debating right and wrong

[under construction]



George Matthews, Pennsylvania College of Technology

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#### the runaway trolley

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• Would you throw the switch?

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

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- 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...

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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.

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- 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?

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

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- 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.

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- 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.

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- The third branch of philosophical ethics is normative or prescriptive ethics which jumps in and takes a position on the issues at hand.
- This approach is unique to philosophy since philosophical debate often involves stating a position and defending it. Philosophers are out to find the truth and trust this method of debating to help find it.

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## Major Moral Theories

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- 5. Kant's Ethics of Duties: immoral behavior makes no ultimate sense.
- 6. **The Ethics of Care**: morality is not about abstract rules, but about real relationships



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- 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.

The argument from cultural differences

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- 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*?
- We also disagree about the facts, but it doesn't follow from this that there are no true facts.



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- Ultimately the story of "The Grapes of Wrath" shows characters banding together to overcome this idea that "sin" and "virtue" are nothing but subjective opinions.
- But subjectivism is nevertheless a popular theory.

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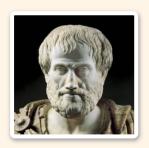
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- There are many reasons to think otherwise as we shall soon see.



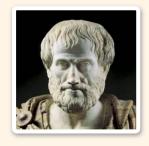
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- For Aristotle ethics and morality are not a matter of simply of knowing certain principles, but of the cultivation of character.
- A good person is one who follows a middle path between extremes -- exhibiting courage and generosity and not either cowardice or fearfulness; or excessive giving or stinginess.
- Only by realizing our built-in human capacities can we truly be happy, and this is the goal of an ethical life.

#### the argument from human nature

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- Aristotle recommends that we strive to "be all we can be" since that is what humans are "meant to do."
- What if I choose not to strive for excellence? Is that wrong?
- And what is "human nature" anyway?



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- Psychological egoists claim that we can find hidden motives in *anything* anyone does, no matter how selfless it seems, but does that prove that we really can't take others into account?



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- He claimed that free economic markets where everyone is out for their own gain lead to the best outcomes for everyone.
- Ethical egoists extend this claim to assert that it is *always* best to look out for ourselves and that by similar mechanisms the good of all will take care of itself.

#### Find out more



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