1. Ancient Greeks had a different mindset about morals. Greeks attempted to live the “good life” or what they perceived as living well. They are worried about human activity as a whole. Early philosophers were not concerned about moral vs. non-moral. Good to them are simply actions that promote an overall healthy lifestyle; they didn’t worry about small moral deeds. Psychology was still under the branch of philosophy during Greek times, and people sought philosophers to “cure” their stray from the good life. Modern philosophers look at each bit of behavior and analyze it ethically; they do not care about the whole, just the parts that make up the whole. The main goal is to understand the difference between moral and non-moral actions.
2. Individual ethical relativism is the idea that each and every person’s moral beliefs cannot be objective. One individual may believe that killing is moral or non-moral, while another may believe it to be immoral. Everything is subjective. Cultural ethical relativism is the idea that each and every person lives in a society or culture, and each culture has its own set of moral codes. Since the moral codes apply to every being in that society, the morals are thought to be objective regardless of individual opinion.
3. The cultural differences argument states that (1) Different cultures have different moral codes, and (2) there is no objective “truth” in morality, everything is subjective. The validity of this argument is rejected after close examination to its meaning. Just because no culture has the “one and only”, absolute, and completely justified set of moral code doesn’t mean that a perfect or universal moral code does not exist. In other words, the lack of a perfect solution does not rule out the possibility of a solution. An addition there is evidence of societies having universal moral understandings (i.e. murder and truth).
4. Clyde Kluckholm stated that there is evidence of universal moral principles. Each culture has some concept of murder (excluding exceptions like war and execution), mutual obligations between parents, incest, truth, etc. Therefore we have evidence that points to an all encompassing understanding.
5. True. As stated above, each society has its own set of moral rules. Although the rules are different, every culture has a concept of - for example - murder. One society may believe in “an eye for an eye”, while another may simply send a murderer to prison. This ethical code is universal yet applied differently. At the same time just because each rule is applied a unique way that does not preclude the existence of a perfect moral code.