

1.) Give a one line definition of "ethics" (p. 5).

Ethics is applying our worldview to our lives and the decisions we make.

a) What's the difference between "ethics" and "morality"?  
How are they related?

Ethics is concerned with what people ought to do, while morals is concerned with what they already do.

They both use a worldview in situations and decisions.

3.) Briefly describe the three general categories of ethical studies (p. 5-6)

Metaethics investigating the meaning of moral language.

Normative ethics is a more practical look at ethics.

Applied ethics applies normative ethics to specific controversial issues.

4) Summarize some of Plato's teaching. How does he differ from a Christian perspective (pp. 6-7)?  
Plato focused on the happiness of man, and whether he was a good person overall. Christianity teaches to do the right thing, not what makes us happy.

5) How do Aristotle's ideas differ from Biblical teaching (pp. 7-8)?

Augustine tried to take the secular view and apply Christianity to them. Aristotle took Plato's view and made it so that ethics is determined by reason and science.

6) What were some of Augustine's basic concepts?

Augustine said that we should obey biblical commands, and sin is the ultimate evil.

7) How did Augustine view the law?

They mold good people, not just punish bad people.

8) Briefly describe the perspective of David Hume.  
Hume said we couldn't judge future morals by our current society.

9) Briefly describe the perspective of Immanuel Kant (pp. 9-10).

He ~~was~~ wants reason as the final moral authority.