**Lecture 2/Chapter 2 Introduction to Ethics review**

1. One definition of ethics is the ------------------------- of morality. What else can ethics be defined as?

Examination

Guidelines for what is right

1. Decisions people make about ethical issues should be: Voluntary or imposed? Dependent or independent?

Voluntary

Dependendent

1. Which ethical theories say that there are no universal moral norms of right and wrong?

Relativism

Subjective

Cultural

1. Which ethical theory says that right actions are those aligned with the will of God?

Divine Command

1. What are some ways to that one may feel/know the divine?

Halucinations, dreams, scripture, consequence, prayer, universe, good will

1. The theory that says each person should focus only on the long term benefits to one’s self is called ----------------------

Ethical egoism

1. What are the two formulations of Kant’s categorical imperative?

1st only take action if you would permit that action to universal law

2nd treat people as means, not a means to an end

Video (~3:30 min)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xwOCmJevigw>

1. According to the principle of utility, an action is right (or wrong) to the extent that it increases (or decreases) -------------------

Happiness

1. If Kantianism is called an objectivist theory, the theory that focuses on the consequences of an action is called a --------------- theory.

Consequnailitic

1. The two consequentialist theories we covered in class are utilitarianism and ……………….

Utilitarianism

Act

Rule

Ethical Egoism

Utilitarianism (8:30 min)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JdtWu4Cqx1Y>

1. What are two arguments against act utilitarianism?

Difficult to determine the net worth of intangibilities like a life

Justifies harms by large net benefits

Unwieldy, lot of work

1. What is the name of the ethical theory that says: Everyone living in a civilized society has implicitly agreed to two things: (1) establishment of rules (laws) to govern relations among citizens, and (2) a government capable of enforcing these rules?

Social Contract

Video (8:30 min) <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8ZAQZhzgwCI>

1. What is the difference principle?

Greatest benefit to disadvantaged

1. What is the principle of justice?

Rights and liberties that are claimable as long as everyone is allowed to do so

Fair and eq opportunity to achieve

1. Define a negative/positive right and give an example of each.

Negative

Can be left alone

Jury Duty

Positive

Requires intervention

1. Define a limited right and give an example.

Limited Right

College

Have to contribute, not absolute, its limited

Short answers

1. Explain why you believe the following statement is true or false. “If everyone were moral, there would be no need for ethics.”