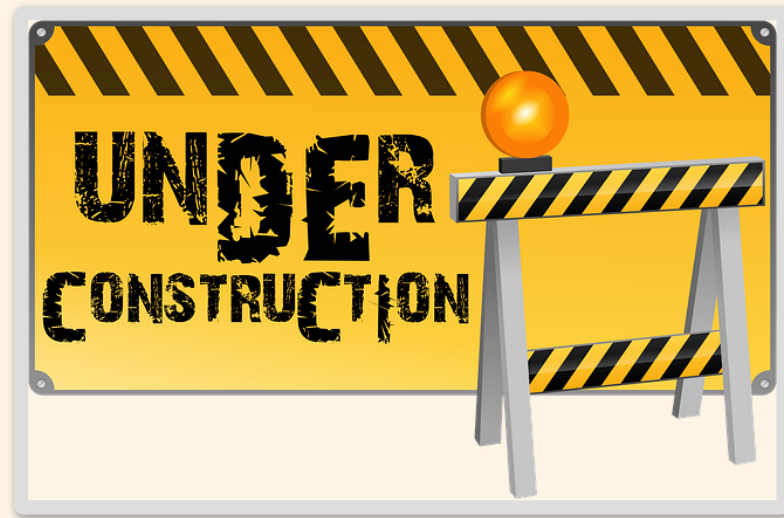


Philosophical Ethics

debating right and wrong



George Matthews, Pennsylvania College of Technology

2020

A Moral Dilemma

A Moral Dilemma

the runaway trolley

You are standing near a switch next a railroad track when you notice a runaway trolley coming down the tracks in your direction. There are five children playing on the track below too far away to hear you. There is one worker on the other track where the trolley would go if you threw the switch.

A Moral Dilemma

the runaway trolley

You are standing near a switch next a railroad track when you notice a runaway trolley coming down the tracks in your direction. There are five children playing on the track below too far away to hear you. There is one worker on the other track where the trolley would go if you threw the switch.

- *Would* you throw the switch?

A Moral Dilemma

the runaway trolley

You are standing near a switch next a railroad track when you notice a runaway trolley coming down the tracks in your direction. There are five children playing on the track below too far away to hear you. There is one worker on the other track where the trolley would go if you threw the switch.

- *Would* you throw the switch?
- *Should* you throw the switch?

A Moral Dilemma

the runaway trolley

You are standing near a switch next a railroad track when you notice a runaway trolley coming down the tracks in your direction. There are five children playing on the track below too far away to hear you. There is one worker on the other track where the trolley would go if you threw the switch.

- *Would* you throw the switch?
- *Should* you throw the switch?
- **WHY?**

A Moral Dilemma

- It turns out that most people say that they would throw the switch and would even feel an *obligation* to do so.

A Moral Dilemma

- It turns out that most people say that they would throw the switch and would even feel an *obligation* to do so.
- The principle that seems obviously relevant here is:

A Moral Dilemma

- It turns out that most people say that they would throw the switch and would even feel an *obligation* to do so.
- The principle that seems obviously relevant here is:



If you are faced with a situation in which it looks certain that someone will end up hurt, you should do whatever you can to minimize the number of victims.

A Moral Dilemma

- It turns out that most people say that they would throw the switch and would even feel an *obligation* to do so.
- The principle that seems obviously relevant here is:



If you are faced with a situation in which it looks certain that someone will end up hurt, you should do whatever you can to minimize the number of victims.

But what about another case like this...

A Moral Dilemma

another runaway trolley

You are standing on a bridge over a railroad track railroad when you notice a runaway trolley coming down the tracks in your direction. There are five children playing on the track below too far away to hear you. There is a rather large person next to you and if you push him in front of the trolley it will stop the trolley but kill him.

A Moral Dilemma

another runaway trolley

You are standing on a bridge over a railroad track railroad when you notice a runaway trolley coming down the tracks in your direction. There are five children playing on the track below too far away to hear you. There is a rather large person next to you and if you push him in front of the trolley it will stop the trolley but kill him.

- In this case most people would say that they would *not* push the large person into the tracks, and even that it would be *wrong* do do this.

A Moral Dilemma

another runaway trolley

You are standing on a bridge over a railroad track railroad when you notice a runaway trolley coming down the tracks in your direction. There are five children playing on the track below too far away to hear you. There is a rather large person next to you and if you push him in front of the trolley it will stop the trolley but kill him.

- In this case most people would say that they would *not* push the large person into the tracks, and even that it would be *wrong* do do this.
- Why is this when the results are the same in both cases?

A Moral Dilemma

- Perhaps there is an *overriding* principle at work here.

A Moral Dilemma

- Perhaps there is an *overriding* principle at work here.



Don't directly cause harm to someone even if it seems like the outcome will be good.

A Moral Dilemma

- Perhaps there is an *overriding* principle at work here.



Don't directly cause harm to someone even if it seems like the outcome will be good.

- But then how can both of our principles be true and what exactly is "directly" causing harm anyway?

A Moral Dilemma

- Perhaps there is an *overriding* principle at work here.



Don't directly cause harm to someone even if it seems like the outcome will be good.

- But then how can both of our principles be true and what exactly is "directly" causing harm anyway?

Philosophical ethics attempts to answer questions like these and figure out what ethics is all about.

Philosophical Ethics

Philosophical Ethics

descriptive ethics

Philosophical Ethics

descriptive ethics



- *What moral principles do real people follow and how do we explain these principles?*

Philosophical Ethics

descriptive ethics



What moral principles do real people follow and how do we explain these principles?

- The first branch of philosophical ethics is descriptive ethics which attempts to describe and explain how we really think about moral and ethical issues.

Philosophical Ethics

descriptive ethics



- *What moral principles do real people follow and how do we explain these principles?*

- The first branch of philosophical ethics is descriptive ethics which attempts to describe and explain how we really think about moral and ethical issues.
- Scientists also look at ethics from this perspective, for example, when neuroscientists try to determine what parts of the brain are active when we face different versions of dilemmas like the trolley problem.

Philosophical Ethics

Philosophical Ethics

meta-ethics

Philosophical Ethics

meta-ethics



- *Is morality really just a matter of opinion, or is it subject to rational assessment and validation?*

Philosophical Ethics

meta-ethics



◦ Is morality really just a matter of opinion, or is it subject to rational assessment and validation?

- The second branch of philosophical ethics is meta-ethics which looks at ethics and its general features, again without taking a stance on what might really be right or wrong?

Philosophical Ethics

meta-ethics



◦ Is morality really just a matter of opinion, or is it subject to rational assessment and validation?

- The second branch of philosophical ethics is meta-ethics which looks at ethics and its general features, again without taking a stance on what might really be right or wrong?
- Meta-ethical questions are about the *status* of ethical claims as compared with other ways of thinking and speaking, and are an important part of the philosophical approach since they concern our basic assumptions about ethics.

Philosophical Ethics

Philosophical Ethics

normative ethics

Philosophical Ethics

normative ethics

?

- *What moral principles are really justified and what is it that we should actually do in cases like this?*

Philosophical Ethics

normative ethics



- *What moral principles are really justified and what is it that we should actually do in cases like this?*

- The third branch of philosophical ethics is normative or prescriptive ethics which jumps right into debates about right and wrong and takes a position principles and particular cases.

Philosophical Ethics

normative ethics



- *What moral principles are really justified and what is it that we should actually do in cases like this?*

- The third branch of philosophical ethics is normative or prescriptive ethics which jumps right into debates about right and wrong and takes a position principles and particular cases.
- This approach is unique to philosophy since philosophy is not always just a neutral analysis of ideas, but also involves stating a position and defending it. This is the side of philosophy that is actively engaged with its subject matter and not just looking on from the sidelines.

Cultural Relativism



Ruth Benedict
1887-1948

Cultural Relativism

"There are many answers to questions of right and wrong."



Ruth Benedict
1887-1948

Cultural Relativism

"There are many answers to questions of right and wrong."



Ruth Benedict
1887-1948

- Ruth Benedict was an American anthropologist whose encounters with indigenous peoples convinced her that there was no universally valid set of moral principles.

Cultural Relativism

"There are many answers to questions of right and wrong."



Ruth Benedict
1887-1948

- Ruth Benedict was an American anthropologist whose encounters with indigenous peoples convinced her that there was no universally valid set of moral principles.
- For her, culture and community, not reason and humanity, dictate moral principles.

Cultural Relativism

"There are many answers to questions of right and wrong."



Ruth Benedict
1887-1948

- Ruth Benedict was an American anthropologist whose encounters with indigenous peoples convinced her that there was no universally valid set of moral principles.
- For her, culture and community, not reason and humanity, dictate moral principles.
- Relativism is a "meta-ethical" claim about the nature of moral thinking and *not* an attempt to justify any particular moral principles.

Cultural Relativism



Ruth Benedict
1887-1948

Cultural Relativism

The argument from cultural differences



Ruth Benedict
1887-1948

Cultural Relativism

The argument from cultural differences



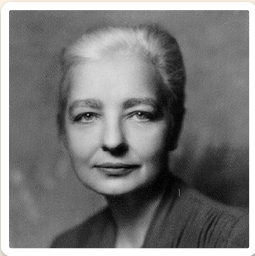
Ruth Benedict
1887-1948

Different cultures have different views about right and wrong.

Thus there are no universal moral principles.

Cultural Relativism

The argument from cultural differences



Ruth Benedict
1887-1948

Different cultures have different views about right and wrong.

Thus there are no universal moral principles.

- This may seem like an obvious argument, but does it follow that there are no principles simply because people may disagree about *what they are*?

Cultural Relativism

The argument from cultural differences



Ruth Benedict
1887-1948

Different cultures have different views about right and wrong.

Thus there are no universal moral principles.

- This may seem like an obvious argument, but does it follow that there are no principles simply because people may disagree about *what they are*?

Divine Command Theory



God

Divine Command Theory

"Thou shalt not kill!"



God

Divine Command Theory

"Thou shalt not kill!"



God

- This theory is popular among those who see religion as providing an authoritative set of moral principles.

Divine Command Theory

"Thou shalt not kill!"



God

- This theory is popular among those who see religion as providing an authoritative set of moral principles.
- It offers an account of the meaning of moral principles -- they are to be understood as commands issued by a supreme being.

Find out more



Garry Winogrand "Flip"

Credits

Built with:

Rstudio

xarignan html presentation framework

[download this presentation](#) or [print it](#)

[editorial suggestions and comments](#): requires a (free) GitHub account.