

Ethics and Values ~ Study Guide for Final Exam

Ethics and Values

Ethics- Study of Action. What should I do? Is the branch of philosophy dealing with values relating to human conduct, with respect to the rightness and wrongness of certain actions and to the goodness and badness of the motives and ends of such actions. It is concerned about questions of how we ought to live and behave. .

Dictionary: **eth-ics** <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/ethics?s=t>

'ɛθɪks [eth-iks]

plural noun

1. (*used with a singular or plural verb*) a system of moral principles: *the ethics of a culture*.
2. the rules of conduct recognized in respect to a particular class of human actions or a particular group, culture, etc.: *medical ethics; Christian ethics*.
3. moral principles, as of an individual: *His ethics forbade betrayal of a confidence*.
4. (*usually used with a singular verb*) that branch of philosophy dealing with values relating to human conduct, with respect to the rightness and wrongness of certain actions and to the goodness and badness of the motives and ends of such actions

Origin:

1400–50; late Middle English ethic + -s³, modeled on Greek *tà ēthiká*, neuter plural

Synonyms

2. See moral.

Values: are defined as standards or ideas which serve as guides or standards (principles) by which we live and make decisions

<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/values?s=t>

val·ue 'vælyu [val-yoo] noun, verb, val·ued, val·u·ing.

noun

1. relative worth, merit, or importance: *the value of a college education; the value of a queen in chess*.
2. monetary or material worth, as in commerce or trade: *This piece of land has greatly increased in value*.
3. the worth of something in terms of the amount of other things for which it can be exchanged or in terms of some medium of exchange.
4. equivalent worth or return in money, material, services, etc.: *to give value for value received*.
5. estimated or assigned worth; valuation: *a painting with a current value of \$500,000*.
6. denomination, as of a monetary issue or a postage stamp.
7. *Mathematics* .
 - a. magnitude; quantity; number represented by a figure, symbol, or the like: *the value of an angle; the value of x; the value of a sum*.
 - b. a point in the range of a function; a point in the range corresponding to a given point in the domain of a function: *The value of x^2 at 2 is 4*.
8. import or meaning; force; significance: *the value of a word*.
9. liking or affection; favorable regard.
10. values, *Sociology* . the ideals, customs, institutions, etc., of a society toward which the people of the group have an affective regard. These values may be positive, as cleanliness, freedom, or education, or negative, as cruelty, crime, or blasphemy.

11. *Ethics*. any object or quality desirable as a means or as an end in itself.

12. *Fine Arts*.

a. degree of lightness or darkness in a color.

b. the relation of light and shade in a painting, drawing, or the like.

13. *Music*. the relative length or duration of a tone signified by a note.

14. values, *Mining*. the marketable portions of an orebody.

15. *Phonetics* .

a. quality.

b. the phonetic equivalent of a letter, as the sound of *a* in *hat, sang*, etc.

Relevant Questions

[What Are Values?](#) [What Is The Nutritional ...](#) [What Is Value?](#) [What Is The Nutritional ...](#)

verb (used with object)

16. to calculate or reckon the monetary value of; give a specified material or financial value to; assess; appraise: *to value their assets*.

17. to consider with respect to worth, excellence, usefulness, or importance.

18. to regard or esteem highly: *He values her friendship*.

Synonyms

1. utility. VALUE, WORTH imply intrinsic excellence or desirability. VALUE is that quality of anything which renders it desirable or useful: *the value of sunlight or good books*. WORTH implies especially spiritual qualities of mind and character, or moral excellence: *Few knew her true worth*. 3. cost, price. 18. prize. See [appreciate](#).

Morals: practical applications of ethical principles.. modes of conduct Moral standards exist in the consciousness of each of us

The moral codes are not the same as legal codes. The moral standards and legal laws sometimes have opposite contents.

Moral codes are diverse and changing over time. A difference between the moral and legal laws is that compliance with a legal bill refers on consideration of the consequences

mor·al <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/morals?s=t>

'mɒrəl, 'mɔːr- [mawr-uhl, mor-]

adjective

1. of, pertaining to, or concerned with the principles or rules of right conduct or the distinction between right and wrong; ethical: *moral attitudes*.

2. expressing or conveying truths or counsel as to right conduct, as a speaker or a literary work; [moralizing](#): *a moral novel*.

3. founded on the fundamental principles of right conduct rather than on legalities, enactment, or custom: *moral obligations*.

4. capable of conforming to the rules of right conduct: *a moral being*.

5. conforming to the rules of right conduct (opposed to [immoral](#)): *a moral man*.

6. virtuous in sexual matters; chaste.

7. of, pertaining to, or acting on the mind, feelings, will, or character: *moral support*.

8. resting upon convincing grounds of probability; virtual: *a moral certainty*.

Relevant Questions

[What Are Morals?](#) [What Is Morality?](#) [What Is Moral?](#) [What Is Morale?](#)

noun

9. the moral teaching or practical lesson contained in a fable, tale, experience, etc.

10. the embodiment or type of something.

11. **morals, principles or habits with respect to right or wrong conduct.**

im·mor·al <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/immoral> *adjective*

1. violating moral principles; not conforming to the patterns of conduct usually accepted or established as consistent with principles of personal and social ethics.

2. licentious or lascivious.

Moral as a policy

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

Examples: 1.-The rules and institutions, 2.- rules.

Moral as a description

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

Examples: 1.- To have good relations with everyone. Give respect and welcome, accepted, having a family, participate in elections, etc.

Immoral:

It is attributed to a subject property to violate moral norms

Examples: steal, kill, throw garbage in inappropriate places, hitting, do unseemly things on public roads

No Moral: Nothing to do with Ethics and morality.-

Amoral:

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

Examples: children, mentally ill.

Among the fields that Philosophy studies, we find: Epistemology, Logic, Ethics, Philosophy, Metaphysics, Ontology, Materialism, Idealism, Cosmology, Aesthetics, Deductive reasoning, Inductive reasoning,

Metaphysics Study of Existence What's out there? Is the study of what sorts of things exist and how they are ordered, at the most general level. It is a branch of philosophy concerned with explaining the fundamental nature of being and the world.

Epistemology Study of Knowledge How do I know about it?

Politics Study of Force What actions are permissible?

Aesthetics Study of Art What can life be like?

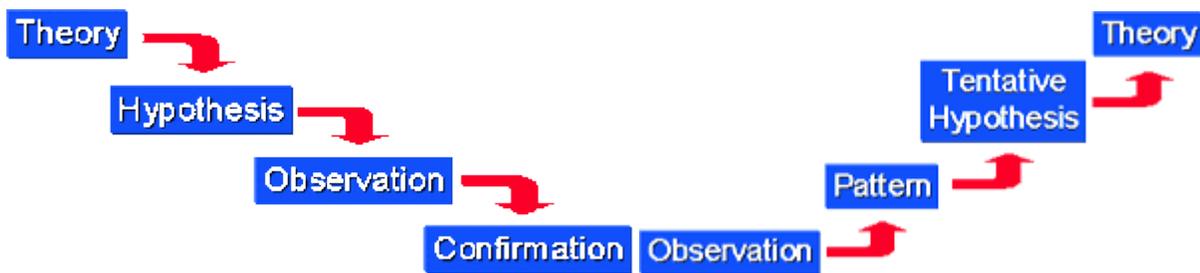
Philosophy comes from the Greek "love wisdom" it is concerned with questions of ultimate value.

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"



Top 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.
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.

The origins of ethics

The origins of ethical inquiry start with Plato and Aristotle in Ancient Greece.

Socrates

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 maieutics (midwifery), dialectics.

He said: "I only know that I know nothing"

Plato

(437-347)

He can be understood as idealistic and rationalistic, much like Pythagorus but much less mystical. He divides reality into two: On the one hand we have ontos, 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."

Aristotle

384-322

He was born in a small Greek colony in Thrace called Stagira. His father was a physician and served

the grandfather of Alexander the Great. Presumably, it was his father who 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.

Rene 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”

Values and Anti-Values

Values are that which we seek to achieve or maintain according to our life as the standard of evaluation. Values are the motive power behind purposeful action. They are the ends to which we act. Without them, life would be impossible. Life requires self-generated action to sustain itself. Without values, one could not act, and death would follow.

Value specifies a relationship between a person and a goal.

Hierarchy of values

When faced with an ethical dilemma in which values clash, we try to sort them by importance.

The result of this task is called hierarchy of values

This is a critical step when trying to determine the correct action to take

The best solution to the dilemma will tend to reconcile values according to their order of precedence

Values

- Acceptance
- Achievement
- Appreciation
- Authenticity
- Authority
- Balance
- Belonging
- Bravery
- Challenge
- Choice
- Compassion
- Connection
- Contribution
- Creativity
- Diversity
- Equality
- Excellence
- Excitement
- Fairness
- Faith
- Fame
- Family
- Forgiveness
- Freedom
- Fun
- Generosity

- Gratitude
- Growth
- Happiness
- Health
- Honesty
- Humility
- Humor
- Integrity
- Justice
- Kindness
- Knowledge
- Leadership
- Learning
- Love
- Loyalty
- Nature
- Nurturing
- Open -
- mindedness
- Order
- Passion
- Peace
- Persistence
- Personal growth
- Positivity
- Power
- Privacy
- Productivity
- Prudence
- Respect
- Responsibility
- Results
- Security
- Self-control
- Sharing
- Significance
- Solitude
- Spirituality
- Stability
- Teaching
- Tolerance
- Tradition
- Trust
- Variety
- Winning
- Wisdom
- Well-being

Anti-Values

- Abandonment
- Aggression
- Anger
- Anxiety
- Apathy
- Arrogance
- Blame
- Conflict
- Contempt
- Cynicism
- Death
- Deception
- Depression
- Disapproval
- Disgust
- Dishonesty
- Embarrassment
- Failure
- Fear
- Frivolity
- Greed
- Guilt
- Hate
- Helplessness
- Hopelessness
- Hostility

- Humiliation
- Hurt
- Hypocrisy
- Ignorance
- Ill health
- Immorality
- Inferiority
- Infidelity
- Injustice
- Isolation
- Jealousy
- Laziness
- Loneliness
- Loss
- Pain
- Pomposity
- Poverty
- Prejudiced
- Procrastination
- Rejection
- Shame
- Stress
- Suspicion
- Violence
- Weakness
- Worry
- Worthlessness

Study guide 2nd Partial

Democracy

- It is a well-understood group of values, attitudes and practices
- Rests upon fundamental principles

Mexican Constitution

- Article 1: Individual guarantees shall be granted
- Article 3: Right to education
- Article 4: Equality among men and women
- Article 6: Free speech
- Article 27: Land ownership and private property
- Article 123: Labour and social security (no more than 8 hours)

Human Rights

Principles:

- Universality (for everyone)
- Inalienability (cannot be transferred)

Universal values

- UNIVERSALITY
- Interdependence

- Indivisibility
- Equality
- Non-discrimination
- Inherent
- Inalienable

Abraham Lincoln defined
Democracy as:
**(GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE
BY THE PEOPLE FOR THE PEOPLE)**

IT APPEARED IN **(Greece)**(PLACE)
(IV-V BC) (Century, years)

DEMOCRACY:
Demos, meaning, **people**
kratos, meaning, **power**

STATE is an **(ORGANIZED POLITICAL
COMMUNITY LIVING UNDER
GOVERNMENT)**

TYPES OF DEMOCRACY: Definition and examples

- 1.-**Direct, no middleman, Switzerland**
- 2.-**Indirect, through representatives, Mexico**

PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY:

- 1.- **(POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY)**
- 2.-**(Majority)**
- 3.-**(Representation)**

DEMOCRACY

Article 3: Mexican Constitution States:

Democracy is a **(legal)** structure and a **(political)** regimen, a system of **(life)** founded on a constant **(economic)**, **(social)**, and **(cultural)** betterment of the people.

State and explain the characteristics of democracy:

- 1.- **Citizens vote freely**
- 2.-**Majority (50% + 1)**
- 3.-**Protect basic human rights**
- 4.-**Citizens have involvement in politics**
- 5.-**Tolerance, cooperation and compromise**
- 6.-**Power and civic responsibility by the citizens**

VALUES OF DEMOCRACY:

- 1.- **Liberty**
- 2.-**Equality**
- 3.-**Fraternity**