, and is forced to leave when time goes by.
2 Elise Teofan, Thu Truong	Is “living forever” portrayed as good or bad? The negative aspects of living forever is that Adeline has to separate herself from society by constantly changing her identity and hiding her condition. She also has to endure outliving her loved ones. However it can be beneficial because Adeline gets to learn new skills and witness history unfold. ● Avoid long-term relationships; Agelessness forces her to stay emotionally distant: Leaves her in isolation and loneliness ● Changing her identity, she moves locations, changes her name, and gets fake ids (leaves her without forming meaningful connections)
1: Kamila Malik	What game is Adaline really good at? - near the middle of the film, adaline plays a trivia board game with ellis, her current lover (harrison ford’s son) and his family. this board game is focused around recalling famous historical events and people. she’s really good at playing this game as she’s experienced or heard of majority of these events in real time. up until then, harrison ford’s character (her past lover) had been the best at the game, and they share a brief moment of reminiscing when he reveals the only time he’d ever be beat is if della, the comet he named after adaline, would come by.
2: Niki Bahrehman	**What kind of “living forever” is portrayed in the movie?** I think that the kind of “Living forever” that's being portrayed in the movie is agelessness after her accident happened at her early stages of life. She biologically stops aging leading to the loss of her character and personal virtues as she

Chris McMeans Mateen Solehjou	is unable to be herself and allow others close to her life since everytime she begins to age she has to eventually move and start a new one. Chris-Adaline displays a biological agelessness. She remains 29 while time progresses and others age. It's much like the "living forever" that Fischer describes except that Adaline doesn't have a community of other ageless humans. Her freak accident is definitely unrealistic, but the conditions of her agelessness are all in a real-world context. She is essentially alone, she can't make friends for too long, and she doesn't have enough money to be comfortable. She must work as a librarian and change identities every 10 years,. - Her freak accident at the age of 29 halts her aging; while she's still mortal, she just doesn't biologically age. This dilemma is shed in a negative light and all the problems that would realistically be tagged to the concept of "living forever" such as loneliness, frequently having to change identities and not being able to authentically be yourself. This leads you to think in a hypothetical where people stopped aging: would her loneliness and inability to let people close into her life eventually lead to life being meaningless? Would people eventually be inclined to take thier own life at some point?
FISCHER VS THE MOVIES	
2	Which movie comes closest to being about the choice Fischer wants us to think about?
2	If a movie depicted exactly Fischer's choice, what would it be about? (We'll talk about this more after reading more of the book.)

Nov 10

Today we're discussing John Wall's double standard argument

List your names and highlight the spokesperson	Your job	Your points

Ben Ryan Ryan Riley	Assess the double standard argument **(1) Generally, old people retain the right to vote despite declining competence to understand issues raised by an election and it is right that they retain the vote.** **(2) If old people rightly retain the right to vote despite declining competence, then children shouldn't be excluded from voting on the basis of competence.** **(3) Therefore, children shouldn't be excluded from voting on the basis of competence.**	1. Not a double standard because young people haven't experienced nearly as much as what older people have experienced. 2. We disagree with this claim because old people are more experienced voters and it would be a matter of taking away a right as opposed to giving them another one, as would be the case with children. 3. We therefore disagree with this argument because it allows for the possibility that many children will have the right to vote even if some of them may not be competent enough.
Madison, Tyler, Thu		There is a double standard but it isn't a bad double standard. Kids are easily influenced and the kids aren't incompetent, they just need to depend on their parent. Kids who are smart and involved in politics are the very few minority in the population. Prodigy kids aren't focused on politics, sports, music, climate change. Most laws apply to adults. Older people are not as focused on voting. Incompetent adults are more likely not going to because it is not their priority (Focused on their health and wellbeing).
Mateen Solehjo\ kamila malik Nisha Siva Niki B Simona		we agree there is a double standard present, but there is reasoning behind why it is being set and should not be viewed negatively. using the basis of competence for this argument then encourages us to set a maximum cut-off for voting as well, if a person over the age of 95 is retaining the same level of voter competence as the children age group, it is important to hold them both to the same standard.
Chris McMeans Elise Teofan Mia Brianna Emma	Is this an unjust inequality? What would Bidadanure say, drawing on her principles of justice*? • Old people: enfranchised regardless	Bidadanure would most likely disagree. Although she advocates for equality across all ages, not giving a child the ability to vote is not demeaning. They will eventually obtain voting rights, and a majority of children will grow up and agree to not grant minors this right. Children are still

Morgan Jaden	of low voting competence ● Children: disenfranchised on the basis of low voting incompetence *(1) approximate generational equality, (2) Prudential Lifespan Account, (3) Relational justice	developing critical reasoning skills, emotional regulation,and political awareness. According to this logic and the prudential lifespan account, we find it hard to believe that Bidadanure would rationally defend an ageless voting right.
Eden Ostrow Mark Lily Lauren mateen	One other argument that Wall makes. Pick one: ● The competent children argument ● Children's votes advance children's interests ● Proxy-claim voting	- Proxy claim voting- different people have different amount of children - Learn certain things at different ages in education- need to be educated early on. You don't even know how to read or write at a certain age, how will you know who to vote for?- Your parents? - Education should be better - Is it right for children to bear political rights and responsibilities? Does it benefit them?- child labor laws are in place not because they are bad workers but because work is bad for them.

Oct 29
We will not use the usual grou

QUESTION	List your names next t your question. Highlight the spokesperson.	What are your thoughts on your question?
Is Gen Z really a group that is entitled to justice, or an arbitrary grouping, like people born on a Tuesday?	SKIP	
Do you think there really is some reason to worry about Gen Z's future prospects? Why/Why not?	Elise, Benjamin, Madison, Chris, Ryan, Lauren, Mateen	Worry about developing critical thinking (use of AI), relying on a computer to think for us Become reliant on things such as AI, the internet, or other people

		(parents, etc.) to do things, which is making our generation less competent AI or technology being able to take jobs that people would hold in the past, which would make it so our generation would have less opportunities than past generations Worry of developing the same Social skills as previous generations; definitely correlated to COVID -Increasingly difficult to land entry level jobs and increasingly growing competitiveness Cost of living – inflation; it is hard for people to gain basic things to live a stable life
What would you say *FOR* Bidadanure's claim that Gen Z should (in fairness) do approximately as well as previous generations? In other words, other generations should prevent problems for Gen z, remedy problems, etc.	Brianna,nisha, Simona, Riley	• Previous generations should prevent future generations from having problems they didn't have which would give every generation an equal opportunity
What would you say *AGAINST* Bidadanure's claim that Gen Z should do approximately as well as previous generations?	Lily, Kasen, Mark, Tyler	• Advances we make aren't done for the future, they are done for the NOW, just so happens another generation might benefit it • We should do things for human species as a whole • Do humans even think to the future when we advance or complete things •

Oct 22

What do you want to discuss? (plus JK's replies)

1. - Time preference -- *covered here*
2. - more midlife or old age? -- *both modules equally important*
3. - contrasting views for the midlife crisis -- *make sure you're talking about competing positions--people with incompatible views on the same topics -- Setiya vs. Slote is a good contrast -- Setiya vs. Slote is also good -- there are other options -- whatever you use, you must defend your view that they take competing positions on the same topic*
4. - different/contrasting views of old age -- many options -- we talked about Carstensen vs. Beauvoir -- we discussed optimists vs. pessimists -- *whatever you use, you must defend your view that they take competing positions on the same topic*
5. - Will you provide another Author word bank? -- *yes*
6. – The empirical study of happiness - do we need to know all three types -- *no, that was background*
7. - main points in Kieran's text (midlife) -- *covered here*
8. - the contrast for the articles and how strict the grading criteria is for that -- *see 3 and 4 above -- whatever you use, you must defend your view that they take competing positions on the same topic*
9. - for the explain task, how do i fully explain the passage given without going into the situate task -- *when you're explaining, zoom into the passage -- discuss specific terms, phrases, and the basic idea -- save discussion of "before and after" for the situate tasks*
10. - are you giving us both the author and the name of the article -- *you only need the author's name*
11. -which articles are the ones we are likely to see -- *background articles (such as Gawande) less like to be the source for passages -- an article might be useful for contrasts even though there isn't a passage from it*
12. -is it the same as the last exam with having to pick ¾ -- *yes*
13. -can you explain an example of what the comment portion should look like? *When we discussed Setiya we talked about the objection that some telic activities don't have atelic counterparts -- that's an*

objection to Setiya's view -- what doesn't work is just repeating the view or saying that you agree -- "comment" is just worth one extra credit point -- don't waste time on that unless you've answered the other questions thoroughly

14. Can we use the videos we watched -- *sure, if relevant*
15. What are the main contrasting point of views -- *see 3 and 4 -- this is an opportunity for independent thinking and creativity*
16. The last exam only had 4 articles: now there are 10, which ones should we focus on so we dont feel overwhelmed -- see 11

This is how I diagnose my own midlife crisis. It is partly about regret and missing out and fear of death, but mainly a response to the self-subversion of the project-driven life. My affliction is chronic, not acute, masked by the whirl of activity: more papers to grade, meetings to organize, books to read. It is not that I take no pleasure in going for a walk or spending time with friends, not getting much of anything done. But the roots of meaning in my life are principally telic: they aim at terminal states…. I am ruefully possessed by the telic mindset. This is what explains the sense of emptiness, of repetition and futility, in getting what I want.

STEP 1: READ THE PASSAGE! Underline phrases in need of explanation.			
EXPLAIN	SITUATE	CONTRAST	COMMENT

Identify the author, explain the main ideas or arguments in the passage. To fully explain you may need to define terms and/or give examples. ***(5 points)***	Discuss the role the passage plays in the author's article as a whole. This will involve discussing ideas that came before the passage, after the passage, or both. Make the sequence of ideas in the article clear. ***(10 points)***	Consider how the ideas in the passage relate to a competing position discussed by the author or another author. ***(10 points)***	If you have time, make an assessment of the argument in the passage. ***(1 extra credit point)***
• Zoom in to the passage itself. • Read the passage! Underline terms, phrases, sentences you need to explain. • Your interpretation may depend on your knowledge of the rest of the article, but should be focused on the passage.	• Zoom out to the article as a whole. • Make it clear what's before the passage. Make it clear what's after the passage.	• Zoom out even further, to this author plus a competing position. Most likely another author. • Choose the competing position wisely. The other author has to have an incompatible view on the same subject. • Defend your view that the author has a competing position.	• Assessment must be backed by reasoning. • Get ideas by looking at your own RRs or the discussion workbook or just by reflecting on our authors and topics.
What needs to be explained?	Some "before" ideas you could discuss: Some "after" ideas you could discuss:	Competing positions:	Assessment:

Oct 15

1. **Happiness is greater in old age. (psychology premise)**
2. **Happiness is the only contributor to wellbeing. (hedonism premise)**
3. Therefore wellbeing is greater in old age. (conclusion)
4. **If wellbeing is greater in old age, then old age is the best part of life. (definitional premise)**
5. Therefore old age is the best part of life. (conclusion)

	STEP 1 Write group name and spokesperson below. Someone new!	STEP 2 Discuss what Carstensen says about young people when time is running out. Do you have any doubts? Does your experience confirm this view?	STEP 3 Discuss premise 1 of the hedonistic argument (left). Do you think Carstensen's research is plausible enough to support it?	STEP 4 If time, also discuss other premises (2, 4) of the hedonistic argument (left). Do you reject any of them? Explain why.
	The gems- Jaden	Regardless of age, our perception of time influences our decisions, perspectives on wellbeing, and pursuit of goals. Graduating, other people getting sick and maybe passing away	No because perception of time doesn't necessarily dictate HAPPINESS as the sole objective or goal of wellbeing, it merely suggests that our internal clock or perception of ourr inevitable 'end' plays a significant role in our life's trajectory, circumstances, or spiritual outlooks	Happiness is surely not the only contributor, and likely moral duty, and external accomplishment/worldly contributions, regardless of our internal reaction, play an important factor in wellbeing We disagree that old age is the prime of life because IF perception of time is one of (or maybe the most) important influencers of wellbeing then that perception could vary at ANY age based on the many examples she provides
	Slytherin- Mateen	Young people have checkpoints & old age the pressure of those go away	*Yes, it provides good data. A good argument.* *It's hard to believe it is always true.*	No, happiness is not all. Accomplishment, relationships, etc. Even if wellbeing is

		Everyone has their own course of life (some people are married already at our age)	*If your spouse/kid dies before you that might not be the case.*	greater in old age, old age is still not the prime of life. You have experienced everything you really can already, not much more to accomplish or learn or figure out, etc.
	legal ladies + gent (chris)	younger people tend to be more emotional near graduation time, in that "time is running out" mindset which allows them to be selective with the friends they spend time with, and cherish the emotional experiences they have with familiar relationships. we don't necessarily have any doubts regarding this, but there could be a young person who could share that similar old age mindset despite their external circumstances.	a mix of both if the end goal is to engage in a greater amount of happiness and feel emotionally fulfilled, the research that shows people in older age tend to be present-oriented and focus on present moment satisfaction supports this theory the examples of younger people allows us to understand that our happiness is dictated by our perception of time, not necessarily the age period that we are in	her findings tend to imply that wellbeing stems from emotional connections and positive relationships, so happiness cannot be the only contributor happiness can be greater in old age, but that wouldn't make it the best part of life as a definitive term, it's more case to case
	Cheetah - Lauren Lee	SImilar preferences to older age people. So if you are young and have a terminal illness than you have the same goals as an old person. This is due to the fact that time is limited and is running out with both people. We do not have any	See the validity but also think her argument can be applied to people of other ages *Old people are more present oriented because they know they have little time compared to young people who are more more concerned about the future.* Throughout the article, several points are made such as old people being more	We do not fully agree with premise 2, because there are other factors to wellbeing other than happiness (a sense of purpose, meaningful relationships, a sense of accomplishment). While happiness is a very important factor, it can be argued that pleasure is

		doubts regarding this, because we ourselves have experienced this feeling with things like vacations or graduating high school.	present oriented that support the idea of happiness being the greatest in old age. But also several of the points brought up in the argument could be applied to people of other age groups, making it so people of old age aren't necessarily the happiest. It feels like your happiness is based on your mindset of realizing when your time is limited, no matter what age you are.	not the only important part of wellbeing because then people could not actually do anything real with their lives.
	Back Left Gents--Riley	When you feel like you're running out of time, you are more inclined to do what you want and selective as to how you spend your time. Younger people may prioritize going to social events and cherish relationships and experiences.	No, Carstensen's research isn't plausible enough to support that old age is when you're the happiest because old age is not a prerequisite of happiness. People of older age might be happier, but you cannot definitively say that old age and happiness are correlated. Age can't determine happiness or how much you appreciate it.	Wellbeing is a multifaceted idea, it is something that involves several aspects of life. Happiness is an aspect of wellbeing, but to say it is the only factor of wellbeing is incorrect. True wellbeing encompasses a broader range of experiences such as relationships, purpose, and morals integrity.

Oct 6

You will have 10 minutes to discuss and then spokesperson will explain your ideas.			
STEP 1 Add spokesperson	STEP 2 List some atelic activities and their telic counterparts. Example: walking home…going for a walk.	STEP 3 Are there any telic activities that have no atelic counterpart? Try to think of example.	STEP 4 To avoid a midlife crisis in 20-30 years, should you start working on being more atelic now?
Slytherin	Telic: Taking an exam,	Cutting weight for	Yea it's just good to

Eden	Working out to build muscle, Atelic: Learning philosophy, working out to feel good,	wrestling Hurting someone else for the sake of monetary gain or personal benefit Getting nails done	practice mindfulness in general. Living in the present isn't bad advice for any stage of life.
The gems Mia	Telic: - Running a marathon - Studying for an exam - Playing a game to win Atelic: - Going for a run to clear your mind - Learning something new - Playing a game for enjoyment	Cheating on an exam, you may receive a good grade, but there is no value in cheating, and you don't benefit from the course.	Yes, you should look for the value in the things that you do and keep it in mind throughout your life.
Back left gents Chris	Telic: - Walking for the sake of getting somewhere - Taking classes in order to get good grades - Eating in order to be full - Working hard in order to be paid a lot Atelic: - Walking for the sake of walking - Taking classes in order to learn - Eating in order to	It all depends on one's perspective. If someone genuinely enjoys doing an activity just for the sake of doing it, you could make the argument that there's always an atelic counterpart.	Yes Process > destination

	enjoy the taste of food - Working hard in order to push oneself		
Legal ladies simona	telic: learning a new language for the sake of a college credit, volunteering to build your resume atelic: learning a new language as a personal hobby, volunteering for the sake of helping out	counterpart: going to a 9-5 job, most people are actively working in order to get to that retirement stage or the commute to work/school majority of activities do tend to have an atelic counterpart	Working on the atelic now can help ground someone instead of engaging in a cycle that will get worse with age when you realize all that has passed. It can help in many aspects for people of all ages.
Cheetah- Thu	Telic activity: Writing a report, making dinner, getting married, buying a house Atelic activity: Reading for pleasure, listening to music, watching sunset sunrise	Going to the doctors, watching your beloved childhood pet being put down,	Start working on atelic because midlife crises often arise from an excessive focus on telic activities, goal driven projects, that leave people perpetually aiming for future achievements. Regularly engaging in atelic activities can provide enduring satisfaction that telic activities alone doesn't offer. Starting early can help a person shift their mindset, eventually helping them in the long run.

Oct 1

Michael Slote Arguments for Time Preference -- some time periods matter more -- adulthood matters more Annotated article	STEP 1 -- Add group name and spokesperson next to argument you want to discuss	STEP 2 -- State your main point about the argument
1. **Schoolboy/girl glories** don't count much (p. 14)	legal ladies niki	we disagree with slote's argument to an extent, because we consider that the childhood achievements do matter and hold value in more than a period relative way, so they should not be discounted. however, the weight of your goals in your childhood period can differ from the prime of life. even the minor setbacks and minor goals achieved affect your development in the long-term. - often for these arguments there is more of an emphasis on the positive effects of the time period, which can influence our understanding of if it matters in the long term, but more of a focus in the reading on the negative details in childhood would shift the outcome. - we should take them into account equally because that period of life is still relevant.
2. **Dreams**. A period of time *can* matter less, like the time when we are dreaming (p. 14-15)	Cheetah-Thu	Some moments in childhood are as fleeting as dreams.
3. **Irrationality?** Do we discount child-time because children are irrational? no, it's	SKIP THIS ONE	

because of time of life (p. 16)		
4. **Period relative vs. overall goods** Childhood things are often important in a "period relative" way but not in an overall way (p. 18-19)	Slytherin-Mark	We agree that there are just fortunes in childhood that are simply important in a period relative way and not in an overall way. Getting straight A's in middle school vs. getting promoted to Senior Partner. Getting promoted to senior partner has more weight in an overall way
5. **Old age**. Fortunes and misfortunes in old age are often "period relative" - winning at shuffleboard (or bingo) (p. 19)	Back left gents WHO?	We agree with the notion that fortunes/misfortunes in old age carry less weight than in midlife. Becoming a shuffleboard champion matters in a nursing home, but not while you're 30. When observing the events of someone's life, what happens in midlife is more significant and holds more value than someone who's 80.
6. **Period relative goods, continued.** Some but not all goods of childhood/old age are period relative (p. 20)	The Gems WHO?	We agree because there are certain aspects of our younger lives that carry over into our identity as adults. There are parts of our younger selves that are ultimately insignificant as well. They both relate to our identity.
7. I**n adulthood (the prime of life)** what happens is not just period-relative, but important "in a total human life" (p. 21)		

8. **People are like trees** -- development, maturity, decay -- the mature stage is most important (p. 36)	SKIP THIS ONE	

Sept 19 What questions do you have about the exam? What topics would you like to discuss?

1. - stage-neutral & stage-relative theories, indigenous life stage concepts
2. - Are we required to memorize all the different perspectives? For example, in the CONTRAST section of the test
3. -do we need to know the specific greek stages
4. -Are the passages going to be difficult to recognize the author by because multiple authors have the same opinion
5. - how should we approach studying
6. - Is the exam just essays
7. - Do just see a passage and need to memorize the title and author or will that be given
8.
9. -What's the best tip to study? Do you suggest we re-read all the readings and try to memorize passages?
10. - Can you give us a study guide? What stories do we need to study etc. I feel a little lost reviewing all the material and a guide with exactly what to study would be great.
11. -

12. -
13. -
14. -
15.

Sept 17 Assessing Tomlin

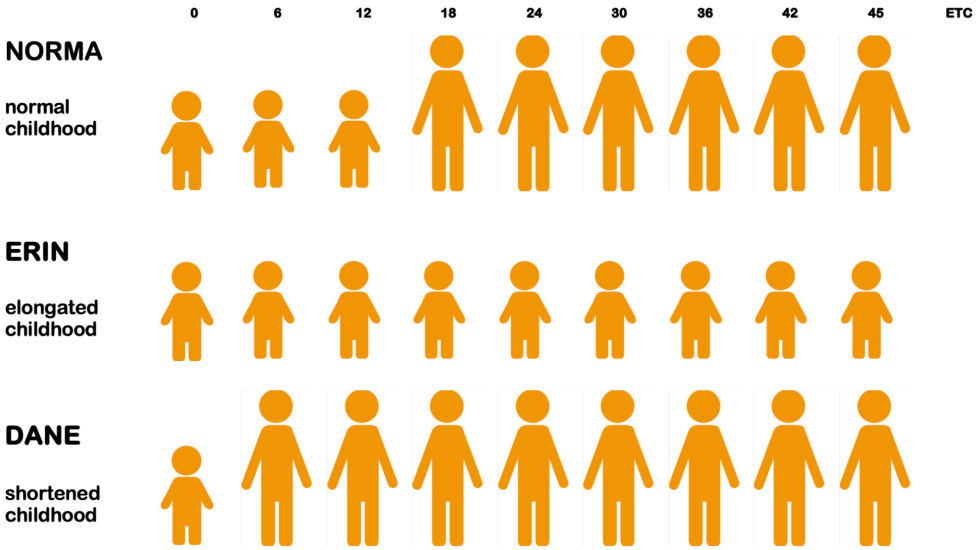
STEP 1 -- Put your group/spokesperson below	STEP 2 -- what do you think of Tomlin's solution to the problems of Erin and Dane, in one word? MAKE A JUDGMENT OF TOMIN!	STEP 3 -- explain your reaction by making a point that's either critical or supportive Make sure you mention Dan!
Cheetah Tyler	Bad	You don't go through the developmental stages. Dane doesn't get to experience childhood, and childhood is meant for ignorance and learning from mistakes. He can be left out on nostalgia.
The Gems Elise	Wrong	Tomlin argues that "childhood naturally leads to adulthood" thus giving pills to both Dane and Erin is wrong - Erin's growth is stunted, preventing her from experiencing learning and development - Dane's growth is rapid and doesn't give him time to "naturally" develop into adulthood
legal ladies - brianna	manipulative	- his argument is flawed applying to both situations, because both erin and dane aren't able to go through their respective developmental stages naturally - erin's growth is negatively affected, and he does claim that she shouldn't be given the pill but the solution

		isn't applicable to both - dane's situation isn't even discussed, and the pill isn't necessarily seen as harmful for him in tomlin's view (a bit concerning)
Back Left Gents Chris	Unsatisfying	- We think it is workable because it supports natural development, and Erin obviously should not take that pill. - A bit odd he does not mention Dane but decides to mention Erin which leaves us guessing and unsatisfied. - Being thrusted into adulthood forever is just as wrong as being kept a child forever
Slytherin Eden	holistic	Tomlin states, "My claim is that even if adulthood isn't better than childhood, this is a bad childhood. Either Erin doesn't learn and develop or she learns and develops but is forced backward each time she takes a pill" (Tomlin, pg. 44). Dane isn't mentioned much in this section but Danes position would not be a positive either because he wouldn't be able to naturally develop into an adult or connect with others naturally because he missed out on learning and growing as a child he just accelerated through a stage which isn't meant to be rushed.

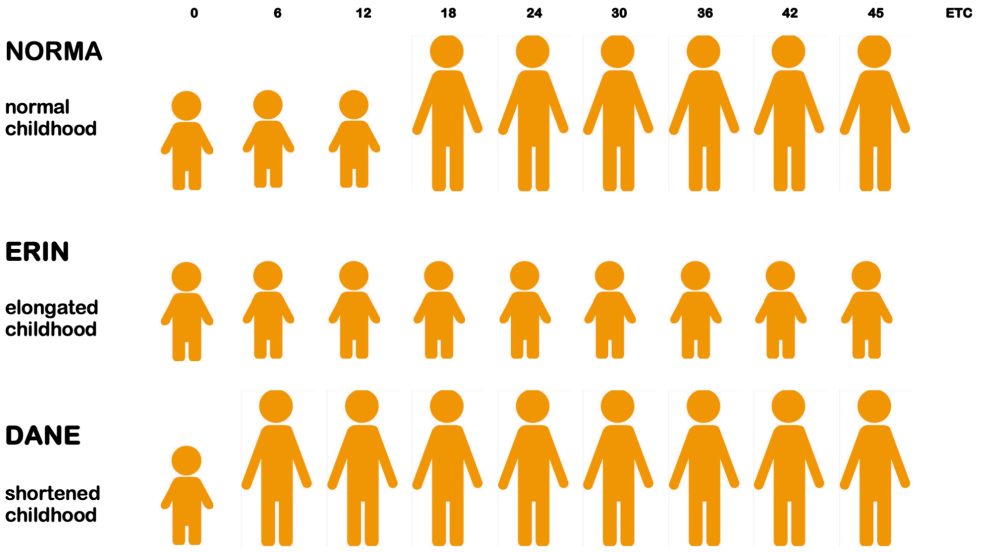
Sept 15 Erin and Dane
Use Tomlin, section 4, to help you answer the questions--article here

GROUPS
Slytherin- Lily, Mateen ,Eden, Mark, (Alondra) -- front center
The gems: Jaden Simkins, Emma Jacobi, Mia Baronowski, Morgan Volpa, Elise Teofan -- front near door
Back Left Gents: Ben, Ryan, Ryan, Chris, Riley -- back window side
legal ladies: nisha, simona, niki, kamila, (Brianna) -- front window side

Cheetah: Thu Truong, Lauren Lee, Kasen Wicks, Madison McCray, Tyler Anton -- back center



STEP 1 Claim one of the 5 views by putting your group name below. Add the name of today's spokesperson.	STEP 2 Discuss the view. Use Tomlin (sec 4) to understand it better.	STEP 3 Answer the questions below.
Slytherin Lily	(1) **The Sapling View of children**-- children are deficient versions of the adults they will become	A. Who that we've read accepts the Sapling View? Sarah Hannan- views childhood as bad (intrinsic goods of childhood are problematic)





B. If you have the Sapling View is Erin harmed?

Yes, she stays a sapling (smaller, weedier versions of trees). Inferior to adults, a tragedy if she doesn't become an adult.

C. If you have the Sapling View, is Dane harmed?

No, Dane is not harmed because he is at his most developed version of himself.

Doesn't have to go through the "regrettable but ordinarily necessary stage on the way to personhood".



legal ladies kamila	(2) **The Fruit View of children** -- people are at their best when they are children, and then they "rot" 	**A. Who that we've read accepts the Fruit View?** - alison gopnik - argued for a positive view of childhood, claiming that children are butterflies that grow into boring caterpillars (adults) - younger children are more imaginative and more conscious than adults **B. If you have the Fruit View is Erin harmed?** - no, erin is positively affected by the fruit view, because of the experience of having an elongated childhood, in which letting children be children is preferable to developing into adulthood. the view would keep it to where childhood is ideal, the fruit won't rot with age. **C. If you have the Fruit View, is Dane harmed?**



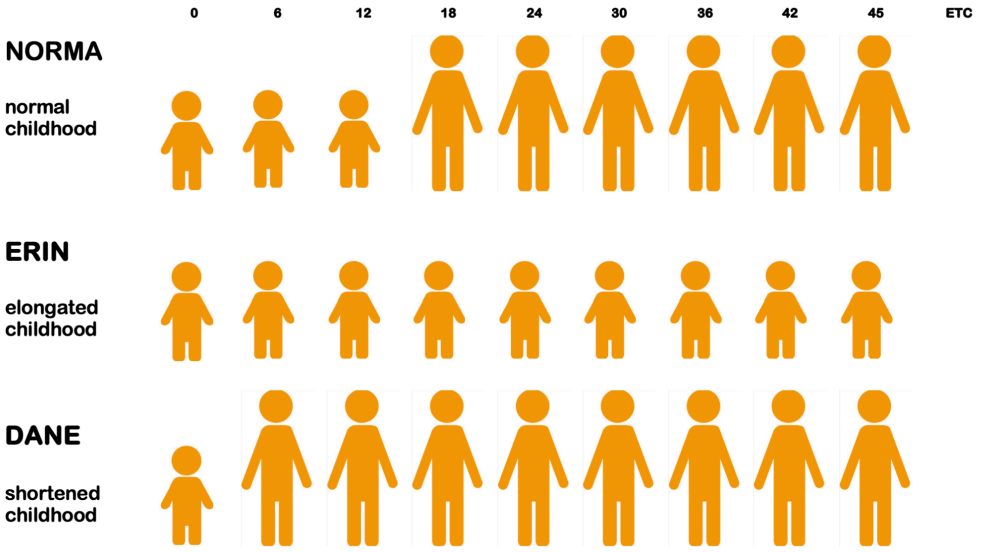
		- yes, dane is harmed by this view, since it would indicate that adulthood is inferior to childhood, similarly to how fruit worsens or rots with age. if dane is harmed by being an adult then he is better off being a child, and in this case, he's done wrong because he's already developed into adulthood.
Cheetah Madison	(3) **The Diversity (or Variety) View** -- it's better to have multiple stages of life Note: merged with the normality view in Tomlin	A. If you have the Diversity view, is Erin harmed? Erin is harmed because the diversity view says that you should live as a child and an adult. However if Erin stays as a child, she won't live out a period as an adult. Her being a child questions the internal



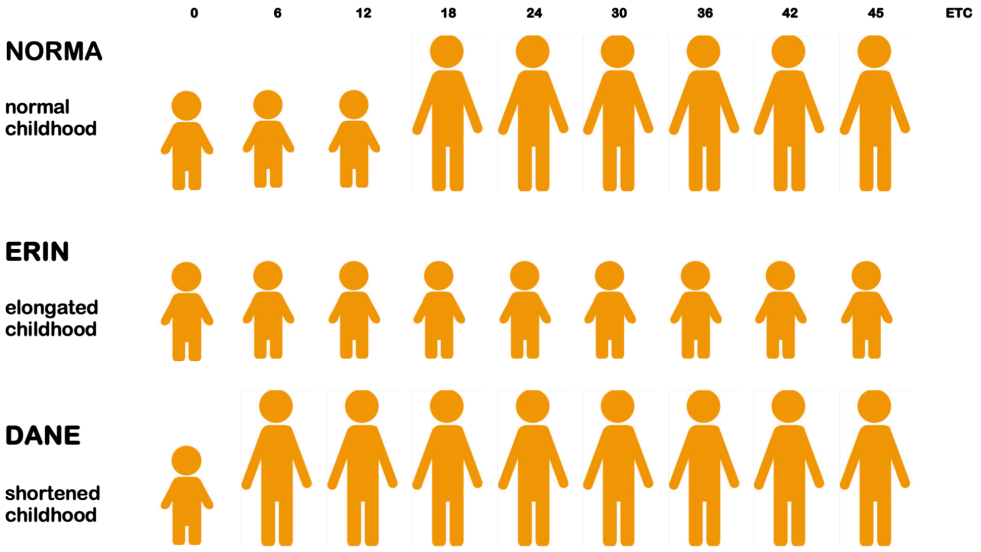
		value. Erin's friends would forever be leaving her behind, as they grew up and moved on. B. If you have the Diversity view, is Dane harmed? Dane is harmed because the diversity view claims that you should live as both a child and as an adult. However, Dane is stuck as an adult, so he's harmed due to his childhood getting cut short. Dane would have a hard time associating with and connecting with people who had had full childhoods C. Tomlin dismisses quickly. Why? Tomlin blurs the diversity and normality view as having both a childhood and adulthood is the norm. He seemingly suggests that just because something is considered normal or natural doesn't mean that it



		is the best for us. (i.e., disease and pain are normal experiences, but that doesn't mean they're good to feel.)
Back Left Gents Ben	(4) **The Normality View -- deviation from the normal is bad** Note: merged with the diversity view in Tomlin	A. If you have this view, is Erin harmed? Erin is harmed. Staying a child forever is abnormal, and using that logic, she is worse off. B. If you have this view, is Dane harmed? Yes, becoming an adult immediately is against the norm. According to the normality view, this deviation is harmful. C. Why does Tomlin dismiss this view?



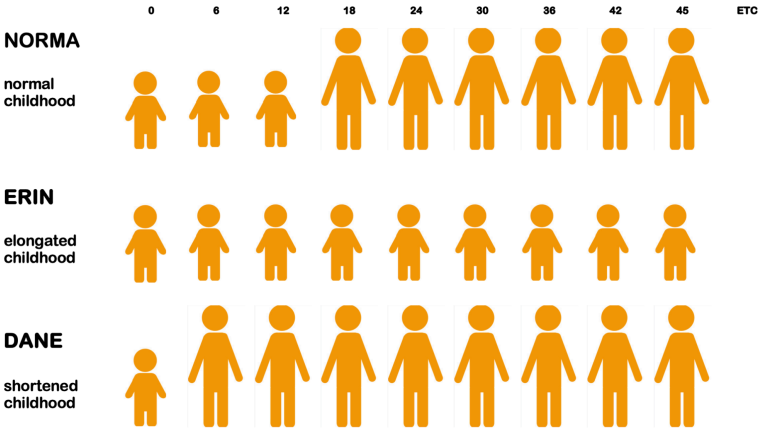
		It reflects humans desire to follow what is familiar rather than what's real. If humans normally live as adults, we certainly would not choose to add a childhood-like stage to our lives. Our belief in the value of childhood might come from our comfort with the usual life cycle rather than from genuine reasons why childhood is good.
The gems Morgan	(5) **The Caterpillar View of children** -- children are a different kind of being than adults, like caterpillars are different from butterflies.	He discusses this view more in section 7 A. Make a prediction--what would this view say about Erin?





a. Under the caterpillar view, Erin is not necessarily harmed.
b. That is because under this view, children and adults are seen as different kinds of beings, as each has their own form of well-being.
c. Her well-being would just be defined as a child-specific amount, so keeping her an adult is not it just means she continues to exist as a different being.

B. What would it say about Dane?
a. Dane isn't technically harmed, since children and adults have different *wellbeings.*
b. Dane becoming an adult at 6 years old isn't a bad thing since he is simply



		becoming a different being with a different idea of wellbeing.

Sept 5, Master Narratives Discussion

On the whole, are master narratives HELPFUL or HARMFUL?			
STEP 1. Create groups of 5. Give your	STEP 2. The group should discuss the	STEP 3. What were the best arguments for that position? Explain in outline in your row below.	STEP 4. Pick someone to explain the group's

group a name. Put the group name below and list the members.	question. After discussion and debate, write the group's answer below.		arguments. Put the person's name below.
Slytherin- Lily, Mateen ,Eden, Mark	Harmful	- Master narratives takes away individual agency over basic life decisions (can potentially force certain moral principles) - Marginalizing - Master narratives don't take into account historical context (whats accepted at one point in time shouldn't necessarily be accepted in another) - Freedom from master narratives DOESN'T mean freedom from morality or a structured life - Our society seems to have progressed the more that Master narratives have been abandoned and counter narratives have been accepted whereas cultures that have very strict guidelines (hardset master narratives) don't seem to elicit a similar well-being	Mateen
The gems: Jaden Simkins, Emma Jacobi, Mia Baronowski, Morgan Volpa, Elise Teofan	Master narratives are helpful to an extent. They can be harmful if too extreme.	- Helpful because they provide structure and give an outline of the general steps in life. However, they are harmful because not everyone should be expected to follow the same path to find success. - Sometimes they can pressure people. Shared narrative rather than personal ones because people conform to societal norms. - Help build communities because of commonalities. - In order to go against the narrative, the person really has to care about what they are rebelling against, creates passion	Emma
Back Left Gents: Ben, Ryan, Ryan, Chris, Riley	Master narratives are helpful	- Offers structure, stability, and foundation - Serves as helpful reference point - But can also be confining and constraining - Is the structure built to foster success or foster mediocrity? - What does a society consisting of people who only follow the master narrative look like? Is this desirable?	Chris
legal ladies: nisha, simona, niki, kamila	master narratives are helpful to an extent	- the concept of master narratives offers a blueprint structure, but if it surpasses an unfair advantage, then it should be restricted from becoming the guideline to follow - it tends to provide people with stability in their routine and offers them a guideline to follow - counternarratives may come across as a bit more helpful in terms of providing structure with the freedom that it provides to the individual, no longer forced to conform to a certain societal expectation	niki
Cheetah: Thu Truong, Lauren Lee, Kasen Wicks, Madison McCray, Tyler Anton	Master narratives are helpful in most ways but not all	It offers a guideline and gives you something to work up to, helps people create a plan in life, helps create good habits onto other people and generations, BUT some parts of master narratives are not helpful because they create pressure and feel obligated on doing the same thing that is normal, if you don't follow the narrative you get excluded,	Tyler