Encyclopedia of ethics

Routledge - Virtue Ethics (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

Description: -

Czechoslovakia -- Ethnic relations.

Diaries.

Holocaust, Jewish (1939-1945) -- Czechoslovakia -- Personal narratives.

Jews -- Czechoslovakia -- Biography.

Jews -- Persecutions -- Czechoslovakia.

Holocaust, Jewish (1939-1945) -- Czechoslovakia -- Personal

Theresienstadt (Concentration camp)

Theresienstadt (Concentration camp)

Roubíčková, Eva Mándlová, 1921-Roubíčková, Eva Mándlová, 1921- -- Diaries.

Glasgow (Scotland) in literature -- Bibliography

Scottish fiction -- Scotland -- Glasgow -- Bibliography

Education savings accounts -- United States -- Handbooks, manuals,

Finance, Personal -- United States -- Handbooks, manuals, etc.

College costs -- United States -- Handbooks, manuals, etc.

Crusades -- Third, 1189-1192.

Saladin, Sultan of Egypt and Syria, 1137-1193.

Atmospheric temperature.

Rural credit -- India -- Etah (District)

Banks and banking -- India -- Etah (District)

Etā Grāmīņa Bainka.

Ethics -- Encyclopedias Encyclopedia of ethics

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Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index.

This edition was published in 2001

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ne-x.uni.rf.gd: Encyclopedia of Ethics (9780415936729): Becker, Lawrence C., Becker, Charlotte B.: Books

Applied Ethics Applied ethics is the branch of ethics which consists of the analysis of specific, controversial moral issues such as

abortion, animal rights, or euthanasia.

Upon that foundation, Hobbes developed a normative theory known as, which is a type of rule-ethical-egoism. These include the rights of animals, the morality of animal experimentation, preserving endangered species, pollution control, management of environmental resources, whether ecosystems are entitled to direct moral consideration, and our obligation to future generations.

Encyclopedia of Ethics

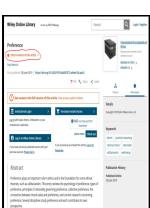
The first two principles, personal benefit and social benefit, are consequentialist since they appeal to the consequences of an action as it affects the individual or society. According to rule-utilitarianism, a behavioral code or rule is morally right if the consequences of adopting that rule are more favorable than unfavorable to everyone. Aristotle makes a number of specific remarks about phronesis that are the subject of much scholarly debate, but the related modern concept is best understood by thinking of what the virtuous morally mature adult has that nice children, including nice adolescents, lack.

The Concise Encyclopedia of Business Ethics

In still others, it picks out actions that are not blameworthy even if not commendable. A significant aspect of this mindset is the wholehearted acceptance of a distinctive range of considerations as reasons for action. Are they merely social inventions? However, recent work suggests that Aristotelian ideas can, after all, generate a satisfyingly liberal political philosophy Nussbaum 2006; LeBar 2013a.

Encyclopedia of Bioethics

It is part of practical wisdom to know how to secure real benefits effectively; those who have practical wisdom will not make the mistake of







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concealing the hurtful truth from the person who really needs to know it in the belief that they are benefiting him. What is not open to debate is whether Plato has had an important influence on the contemporary revival of interest in virtue ethics. Here we have no difficulty in recognizing that I might think I was healthy, either physically or psychologically, or think that I was flourishing but be wrong.

Encyclopedia of Bioethics

Although emotional factors often do influence our conduct, he argued, we should nevertheless resist that kind of sway. And like Augustine, Adams takes that perfect good to be God. A misunderstanding of eudaimonia as an unmoralized concept leads some critics to suppose that the neo-Aristotelians are attempting to ground their claims in a scientific account of human nature and what counts, for a human being, as flourishing.

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In a sense, it is a search for an ideal litmus test of proper behavior.

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However, once good relationships have given rise to obligations, those obligations take on a life of their own. Even many deontologists now stress the point that their action-guiding rules cannot, reliably, be applied without practical wisdom, because correct application requires situational appreciation—the capacity to recognise, in any particular situation, those features of it that are morally salient.

Ethics

Suicide, for example, would be wrong since I would be treating my life as a means to the alleviation of my misery. For recent defenses of eudaimonism see Annas 2011; LeBar 2013b; Badhwar 2014; and Bloomfield 2014. Even if an action seems selfless, such as donating to charity, there are still selfish causes for this, such as experiencing power over other people.

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