

Ethics :

Philosophy

Branches of Philosophy

Purposes

Why study of philosophy

Ethics

Areas of Ethics

Relativism

Part II :

Moral Personhood

Moral Accountability

Good action = nakatulong sa iba  
with harm.

Others benefit from it too.

Positive impact.

ex. napasaya

walang halong guilt.

(moral) actions.

Moral

↳ ethics.

produce happiness

Taylor Swift

↳ 3rd world country  
peru

~~mahimay~~

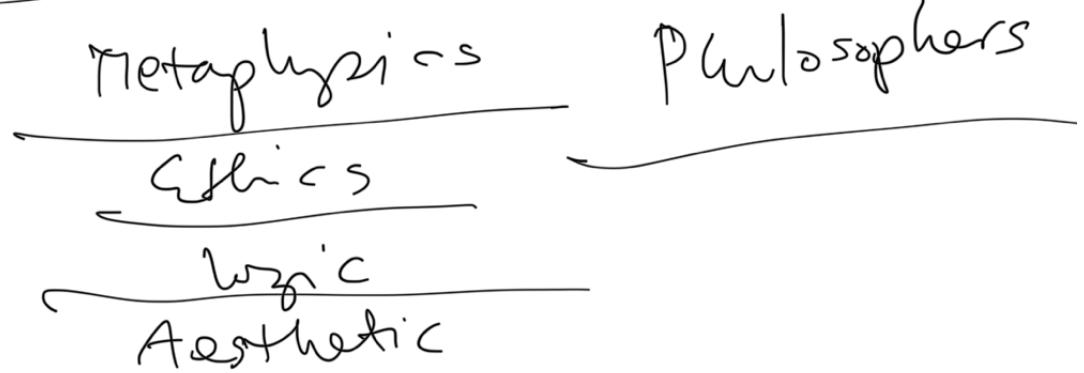
~~corruption~~

Philosophy

↳ general/fundamental questions

answer → questions — journey

Fallacies



Theory →

grounded

Philosophy

Philo  
sophia

the love of  
wisdom.

Emmanuel Levinas:

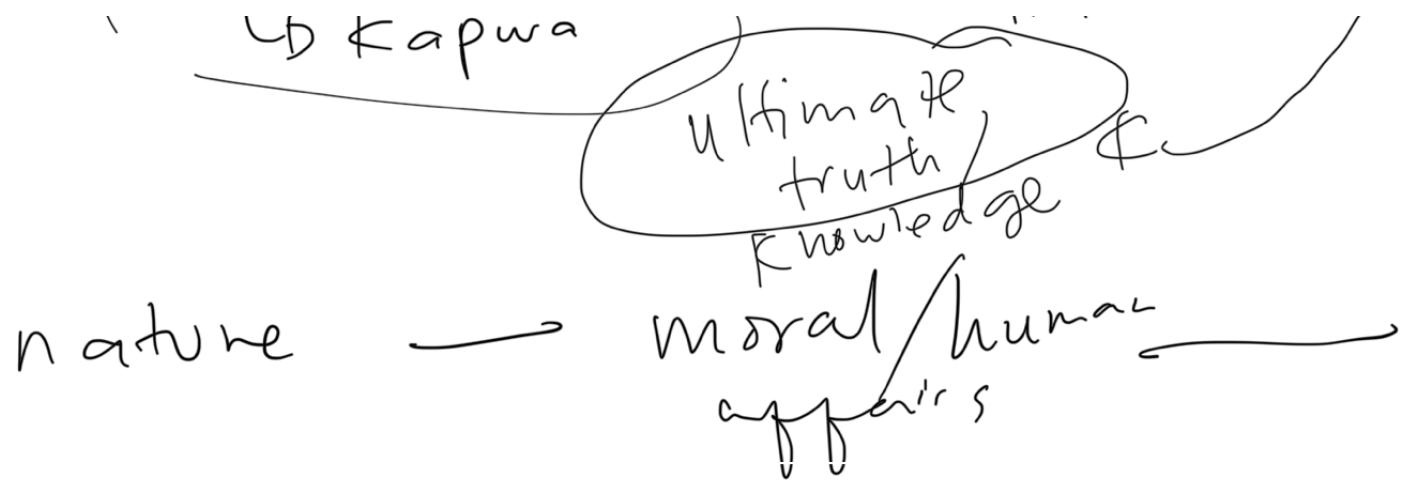
the wisdom of  
love.

Dollars &

Truth

Plato

Philosophy is to  
know the  
truth.



William James → parallel universe

↳ principles of explanation about  
gods, humans, animals & even  
stones.

Philosophy theories, books & such.

Verb — action.

↓  
understand fundamental truths about  
themselves, the world, the others, and  
other beings.

Know thyself.

asking, answering, arguing about  
life's most fundamental question

Branches.

1. Metaphysics : Nature of reality
2. Epistemology : Study of knowledge.

Truth = Justification

Justified True Belief

3 pages

3. Ethics : How we ought to live?

4. Logic : Sound and true argument.

True and sound argument.

5. Aesthetics : Study of perception, feelings, judgment, and ideas  
beauty

and  
objects

c. History of Philosophy: involve talking about history of philosophy & philosophers.

Philosopher came up with their ideas

Heidegger - Nazi Ideas

- Nazism ?

Aristotle  
aristocratic



Interdisciplinarity

Philosophize different things  
↳ fields/ programs

law  
Feminism  
Religion  
science  
mind  
literature

Political philosophy  
Philosophy & Technology

School of thoughts:

Feminism

Marxism

Utilitarianism

Cynism

Spinoza

Phenomenology

Existentialism

Purposes of Philosophy

- Philosophy teaches us the art of

Living a good life.

- Philosophy helps us achieve a flourishing life → end goal

↳ Virtue Ethics

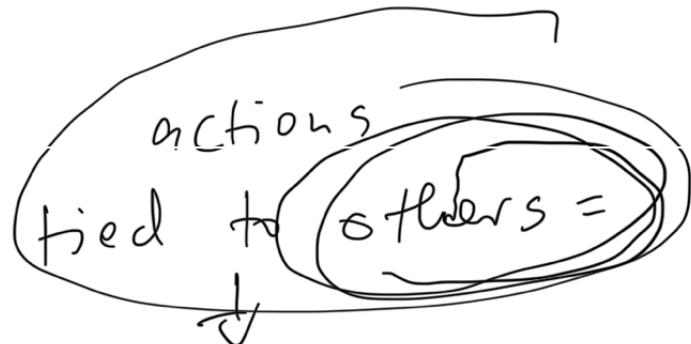
↳ Happiness

- Philosophy helps us discover what is true.

Philosophers as truth-seekers.

Ethics!!!

human =



Consequences

positive

negative

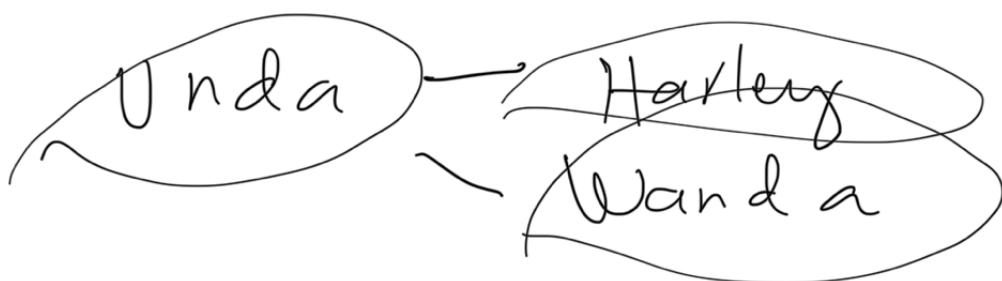
Ethics vs Morality

ethical  
moral  
extemal  
internal

Morality: is the society's set of standards about what is right or wrong.

Moral standards  
— Religion

Kasal — Harley (culture)



Moral standards  
— right or wrong  
— Religion

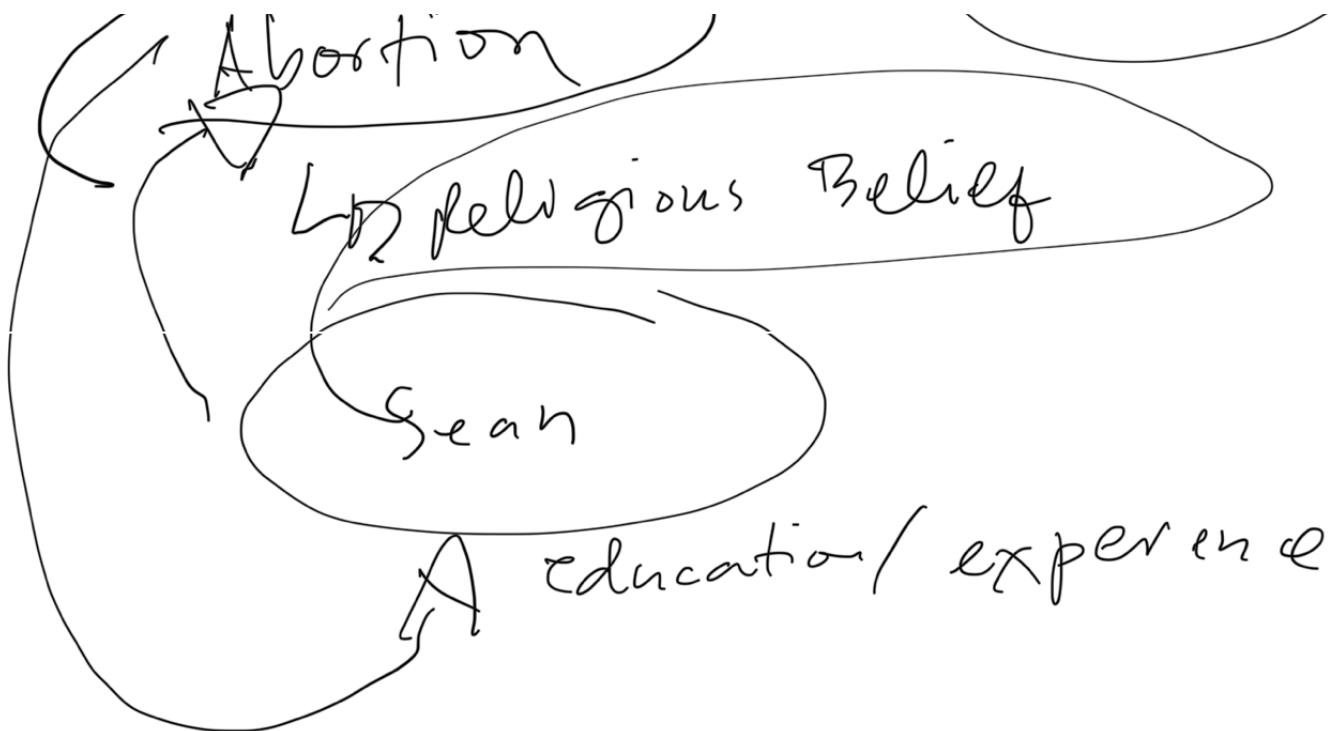
Culture / Environment

RB

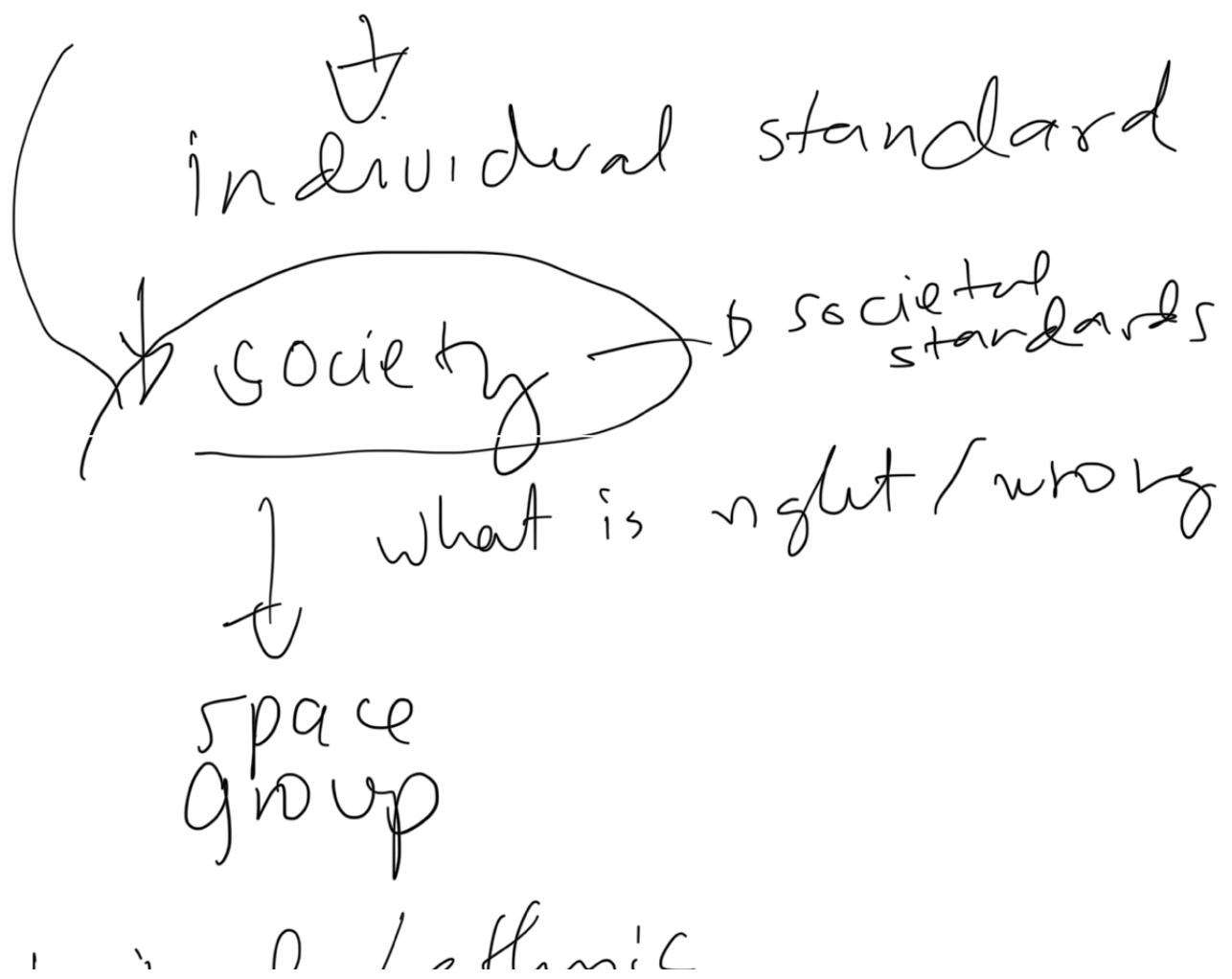
Experiences / Education

Media < Mass  
social

Kabet



moral standards



that / cannibalism

- moral  
error

Ethics

discipline that examines the moral standards of an individual or a society.

Ethics is the study of morality.

examination of our morality

wrightness or wrongness  
moral standards.

Areas of Ethics

- 1. Meta-ethics (Analytic Ethics: nature, meaning, scope, and foundations of moral standards.)

# meta - beyond

## 2. Normative Ethics: study of ethical action

Utilitarianism: wrongness and rightness of our actions.

Deontologism: what makes an action good or bad?

Virtue Ethics: virtues

3. Applied Ethics: deals with applying ethical theories to real life situations

↳ Bioethics - issues related to healthcare

Environmental Ethics: issues related to environment & biodiversity

Business Ethics: issues related to business & commerce

Animal Ethics: animals & their habitat

Legal Ethics: legal professions

Technology:

Morality vs Etiquette

— conventional rules of polite behavior in a certain <sup>space</sup> society

ensures smooth transactions/

subjective interactions

Morality vs Legal Law

Not all legal are moral.

And not all moral are legal.

imposed by authority

legal consequences

Morality versus Religion

bible

visible sacred texts.

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Freedom individual level = small amount of freedom

society

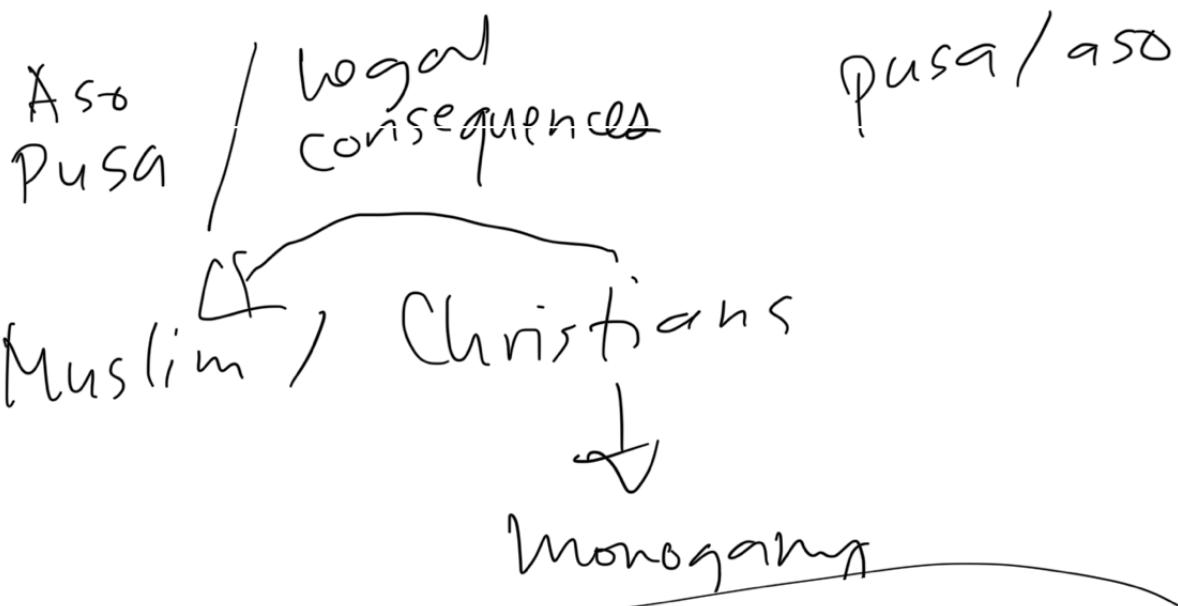
society

universal

## moral relativism

- that moral standards are not universal but relative to individual, culture, or society.

## CHINA



## Universal moral standard

- wise?
- foundations?
- impose?

What makes your moral stand and correct?

higher than other moral standards?

## Part II

Moral Person hood - the beings that deserve moral rights

Moral Accountability

- who are worthy of praise and blame because of their actions.

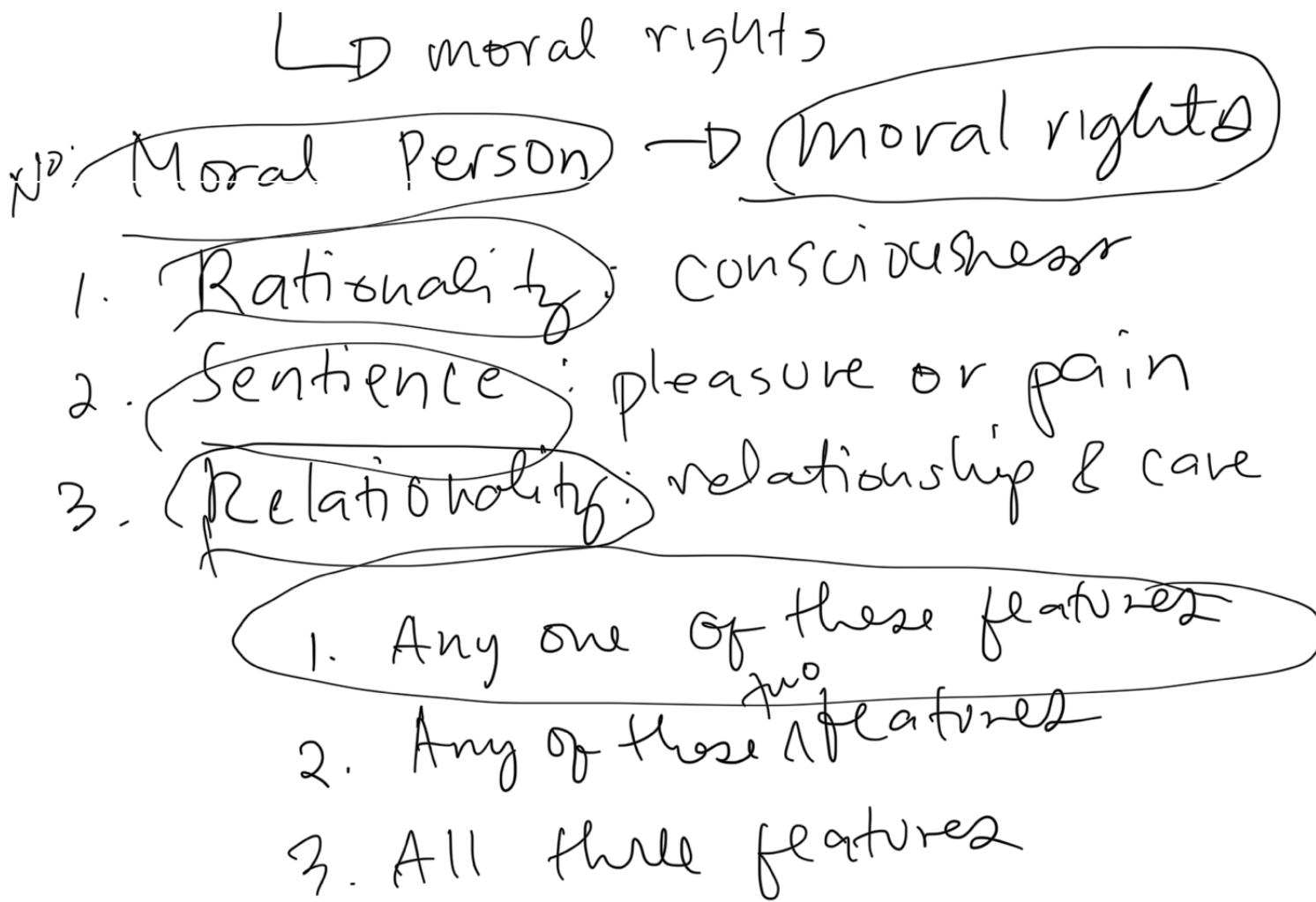
human beings, environment, non-human animals.

(moral beings / moral persons)

moral personhood

Moral Person

→ possesses rights



Moral accountability

No.

Agentative Moral Persons: both moral rights and duties they can be held morally accountable

normal human adults

Non-agentative Moral Persons:

→ moral rights but no moral duties  
they cannot be held accountable  
infants, children, animals, people in coma/  
vegetative state / people with mental illness  
brain dead,

## Moral Agents

- these are beings that perform morally evaluable actions.

## Moral Patients

- receives morally evaluable actions.

All beings are moral patients, but not all beings are moral agents.

All moral persons are moral patients.

Not all moral persons are

Moral agents.

## Moral Accountable

1. Agency: Capacity to act intentionally & make decisions.
2. Rationality: Awareness & understanding of the moral dimensions of their actions.
3. Volition - Free will the exercise of will in making decision
4. Capacity for Moral Reasoning: Ability to engage and understand moral standards.

Beings = morally accountable

All of these features

Any one the features missing, a

"<sup>living</sup> beings cannot be held accountable."

Who cannot be held morally accountable?

1. Young Children - lacks moral reasoning & understanding.
2. Individual with severe Cognitive Impairments  
you cannot understand the consequences of your action
3. Animals - they lack moral agency & understanding
4. People Under Extreme Duress or Coercion