

Learning Objectives

Define the words Ethics and morality.
Differentiate the **types of normative ethics** including the "isms".
Identify the **different key concepts related to ethics**.
Relate the concepts of ethics with other teaching about human actions.

Concept: Ethics and Morality

Ethics	Morality
Broader and Objective.	More personal and gut feeling-based .
Broader and systematic based on agreed rules of society, profession, and groups	Developed from one's values, beliefs, and culture
Ex: code of conduct in medical field and corporate world	Ex of Morality: Inner judgement of right or wrong.

Concept: Morality

Ethiology	Gree: <i>Mos</i> or Latin (Lt) means manner, character, and behavior
Meaning/Definition?	refers to rightness or wrongness.
How does it relate to ethics? --> Morality is more personal, shaped by beliefs, values, culture, and upbringing,	

Concept: Ethics

Greek word etymology	ethos which means, custom, habit, behaviors and character.
Definition	A system of moral philosophy/principles—a set of values and rules of human conduct (human actions).

What's the nature of ethics?

--> a science that involves a **systematic investigation** before a judgment is made, classifying human actions as good or bad, right or wrong. It includes systematizing, defending, and recommending concepts of right and wrong behaviors.

Division of Ethics

- A. Meta-ethics
- B. Applied Ethics
- C. Normative ethics

A. Meta- study of the nature, scope, and meaning of moral judgment.

ask: "What do ethical statements mean?" and "Do ethical statements have objective truth or are they a mere subjective expression of opinion?"
Debating if morality is a universal truth or a personal perspective

B. Applied Ethics Seeks to apply ethical principles to concrete social issues.

ex: topics such as abortion, euthanasia, human sexuality, animal welfare, environment, and poverty.

Normative ethics Concerned with the basic principles of right or wrong.

Division of Ethics (cont)

It asks if morality is fundamentally about the consequences of our actions, the inherent nature of the acts performed, or our character as actors

Summary

A. Meta-ethics - Nature. going back to ask Morality (how we understand moral language, the concept statement, what it means to be right or wrong)

B. Applied Ethics - taking and applying principles in real life (*society issues, real life*)

C. Normative ethics - figuring out if you should always tell the truth (provide frameworks/how to act/)

Normative Ethics: 4 Theories

A. Aristotle's Nicomachean (Aristotelean Teleology)

B. Hume's non-cognitive

C. Kant's deontology:

D. Bentham's utilitarianism:

1. Aristotle's Nicomachean Constant practice of virtues that will lead to a purpose or end. (Aristotelean Teleology)

Moral virtues include prudence, justice, fortitude, temperance, goodness, and generosity.

2. Hume's Non-Cognitive Moral judgment is based on passion and interest, such as happiness

3. Kant's Deontology Focuses on following universal rules, norms, and duties (Categorical Imperatives).

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Normative Ethics: 4 Theories (cont)

4. **Bentham's Utilitarianism** One ought to do whatever will promote the greatest good and happiness for the greatest number, focusing on *consequences and results*.

provide different answers to a fundamental question: What makes an action right or wrong, and what should be the basis for our moral decisions?

Aristotle - Virtue Ethics
Hume's Noncognitive - Emotivism
Kants - Deontological Ethics
Benthams Ullitarianism : Consequentialism

Significance of the Study of Ethics

Social moral problems: Experts rebuild necessary measures to address the present characteristics of moral issues today.

To enlighten people: Especially the young, to behave in a good and right manner. Teens may be confused due to different influences and are unwilling or unable to act in a moral way.

To establish solid foundation of values In school, particularly in the interaction between teachers and students.

Ethics in Moral life

indicates a focus on how ethics influences moral decision-making in everyday life.

Provides advantage and answers: Ethical theories are useful when they affect how human beings behave.

keywords: provides answers thru affecting how we behave (e.g. moral judgements and decisions)

Provides a moral plan: Ethics sets ethical rules and principles that provide a framework to find a way through difficult moral issues, offering a "cooler view" of problems

keywords: framework, blueprint for complex issues

Ethics and People

☐shows concern for other people's well-being and God, rather than one's own desires and self-interest

Ethics is about the "Other" shows concern for other people's well-being and God, rather than one's own desires and self-interest.

Source for group strength: If a group has a strong moral foundation, they have the courage to correct wrongdoings without hesitation.

Ethics and People (cont)

Good people as well as good actions: Ethics is also about the goodness of individuals and what it means to live a good life. Virtue ethics is concerned with the moral character of human beings.

(4) Four Ethical -isms

These are various ways of making a moral judgment.

Subjectivism Moral judgment is based on feelings, emotions, or attitudes.
> For example, whether a lie is bad or good depends on a person's feelings. Moral judgments do not contain factual truths.

Moral Realism There are real, objective moral facts or truths in the universe. Moral statements provide factual information about these truths. For example, "Respect the rights" is a universal moral truth.

Emotivism Moral statements are shown through gestures or signs that express feelings. For example, a thumbs-up gesture can show approval of a good act.

(4) Four Ethical -Isms (cont)

Prescriptivism Moral statements are just instructions and recommendations, showing how people "ought to do".
>For example, "Students must have a complete uniform inside the school"

This are Meta-ethical theories.
- How we judge moral statements and decisions are judged (ex: abortion)

Some Useful Rules in Our Lives

Etiquette A standard of moral judgment dictated by *a socio-economic elite*

Legal standard of moral statement to judge legal right or wrong in a democracy, through representatives

Language A standard to judge what is grammatically right or wrong, which has evolved through use.

Aesthetic A standard to judge good or bad art, usually dictated by a small group of art specialists.



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