

Final Partial Review

Lic. Ana Lilia Acosta Patoni ©

Ethics

- What is **ETHICS**?:
 - Ethics is the *study of values, of how we ought to live.*
 - Ethics is the philosophical attempt to answer Socrates' question of how one should live.
 - **Values:** Are defined as standards or ideals which serve as guides or standards by which we live and make decisions . Value specifies a relationship between a person and a goal.
 - **Morals:** Practical applications of ethical principles
 - **Conscience:** *is the notion we have of sensations, thoughts and feelings that are experienced at a particular time. It is the understanding of our environment and the inner world to the other.*
 - **Virtues** are principles of action. A virtue is a moral habit which generally results in the gaining or maintaining of your values

What is Ethics?

- **At its simplest, ethics is a system of moral principles. They affect how people make decisions and lead their lives.**
- Ethics is concerned with what is good for individuals and society and is also described as moral philosophy.
- The term is derived from the Greek word ethos which can mean custom, habit, character or disposition.
- **Ethics covers the following dilemmas:**
 - How to live a good life
 - Our rights and responsibilities
 - The language of right and wrong
 - Moral decisions - what is good and bad?
- Our concepts of ethics have been derived from religions, philosophies and cultures. They infuse debates on topics like abortion, human rights and professional conduct.

Example of Moral and Non-Moral

- **MORAL.- as a policy.-**

We call the set of moral rules to *regulate human behavior in terms of the general good*

Examples: Rules laws

- **MORAL .- as description.-**

It functions as an adjective is attributed to a subject property to reattach rules conducive to the general good

Examples: Give Respect, show solidarity.

Example of Moral and Non-Moral

- **IMMORAL.-**

It is attributed to a subject property to violate moral norms

Examples: steal, kill.

- **AMORAL:**

Applies who lacks discretion to distinguish what is right from what is wrong,

Examples: children, mentally ill.

Philosophy

- *Philosophy comes from the Greek "love of wisdom" .
It is concerned with questions of ultimate value.*
- Among the fields that Philosophy studies, we
find: Epistemology, Logic, Ethics, Philosophy, Metaphysics, Ontology, Materialism, Idealism, Cosmology, Aesthetics, Deductive reasoning, Inductive reasoning,

Fields of Philosophy

- **Metaphysics** *Study of Existence What's out there? Metaphysics refers to the studies of what cannot be reached through objective studies of material reality. Areas of metaphysical studies include ontology, cosmology, and often, epistemology.*
- **Epistemology** *Study of Knowledge How do I know about it?*
- **Ethics** *Study of Action What should I do?*
- **Politics** *Study of Force What actions are permissible?*
- **Esthetics** *Study of Art What can life be like? ... is a branch of philosophy dealing with the nature of art, beauty, and taste, with the creation and appreciation of beauty.*

Fields of Philosophy

- **Ontology** is the study of the categories of things that exist or may exist in some domain.
- **Idealism** is the philosophical theory that thinks that the world takes place entirely within our mind. Outside of that, nothing exists.
- **Cosmology** is the academic discipline that seeks to understand the origin, evolution, structure, and ultimate fate of the Universe at large, as well as the natural laws that keep it in order.
- **Logic** is the study of the principle of correct reasoning. The reasoning is usually classified as "Deductive" or "Inductive"

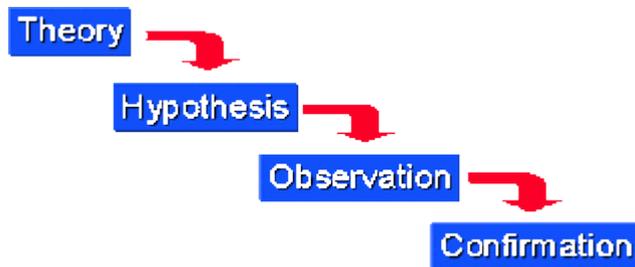
Virtues-Integrity

- **Integrity** is the virtue of practicing what one preaches. Is practicing what one believes is right.
- **Honesty** is the recognition of the fact that the unreal is unreal and can have no value, that neither love nor fame nor cash is a value if obtained by fraud. (It is when a man lies as part of an exchange)
- ***Virtues are principles of action.***
- *A virtue is a moral habit which generally results in the gaining or maintaining of your values*

Inductive and Deductive Methods of Reasoning.

Deductive

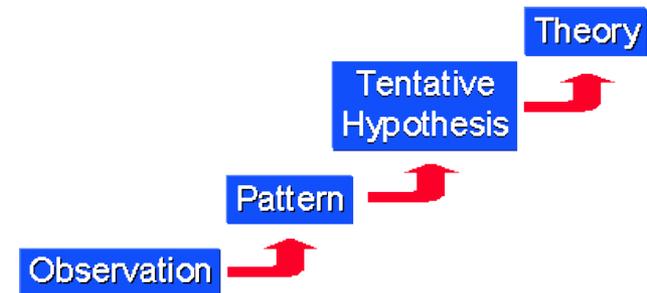
- “General to Specific”



Deductive reasoning is the process of applying a general rule or idea to a specific case. *Deductive reasoning is the process by which a person makes conclusions based on previously known facts*

Inductive

“Specific to General”



Inductive reasoning is the process of arriving at a conclusion based on a set of observations. In itself, it is not a valid method of proof.

TEN QUESTIONS YOU SHOULD ASK YOURSELF WHEN MAKING AN ETHICAL DECISION

- 1. Would I do this in front of my mother?**
 - If you wouldn't, don't do it.

- 2. Does this choice lead to the greatest good for the greatest number?**
 - If it doesn't, don't do it.

- 3. How will it make me feel about myself?**
 - If it's lousy, don't do it.

- 4. Is it just, balanced, and fair?**
 - If it isn't, don't do it.

TEN QUESTIONS YOU SHOULD ASK YOURSELF WHEN MAKING AN ETHICAL DECISION

- **5. If something terrible were to happen, could I defend my actions?**
 - If you can't, don't do it.

- **6. Will this stand the test of public scrutiny?**
 - If it won't, don't do it.

- **7. Is it the right thing to do?**
 - If it isn't, don't do it.

- **8. Is it safe?**
 - If it isn't, don't do it.

- **9. Is it legal?**
 - If it isn't, don't do it.

- **10. Could the decision become habit forming?**
 - If so, don't do it.

Philosophers (Socrates)

SOCRATES “The Examiner”

470-399

- He said that he did not teach, but rather served, like his mother, as a midwife to truth that is already in us!
- Making use of questions and answers to remind his students of knowledge is called maieutic (midwifery), dialectics.
- *He said: “Virtue is knowledge”*

Philosophers (Plato)

like Pythagoras but much less mystical.

- His presentation of philosophical works in the form of "Dialogues" gave the world of philosophy the dialectic, a method of exploring issues from different sides by considering contradictory propositions
- He divides reality into two: On the one hand we have **onto, idea or ideal**. This is ultimate reality, permanent, eternal, spiritual. On the other hand, **there's "phenomena", which is a manifestation of the ideal**. Phenomena are appearances -- things as they seem to us -- and are associated with matter, time, and space
He said. "*Necessity is the mother of invention.*"

Philosophers (Aristotle)

taught him to take an interest in the details of natural life.

He suggests that the ideal is found "inside" the phenomena, the universals "inside" the particulars. He invented modern logic.

- For Aristotle, ***the essence of being was not perfection but change***. Everything has a potential and a goal or end towards which it progresses. Man is a "political animal" who best fulfills his potential and natural end within a society with laws and customs. His highest goal is the "good life", not a life of ease, but a life of virtue which results in "eudaimonia", or having a good spirit, often translated as happiness. Ultimate happiness lies in pursuit of wisdom for its own sake.
- At a cosmic level, Aristotle conceived of an "Unmoved Mover", an initiator of all motion but perfect and unchanging itself. This is the final end towards which all things are drawn. To the medieval scholastics this was God.
- (Best known syllogism of Aristotle)
- *All men are mortal* (major premise)
- *Socrates is a man* (minor premise)
- *Therefore, Socrates is mortal* (conclusion)
- He said: **"Man is a "political animal" who best fulfills his potential and natural end within a society with laws and customs"** -
- **"Every realm of nature is marvelous."**

Philosophers (Descartes)

- The inventor of the Cartesian coordinate system, He founded analytic geometry, the bridge between algebra and geometry, crucial to the invention of calculus and analysis

His most famous statement is:

"Cogito ergo sum" English: *I think; therefore I am"*

Ethical Dilemma

1. •What is the action or inaction that is the cause for concern?
 2. •Who or what may be affected?
 3. •How will they be affected? (i.e., what are the possible consequences?)
 4. •Are there any laws, regulations written or unwritten that may apply?
 5. •What actions might be taken and what would the consequences of these actions be?
 6. •Can anything be done to prevent this from reoccurring or to minimize the severity of the consequences?
- "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it." --poet and philosopher George Santayana
 - After you have made a decision, make it a point to reflect on the outcome of your decision. The only way you can change the future is by actively affecting change in how you think/reason and how you act:
 - ***Are you satisfied with how your decision turned out?***
 - ***What lessons did you learn?***

Ethical Conflicts

Here is a practical list of some of the sources of ethical conflicts.

- 1. Personal values and social values
- 2. Self interests and benefit to others
- 3. Personal values and organizational rules
- 4. Ethical codes and benefit to others
- 5. Honesty and benefit to others
- 6. Personal values and social norms
- ***"It's not hard to make decisions when you know what your values are."***

Making Ethical Decisions: A 7-Step Path

- **Clarify goals:** Before you choose, clarify your short-term and long-term aims. Determine which of your many wants and "don't wants" affected by the decision are the most important. The big danger is that decisions that fulfill immediate wants and needs can prevent the achievement of our more important life goals.
- **Determine facts:** Be sure you have adequate information to support an intelligent choice. To determine the facts, first resolve what you know, then what you need to know. Be prepared for additional information and to verify assumptions and other uncertain information. In addition:
 - Consider the reliability and credibility of the people providing the facts.
 - Consider the basis of the supposed facts. If the person giving you the information says he or she personally heard or saw something, evaluate that person in terms of honesty, accuracy, and memory.
- **Develop options:** Once you know what you want to achieve and have made your best judgment as to the relevant facts, make a list of actions you can take to accomplish your goals. If it's an especially important decision, talk to someone you trust so you can broaden your perspective and think of new choices. If you can think of only one or two choices, you're probably not thinking hard enough.
- **Consider consequences:** Filter your choices to determine if any of your options will violate any core ethical values, and then eliminate any unethical options. Identify who will be affected by the decision and how the decision is likely to affect them.
- **Choose:** Make a decision. If the choice is not immediately clear, try:
 - Talking to people whose judgment you respect.
 - Think of a person of strong character that you know or know of, and ask your self what they would do in your situation.
 - If everyone found out about your decision, would you be proud and comfortable?
 - Follow the Golden Rule: treat others the way you want to be treated, and keep your promises.
- **Monitor and modify:** Ethical decision-makers monitor the effects of their choices. If they are not producing the intended results, or are causing additional unintended and undesirable results, they re-assess the situation and make new decisions.
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Values/Anti-values

- Equality
 - Peace
 - Non-Violence
 - Need
 - Sufficiency
 - Self-Reliance
 - Service
 - Harmony
 - Self-Determination
 - Self-Realization
 - Participation
 - Integrity
- Exploitation
 - Tension
 - Violence
 - Greed
 - Affluence
 - Dependence
 - Acquisitiveness
 - Uniformity
 - Dominance
 - Self-Imperfection
 - Negation
 - Dishonesty
- Value specifies a relationship between a person and a goal.*

VALUE	ANTI-VALUE
○ Honesty	dishonesty
○ Integrity	dishonesty
○ Peace /serenity	uproar
○ Perseverance	feebleness
○ Respect	disrespect
○ Responsibility	irresponsibility
○ Sincerity	insincerity
○ kindness	cruelty
○ Teamwork	hendrance
○ Truth	
○ Loyalty	
○ Commitment	
○ Common Well	
○ Dignity	
○ Excellence	
○ Freedom	

Values-Anti-values

5 Universal Human Values

CORE CONCEPT	PERSONAL EQUIVALENT	BUSINESS EQUIVALENT	<i>DEFINITION</i>
Right Action 	Honesty	Duty and Business Ethics	<i>To do what is right with effectiveness and efficiency</i>
Inner Peace 	Balance	Rationality, Objectivity	<i>To stay free from the influence of emotions</i>
Truth 	Sincerity	Transparency	<i>To say what is true and should be said.</i>
Love 	Kindness	Care	<i>To have an open heart, to give oneself without barriers</i>
Nonviolence 	Respect	Harmony and Ecology	<i>To be in tune with all, disturbing the peace of no being</i>

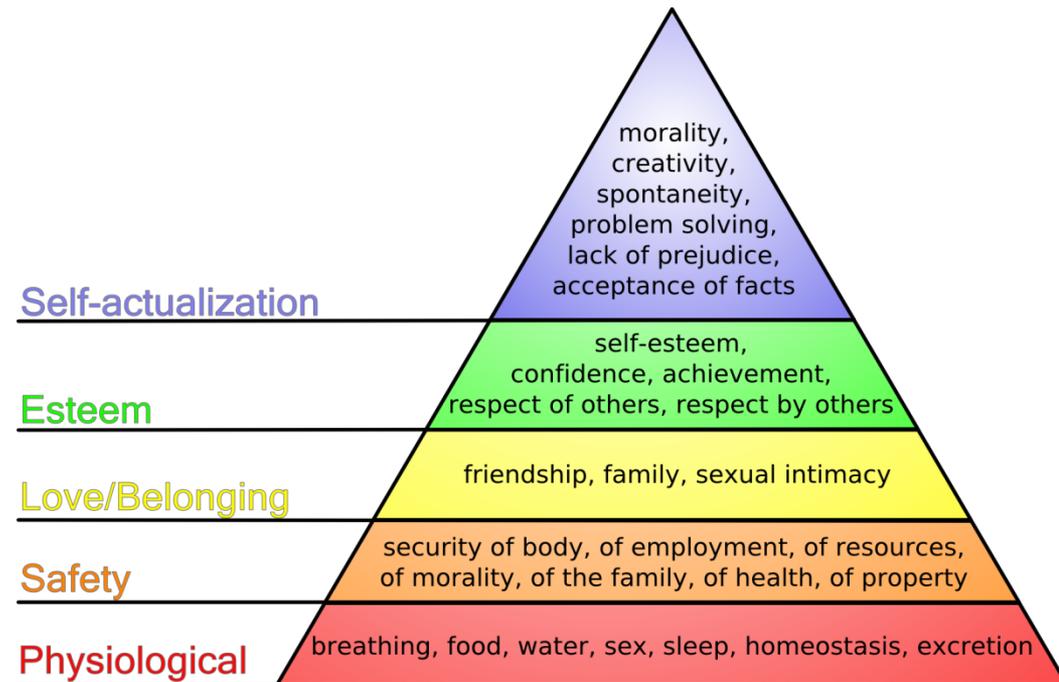
GRID OF HUMAN VALUES AND SUB VALUES

Right Conduct	Peace	Truth	Love	Non-Violence
Manners	Patience	Truthfulness	Kindness	Consideration
Health Awareness	Concentration	Creativity	Friendship	Cooperation
Helpfulness	Positiveness	Honesty	Forgiveness	Global Stewardship
Responsibility	Self Acceptance	Determination	Generosity	Loyalty
Independence	Self Discipline	Fairness	Compassion	Active Citizenship
Perseverance	Thankfulness	Trust	Tolerance	Justice
Courage	Contentment	Reflection	Service	Respect

Maslow's

<http://www.wisc-online.com/objects/ViewObject.aspx?ID=I2P401>

■ Exercise on Values of needs



DEMOCRACY

- The **etymological** meaning of democracy: is “government of the people by the people” and derives from the **Greek words**
- **demos** (people) and
- **Kratos** (power or government).

CHARACTERISTICS OF DEMOCRACY

- 1. *CITIZENS ARE RESPONSIBLE AND HAVE THE POWER AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY*
- 2. *MAJORITY RULE (50 + 1)*
- 3. DEMOCRACIES PROTECT BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS
- 4. Citizens VOTE freely – -citizens 18 years old.
- 5. Citizens are responsible to participate in the political system

FORMS OF DEMOCRACY

- **DEMOCRACIES FALL INTO TWO BASIC CATEGORIES:**
- ***DIRECT AND REPRESENTATIVE.***

DIRECT DEMOCRACY

- **IN A DIRECT DEMOCRACY**, citizens, without the intermediary of elected or appointed officials, can participate in making public decisions.
- Ex: Small number of people in a community organization, tribal council or local unit of a labor union-

REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY

- **REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY** is in which citizens elect officials to make political decisions, formulate laws, and administer programs for the public good.
- Ex: Governments of countries.

DEMOCRACY AS ABRAHAM LINCOLN SAID:

- •“Democracy is government of the people,
by the people, and for the people”

STATE

- Is an organized political community living under a government.

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

- **Article 1:** *Every person in the United Mexican States shall enjoy the guarantees granted by this Constitution,*
- **Article 3:** *The education imparted by the Federal State shall be designed to develop harmoniously all the faculties of the human being and shall foster in him at the same time a love of country*
- **Article 4:** *No person can be prevented from engaging in the profession, industrial or commercial pursuit, or occupation of his choice, provided it is lawful.*

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

- **Article 6:** *The expression of ideas shall not be subject to any judicial or administrative investigation .*
- **Article 27:** *Ownership of the lands and waters within the boundaries of the national territory is vested originally in the Nation*
- **Article 123:** *Labor and Social Security*

PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY

- They are the foundation of this form of government:
 - **1. Popular sovereignty**
 - **2. Majority**
 - **3. Representation**

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY

- *The decision-making power lies with the **citizens** (people), who are the group of people with political rights.*

MAJORITY

- In a democracy based on the majority principle: The position that must prevail is *supported by the largest number of representatives.*

REPRESENTATION

- • In representative democracy *citizens do not govern directly but by their representatives*

VALUES OF DEMOCRACY

- **FREEDOM/LIBERTY** 1. respect for privacy
- **FRATERNITY** Harmony, fellowship, brotherhood
- **EQUALITY** : have the ***SAME RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS***

OBSTACLES TO DEMOCRACY

- ***Illegality***: It refers to the violation of the law
- ***Crime***: The illegal trade in goods and services
- **Injustice**: unjust or unfair action or treatment.
- **Impunity**: to commit crimes without consequences.
- **Imposition of a political system**: To force subordinates to elect a certain political party
- **Lack of respect for the voting process**: to force subordinates to elect a certain political party

HUMAN RIGHTS

- Human rights are those basic and fundamental rights to which every person - **for the simple reason of being human - is entitled**

HUMAN RIGHTS are:

- **INHERENT** existing in someone or something as a *permanent and inseparable element*
- **INALIENABLE**.- *not transferable to another* : inalienable rights.
- **EQUALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL**

Types of generation rights

- **Rights 1st generation-** civil and political rights.
- **Rights 2nd generation-** Social rights: health, education and peace
- **Rights 3rd Generation-** right to development, the right to peace and the right to a clean environment .

CULTURE VOCAB.



development

- **Multiculturalism:** the preservation of different cultures within a unified society, as a state or nation.
- **Pluralism:** consisting of, containing, or pertaining to more than one religion in one place.
- **Discrimination:** treatment in favor of or against, a person depending on his calls, group or category.
- **Coexistence:** a policy of living peacefully with other nations, religions, etc., despite fundamental disagreements.