COMPLETION MARKER --JOURNAL 2 on Moral Reasoning

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**JOURNAL WRITING 2**

1. **Explain: What is legal is not necessarily moral? Demonstrate your understanding by example/s.**

What is legal is not necessarily moral means that there are legal things that do not necessarily require morality. The distinction between legal and moral is easy enough to be identified because most people agree that some legal things are not necessarily moral and what is immoral is not necessarily illegal. An example of the first point was the slavery that happened in history. People knew that slavery is not moral, but it is legal. It was implemented by their government; thus, it was considered legal. Another example is those people who were punished cruelly. It is not moral, but it is legal because it is the law.

1. **Explain this assertion: That religion and ethics are NOT necessarily connected. What does this mean? Show by example.**

Religion and ethics are not necessarily connected, this indicates that these are two different extremes, although often both are treated the same thing. It is because most people think that morality comes from their religion. Religion is based on some idea that there is a supreme God who reveals insights about the true meaning of life while ethics are based on the tenets of logic and reason. Anything that is not rationally verifiable can't be considered as justifiable. Hence, ethical principles do not need any derivation from religious doctrine because these ethical principles are upheld for their value in promoting independent and responsible individuals of the society. An example of this is someone who doesn't belong to any religion but chooses to do the right thing. If he sees an old woman crossing the street and choose to help that old woman, he is considered moral. Thus, that person knows what is right and wrong even if he has no religion.

1. **What is the role of feelings in moral deliberation according to MAX SCHELER? Explain by example.**

According to Max Scheler, there are two forms of feelings, the ‘intentional’ and ‘unintentional’ forms of feelings. On top of that, the role of feelings in moral deliberation is very important, especially in expressing their value. For Scheler, our feelings are a portal to more ethical behavior and optimum personal development. Our feelings play a big part in recognizing our emotions and in our self-awareness. Also, it displays a meaningful progressive pattern of levels to the structures of our personality. For example, if we're in extreme emotions, it may usually overtake or overcome us unexpectedly. Thus, our emotions may affect our decision-making.

1. **For MAX SCHELER, how to know good and evil by examining the movement of our values?**

For Scheler, knowing good and evil by examining the movement of our values can be determined through our logical implication of naturally choosing a positive value over a negative value. For example, when we're in a state of negative emotions like envy anger, jealousy, hate, and revenge we tend to choose the right thing to do. Scheler also classified values into four categories, which are: the value of pleasure and displeasure, the value of a sense of life, the mental value, and the value of holiness.

1. **What are the component characteristics of "human acts" that needs to be evaluated in determining moral responsibility? Develop a strategy that could improve each to do the right thing?**

The component characteristic of "human acts" that needs to be evaluated in determining moral responsibility is our will. Our will is a power directed to some object in the aspect of universal good. Man can't choose or act if he doesn't know which is good, thus when a person chooses to act according to what is right, he acts freely according to his will. But sometimes, man doesn't always use their will for good things. That's why this human act should be evaluated. Our will can make us do whatever we want to do and make a decision on our own. Most of us tend to abuse our will and to avoid this, we need to practice self-awareness. We are accountable for the results of our actions since we are conscious when we're doing it and we acted according to our will. Consequently, to prevent us from doing the things that might lead to negative results, practicing self-awareness is necessary.