**ACTIVITY: Overview of Ethical Theories**

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**YR/SEC: 4th YEAR ITS-402**

**Define the following terms:**

1. Ethical Theories - Ethical theories provide part of the decision-making foundation for Decision Making.
2. Subjective Relativism - as a philosophical position, declares that each person is his own authority on the moral life, and source of his own moral principles.
3. Cultural Relativism - is the idea that a person's beliefs and practices should be understood based on that person's own culture.
4. Divine Command Theory - is the theory that what makes something morally right is that God commands it.
5. Ethical Egoism - is the normative ethical position that moral agents ought to act in their own self-interest.
6. Kantianism - is the philosophy of Immanuel Kant, a German philosopher born in Königsberg, Prussia (now Kaliningrad, Russia). The term Kantianism or Kantian is sometimes also used to describe contemporary positions in philosophy of mind, epistemology, and ethics.
7. Act Utilitarianism - is a utilitarian theory of ethics which states that a person's act is morally right if and only if it produces the best possible results in that specific situation.
8. Rule Utilitarianism - is a form of utilitarianism that says an action is right as it conforms to a rule that leads to the greatest good, or that "the rightness or wrongness of a particular action is a function of the correctness of the rule of which it is an instance
9. Social Contract Theory - In moral and political philosophy, the social contract is a theory or model that originated during the Age of Enlightenment and usually concerns the legitimacy of the authority of the state over the individual
10. Virtue Ethics - is a class of normative ethical theories which treat the concept of moral virtue as central to ethics.