## Lecture 2 Summary

# Moral and Ethical

There is an example talked about your car accidentally bumping into another’s, and what to do is quite controversial. When this happened what thoughts went through your mind.  So in that case, probably the right thing is to leave a note, however, you could just run away and never say anything about it, nobody will blame you because you are the only one knows what you did. When it comes to matters of ethics, probably the most important practical problem is how to  turn an erstwhile ethical problem into a non‐ ethical one. Values are different. They are relative to, for example, cultures, times, places, individuals. Even if descriptive relativism were a matter of fact, it alone would not establish normative relativism: the different views are all equally correct, and we oughtn’t to interfere or judge other cultures’ values. What makes moral reasoning so  difficult is because results are considered based on judgement, rationale logics and generalisable principle. And within everyone there are private morality versus public morality, in depth that means one’s individual mind fighting against its social mind.

# Normative Ethical Theories

There are consequential and non-consequential issues. Egoism, utilitarianism, nationalism and epistemism are related to consequential issues. The correct approaches to ethical thinking and ethical behaviour are based on identify different cases from their own stories. Teleological and consequential cases relay on the consequence of one’s actions. Deontological ones are based on something other than the consequences of one’s actions. Virtue are in terms of virtuous behaviour as a function of one’s character. Only with the current approach, one’s behaviour can be judged equally and fairly.

# Hypocrisy

It is a “practical” inconsistency between what a person believes about themself, and how that person actually behaves. People should be willing a maxim, and acting according to it. There is no one single moral theory or principle that should be accepted as preferable to others. There are different, diverse, and even mutually inconsistent ethical positions that should be recognised; and there is not necessarily any single moral principle or set of principles that everyone should accept. Values are different. They are relative to, for example, cultures, times, places, individuals.

# Contractarianism and Virtue

Each person is to have an equal right to the most extensive basic liberty compatible with a similar liberty for others. That was the principle of equality believed by everyone, society are formed from the basis of everyone’s right are guaranteed to be preserved. Procedural justice is a procedure for doing something can be just or not, depending on perfect procedural justice, imperfect procedural justice and pure procedural justice. Plato, also brings up some virtue conception of ethics. He claims that ethics are the things that  enable humans to  function well as humans. Things like courage, wisdom, temperance, justice that made us human, must not be prohibited. Aristotle said that All virtues are concerned with feelings:  the virtue is a mean between  feeling too much and feeling too little.Courage is the virtue concerned with the appropriate feelings of fear  and confidence.  It is mean between feeling too little fear and feeling  too much fear.