

Moral Development

Kohlberg's Theory of Moral Development

- William Kohlberg wanted to extend Piaget's theory of development to moral development.
- According to Kohlberg, there are **six stages of moral development**:
 1. The child is **entirely selfish**, and does not recognize the needs of others (psychological egosim).
 2. The child **learns** that by **begin kind** to others, there will be reciprocity (ethical egoism).
 3. The individual sees the **family** as the significant moral unit, such that what is morally good, is what is good for the family (virtue ethics).
 4. The individual sees the **nation and laws** as the significant moral unit, so that what is morally good, is good for the nation (social contract theory).
 5. The individual begins to **question all of their values**, abandoning both the family and the law (cultural relativism).
 6. The individual begins to **regard moral laws as being universally valid** (deontology).
 - The first two stages are said to be **pre-conventional stages of moral development**.
 - The middle two stages are said to be **conventional stages of moral development**.
 - The last two stages are said to be **post-conventional stages of moral development**.
 - Kohl regards **stage six** as being the **highest stage of moral development**.
 - Kohl also claimed that **women** only make it to **stage 3** since they **tend to stay at home** (this was before the women's liberation, when men ran everything).

Carol Gilligan's Critique of Kohlberg's Theory

- Carol Gilligan argued that woman and men simply **evaluate ethical dilemmas differently**. **Men** tend to view ethical dilemmas **legalistically** by appeal to universal moral rules, **women** tend to view ethical dilemmas **in terms of the concepts of care and concern**.
- She believes that **both ethical perspectives have something to offer**.
- She also argued that in **terms of ethical evaluations, women's opinions** are often **undervalued and ignored**.
- The following are some **dichotomies** between **male** and **female** approaches to ethics, alleged by Gilligan:
 1. Men employ abstract moral principles in making moral evaluations, whereas women do not appeal to general principles.
 - George Sher criticized this by saying that Women also employ moral rules in making decisions, but their rules are more nuanced than the rules employed by men.
 2. Men make their moral decisions using abstract principles without reference to context, whereas women make their moral decisions by appealing to the contextual features of a given situation.
 - George Sher criticized this by saying that even abstract rules cannot be applied unless the context of the situation is known.
 3. Men rely on the concepts of justice and rules, whereas women rely on the concepts of care and concern.

- George Sher criticized this by saying that moral rules are not inconsistent with care and concern, and for that matter, care also involves consideration of quality, justice, and fairness.

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The Ethics of Care

Virginia Held's Ethics of Care (Feminist Ethics)

- Virginia Held argues that **the ethics of care** has the following important features:
 1. The **central focus** of a **care ethic** is attending to the **needs of others**, especially with respect to whom we are **responsible for** (family, friends, etc).
 2. The **ethics of care condones** the use of **some emotions** in making **ethical decisions**, but not all emotions (such as envy, greed, etc).
 3. The **ethics of care rejects** the use of **abstract reasoning** in making **ethical decisions**.
 4. The **care of ethics** re-conceptualizes traditional notions about **the public and the private** (for example: women stay home in private, while men go out and work in public).
 5. The **ethics of care** uses the **concept of a person** as a **relation being** as opposed to being a **self-sufficient, stand-alone rational agent**.
- Held notes that **traditional moral theories** portray **moral dilemmas** as involving a **conflict** between **egoistic concerns** and **universal moral principles**. This is something that is **omitted from the ethics of care**.
- She also notes that **traditional moral theories** that ignore the **domain on the household and the family** leads to **unequal power dynamics** that **women and children do not choose**.