Historical Milestones in Ethics

Ethics · Practice Test · 8 Questions

1. Which 1947 document, established following the Nuremberg Doctors' Trial, is widely regarded as the first international code of research ethics?

A) The Helsinki Declaration
B) The Nuremberg Code
C) The Belmont Report
D) The Geneva Convention

2. In 399 BCE, which philosopher was executed by the Athenian state for alleged impiety and corrupting the youth, marking a foundational moment in Western ethical martyrdom?

A) Aristotle
B) Plato
C) Socrates
D) Diogenes

3. The 1979 Belmont Report was commissioned by the United States government primarily in response to which historically unethical study?

A) The Tuskegee Syphilis Study
B) The Stanford Prison Experiment
C) The Milgram Experiment
D) The Little Albert Experiment

4. Which historical document, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948, serves as the global benchmark for modern human rights ethics?

A) The Magna Carta
B) The Atlantic Charter
C) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
D) The Treaty of Westphalia

5. The 'Great Debate' of 1947 regarding the ethical implications of atomic energy occurred within the context of which organization's Scientific and Social Committee?

A) CERN
B) UNESCO
C) IAEA
D) WHO

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6. Which 18th-century philosopher was the primary author of the 'Groundwork of the Metaphysic of Morals,' which introduced the 'categorical imperative'?

A) David Hume
B) Jeremy Bentham
C) Immanuel Kant
D) John Locke

7. What was the core ethical finding of the 1974 'Report on the Tuskegee Syphilis Study' conducted by the Ad Hoc Advisory Panel?

A) Informed consent was never obtained
B) The study was medically beneficial
C) The subjects were paid fairly
D) The treatment was fully disclosed

8. The 1964 Declaration of Helsinki, which provides ethical principles for medical research involving human subjects, was developed by which organization?

A) The World Health Organization (WHO)
B) The World Medical Association (WMA)
C) The International Red Cross
D) The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

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