General Outline Form

I. Introduction
   a. Thesis: In this paper, I will argue that there is no legal obligation to be open to persuasion regarding abortion, but moral persuasion should be considered in certain cases.
   b. Roadmap:
      i. First, I will be illustrating Thomson’s distinction between morality and justice.
      ii. Second, I will use Rini’s essay to argue that some women should be open to moral persuasion, but no legal obligations should be involved.
      iii. Lastly, I will use Aristotle’s virtue ethics to support women considering abortions moral obligation to look at ultrasounds in certain cases.

II. Bullet Point that Requires Defining Technical Terms
   a. First sentence of the paragraph that indicates what you are doing in that paragraph: In A Defense of Abortion, Judith Jarvis Thomson distinguishes between morality and justice.
   b. Technical Term 1: Morality is defined by Thomson as something you ought to do.
   c. Technical Term 2: Justice is defined by Thomson as a legal obligation or a personal right.
   d. Any remarks that help to understand the relation between technical terms: Thomson is trying to distinguish the difference between what you ought to do, and what is required of you to do. In her reading, there is no legal obligation and she is displaying an example of morality.

III. Bullet Point that Requires Examples
   a. First sentence of the paragraph that indicates what you are doing in that paragraph: Regina Rini’s “Abortion, Ultrasound, and Moral Persuasion” discusses how women should be open to moral persuasion regarding abortion.
   b. Give the details of the example: “It is to refuse to accord to our opponents recognition as users of moral reasons, or members of the moral community. If they sincerely aim to provide us with reasons, then our refusal to engage would be a refusal to reciprocate participation in the valuable enterprise of sharing reasons” (Rini, 12).
   c. Draw conclusions from that example and explain why those conclusions were drawn: Rini draws this conclusion because society has a moral obligation to be open to moral persuasion. If we as humans are all not open to considering the moral persuasion of others, then moral persuasion will not exist.
   d. Define any technical terms that are used in the conclusion that haven’t been defined earlier in the paper: Rini defines moral persuasion as giving reasons and wanting to change the views of others. “Being open to moral persuasion is a matter of engaging with the persuasive reasons, not necessarily accepting them” (Rini, 3).

IV. Bullet Point that Requires an Argument
   a. First sentence of the paragraph that indicates what you are doing in that paragraph: Rini’s concluding paragraph says “I have argued that there is a general obligation to be open to moral persuasion, that abortion does not present an exception to this obligation, and that fetal ultrasound imaging can indeed be a form
of persuasion. I have now further claimed that, despite the foregoing arguments, laws that seemingly enforce this obligation are in fact unacceptable” (Rini, 20). She concludes on this not because like Thomson’s distinction between morality and justice, looking at the fetal images is something you ought to do, not something you’re legally required to do. Like Rini says, “No one is ever obligated to be open to harassment, condescension, intimidation, or compulsion” (Rini, 20).

b. Give a general sketch of the argument (note: the arguments will not always fall into neat logical forms or two premises and a conclusion, but outlining the argument still helps to see the relation between the reasons given and the conclusion):

i. **Premise:** In certain cases, fetal ultrasound images should be considered a moral obligation to individuals seeking abortion because that is the virtue of understanding and being able to understand what you are doing.

ii. **Premise:** Emotional vulnerability regarding abortion can be hurtful, and emotions interfere with decision making.

iii. **Conclusion:** Rini’s moral obligation gives room for personal choice regarding emotional vulnerability and understanding your choices.

c. Define any technical terms in the argument that haven’t been defined earlier in the paper: Aristotle defines virtue as “(a) a state that decides, (b) [consisting] in a mean, (c) the mean relative to us, (d) which is defined by reference to reason, (e) i.e., to the reason by reference to which the intelligent person would define it” (Aristotle, 64).

d. Provide an example or an analogy if that helps to illuminate the argument and if you have the space for it: Similar to Aristotle, Regina Rini’s goal is to make the individual seeking abortion understand the fetus’s existence because it is hard to image it early on. Rini says it “Is understandable just because it is very hard to be fully conscious of the fetus’s existence in the early stages and hard to appreciate that an early abortion is the destruction of life” (Rini, 18).

V. Last Bullet Point for the Prompts for Paper 1

a. State clearly what you are arguing for or against – this should also inform your overall thesis for the paper: I argue that there is no legal obligation in regards to the viewing of fetal ultrasound images, but as individuals we should be open to moral persuasion in certain cases.

b. Introduce some element of Aristotle’s theory, defining relevant terms and including enough explanation of that element: Aristotle defines virtue as “the virtues are decisions of some kind, or [rather] require decisions. Besides, in so far as we have feelings, we are said to be moved” (Aristotle, 63).

c. Using that element, give reasons for your conclusion: In conclusion, I believe the distinguished difference between morality and justice help us define the premise in which we should be open to moral obligation, but not necessarily legal obligation in regards to abortion.