



UCDAVIS

ECS 88 – Winter 2026
[Week 5]

NATURALISM AND VIRTUE

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Subjective
(belief)

Hedos

Pleasure

Avoidance of Pain
behavior

Evolutionary

What should I **do?**
(Ends)

Survival
fittest

e.g., courage

Balance

mean

(moderation)

Innate

freedom
(human condition)

Value
(what is a good life?)

fact
(what is a good?)

e.g., recklessness

excess
(vice)

Norm
(natural)

Necessity

Purpose / Function

Intrinsic

(good for / for-itself / predicatively)

Norm
(natural)

Nature Reasons

Objective
(belief)

Eudaimonia

Flourishing

What should I **be?**
(Means)

Virtue

Character

Practical Wisdom

Excellence

telos

Why Vote?

Happiness, then, is *an activity of soul in accordance with virtue*,
and if there be more than one virtue,
in accordance with the best and most complete.

Virtue, then, is a state of **character** concerned with choice, lying in a mean—
i.e., the mean relative to us—this being determined by a rational principle,
and by that principle by which the person of **practical wisdom** would determine it.

Virtue, then, is a **mean** between two vices,
the one of excess and the other of deficiency.

Pleasure completes the activity, not as the state does, but as an end that supervenes—
like the bloom of youth on those in the flower of their age.

We become **just** by doing **just acts**,
temperate by doing temperate acts, brave by doing brave acts.

Aristotle
[Nicomachean Ethics I.7; II.6; II.6; X.4; II.1]