



VIRTUE ETHICS

(PART A)

GE - Ethics

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the lesson, the learners will be able to:



Define virtue ethics



Discuss virtue ethics in the perspective of its leading proponents: Aristotle and Confucius

VIRTUE ETHICS

- An approach to ethics that focuses on virtue or the good character of a person rather than on duties (deontology) and the consequences of an action (consequentialism).
- A man who is virtuous knows what is good or bad and does what is good at all times.

The goal of life, in accordance to virtue ethics, is **self-actualization** (full development of a person). Achieving such meant pursuing ideals of goodness, common good, and living a good/virtuous life.



VIRTUE ETHICS

Vices

 Attitudes, disposition, or traits that enables us to pursue ill deeds/a bad life.

Example: dishonesty, greed, cowardice, selfishness, pride, hatred, promiscuity, injustice, and others.



Virtues

Attitudes, disposition, or traits that enable us to pursue the ideals of goodness

Example: honesty, courage, compassion, generosity, fidelity, integrity, fairness, self-control, and prudence

VIRTUES are...

They are repeatedly and constantly done.

DEVELOPED

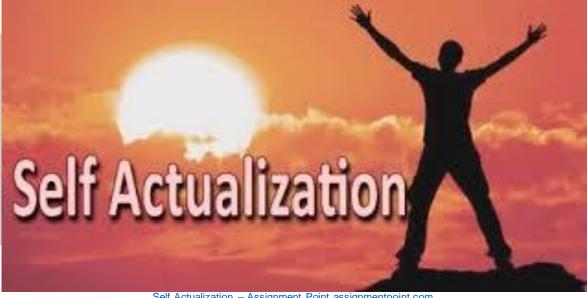
They are learned and practiced.

COMMUNAL

They are influenced by what the community values, encourages, and deems worthy of emulation.



CONCLUSION



MORAL/ ETHICAL LIFE



Not simply a matter of following moral rules and of learning to apply them to specific situations, but also a matter of trying to determine the kind of people we should be and of attending to the development of character within our communities and ourselves

Reference: (Manuel Velasquez, Claire Andre, Thomas Shanks, S.J., and Michael J. Meyer. Ethics V1 N3, Spring 1988)