

What Does It Mean Ethics

== Key concepts == df25305ce2 Normative (prescriptive) ethics: How should people act? df25305ce2

Nicomachean Ethics Nicomachean Ethics (/ˌnaɪkəməˈkiən, ˌni-/; Ancient Greek: Ἠθικὰ Νικομάχεια, Ēthika Nikomacheia) is Aristotle's best-known work on ethics: the science The Nicomachean Ethics (; Ancient Greek: Ἠθικὰ Νικομάχεια, Ēthika Nikomacheia) is Aristotle's best-known work on ethics: the science of the good for human life, that which is the goal or end at which all our actions aim. It consists of ten sections, referred to as books, and is closely related to Aristotle's Eudemian Ethics. The work is essential for the interpretation of Aristotelian ethics df25305ce2

Secular ethics ethics can lead to a fully expressed ethical life, while religious prohibitions are insufficient. A classical example of literature on secular ethics is the Kural text, authored by the ancient Indian philosopher Valluvar. [citation needed] That does not mean secular ethics and Secular ethics is a branch of moral philosophy in which ethics is based solely on human faculties such as logic, empathy, reason or moral intuition, and not derived from belief in supernatural revelation or guidance—a source of ethics in many religions. Secular ethics refers to any ethical system that does not draw on the supernatural, and includes humanism, secularism and freethinking df25305ce2

== Buddhist ethics == df25305ce2 Normative ethics aims to find general principles that govern how people should act. Applied ethics examines concrete ethical problems in real-life situations, such as abortion, treatment of animals, and business practices. Metaethics explores the underlying assumptions and concepts of ethics. It asks whether there are objective moral facts, how moral knowledge is possible, and how moral judgments motivate people. Influential normative theories are consequentialism, deontology, and virtue ethics. According to consequentialists, an act is right if it leads to the best consequences. Deontologists focus on acts themselves, saying that they must adhere to duties, like telling the truth and keeping promises. Virtue ethics sees the manifestation of virtues, like courage and compassion, as the fundamental principle of morality. df25305ce2

Ethics Its main branches include normative ethics, applied ethics, and metaethics. Ethics is the philosophical study of moral phenomena. Also called moral philosophy, it investigates normative questions about what people ought to do Ethics is the philosophical study of moral phenomena. Also called moral philosophy, it investigates normative questions about what people ought to do or which behavior is morally right df25305ce2

Ethics is closely connected to value theory, which studies the nature and types of value, like the contrast... df25305ce2 Virtue ethics is usually contrasted with two other major approaches in ethics, consequentialism and deontology, which make the goodness of outcomes of an action (consequentialism) and the concept of moral duty (deontology) central. While virtue ethics does not necessarily deny the importance to ethics of goodness of states of affairs or of moral duties, it emphasizes virtue and sometimes other concepts, like eudaimonia, to an extent that other ethics theories do not. df25305ce2 The Analects never expands on what this term means, but Zisi's text, The Doctrine of the Mean, explores its meaning in detail, as well as how to apply it to one's life. The application of Confucian metaphysics to politics and virtue ethics. The text was adopted into the canon of the Neo-Confucian movement, as compiled by Zhu Xi. df25305ce2 While Burton Watson translated Zhōngyōng as Doctrine of the Mean, other English-language translators have rendered it differently. James Legge in 1861 called it Constant Mean, Pierre Ryckmans (aka Simon Leys) used Middle Way, while Arthur Waley chose Middle Use. Ezra Pound's translations include Unswerving Pivot and Unwobbling Pivot. Roger T. Ames and David L. Hall... df25305ce2 Meta-ethics: What does "right" even mean? df25305ce2 == History == df25305ce2 == Classical formulation == df25305ce2 Applied ethics: How do we take moral knowledge and put it into practice? df25305ce2 Aristotle's writings have been read more or less continuously since ancient times, and his ethical treatises in particular continue to influence philosophers working today. Aristotle emphasized the practical importance of developing excellence (virtue) of character (Greek ēthikē aretē), as the way to achieve what is finally more important, excellent conduct (Greek praxis). As Aristotle argues in Book II of the Nicomachean Ethics, the man who possesses character excellence will tend to do the right thing, at the right time, and in the right way. Bravery, and the correct regulation of one's bodily appetites, are examples of character excellence or virtue; so acting bravely and acting temperately are examples of excellent activities... df25305ce2 The phrase "doctrine of the mean" occurs in Book VI, verse 29 of the Analects of Confucius, which states: df25305ce2 In his dictionary, Noah Webster defined meanness as "want of excellence", "want of rank", "low estate", "lowness of mind", and "sordidness, niggardliness, opposed to liberality or charitableness" pointing out that "meanness is very different from frugality". These, in particular the final one, largely summarize the aspects of the classical definition of meanness that have been propounded by philosophers, Aristotelian and otherwise, over the centuries. df25305ce2

Meanness Henry Sidgwick in The Methods of Ethics held meanness to be both the opposite Meanness is a personal quality whose classical form, discussed by many from Aristotle to Thomas Aquinas, characterizes it as a vice of "lowness", but whose modern form deals more with cruelty. particular with respect to what one can afford to pay, "is denominated a mean temper" df25305ce2

Ethics in religion A central aspect of ethics is "the good life", the life worth living or life that is simply satisfying, which is held by many philosophers to be more important than traditional moral conduct. To be ethical is to do what one's relationships require. most important consideration in ethics. Notably, though, what you owe to another person is inversely Ethics involves systematizing, defending, and recommending concepts of right and wrong behavior df25305ce2

It is connected to another of Aristotle's practical works, Politics, which reflects a similar goal: for people to become good, through the creation and maintenance of social institutions. Ethics is about how individuals... df25305ce2

Doctrine of the Mean It was originally a chapter in the Classic of Rites.) The Analects never expands on what this The Doctrine of the Mean or Zhongyong is one of the Four Books of classical Chinese philosophy and a central doctrine of Confucianism. the Mean is of the highest order. The text is attributed to Zisi, the only grandson of Confucius. But it has long been rare among

people — Analects, 6:29 (Burton Watson tr)

The text centers upon the question of how to best live, a theme previously explored in the works of Plato, Aristotle's friend and teacher. In Aristotle's *Metaphysics*, he describes how Socrates, the friend and teacher of Plato, turned philosophy to human questions, whereas pre-Socratic philosophy had only been theoretical and concerned with natural science. Ethics, Aristotle claimed, is practical rather than theoretical, in the Aristotelian senses of these terms. It is not merely an investigation into what good consists of, but it aims to be of practical help in achieving the good. Secular ethical systems comprise a wide variety of ideas to include the normativity of social contracts, some form of attribution of intrinsic moral value, intuition-based deontology, cultural moral relativism, and the idea that scientific reasoning can reveal objective moral truth (known as science of morality). The Master [Confucius] said, The virtue embodied in the doctrine of the Mean is of the highest order. But it has long been rare among people

Golden mean (philosophy) It was subsequently emphasized in Aristotelian virtue ethics. It was subsequently emphasized The golden mean or golden middle way is the desirable middle between two extremes, one of excess and the other of deficiency. It appeared in Greek at least as early as the Delphic maxim "nothing in excess", which was discussed in Plato's *Philebus*. The middle way form of government for Aristotle was a blend between monarchy, democracy and aristocracy. Aristotle analyzed the golden mean in the *Nicomachean Ethics* Book II: That virtues of character can be described as means. For example, in the Aristotelian view, courage is a virtue, but if taken to excess would manifest as recklessness, and, in deficiency, cowardice. Aristotle analyzed the golden mean in the *Nicomachean Ethics* Book II: That virtues of character can be described as means

Descriptive ethics: What do people think is right? Secular ethics frameworks are not always mutually exclusive from theological values. For example, the Golden Rule or a commitment to non-violence, could be supported by both religious and secular frameworks. Secular ethics systems can vary within the societal and cultural norms of a specific time period, and may also be used by a person of any religious persuasion, including...

Virtue ethics central. While virtue ethics does not necessarily deny the importance to ethics of goodness of states of affairs or of moral duties, it emphasizes virtue Virtue ethics (also aretaic ethics, from Greek ἀρετή [areté]) is a philosophical approach that treats dispositional virtue and character as the primary subjects of ethics, in contrast to other ethical systems that put consequences of voluntary acts, principles or rules of conduct, or obedience to divine authority in the primary role

Most religions have an ethical component, often derived from purported supernatural revelation or guidance. Some assert that religion is necessary to live ethically. Simon Blackburn states that there are those who "would say that we can only flourish under the umbrella of a strong social order, cemented by common adherence to a particular religious tradition".

Aristotelian ethics As Aristotle argues in Book II of the *Nicomachean Ethics*, the man who possesses Aristotle first used the term ethics to name a field of study developed by his predecessors Socrates and Plato which is devoted to the attempt to provide a rational response to the question of how humans should best live. Aristotle regarded ethics and politics as two related but separate fields of study, since ethics examines the good of the individual, while politics examines the good of the city-state, which he considered to be the best type of community. way to achieve what is finally more important, excellent conduct (Greek praxis)

Descriptive ethics fields: Descriptive ethics: What do people think is right. Meta-ethics: What does "right" even mean. The following examples of questions that might be considered in each field illustrate the differences between the fields:. It contrasts with prescriptive or normative ethics, which is the study of ethical theories that prescribe how people ought to act, and with meta-ethics, which is the study of what ethical terms and theories actually refer to. Normative (prescriptive) ethics: How should people Descriptive ethics, also known as comparative ethics, is the study of people's beliefs about morality

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