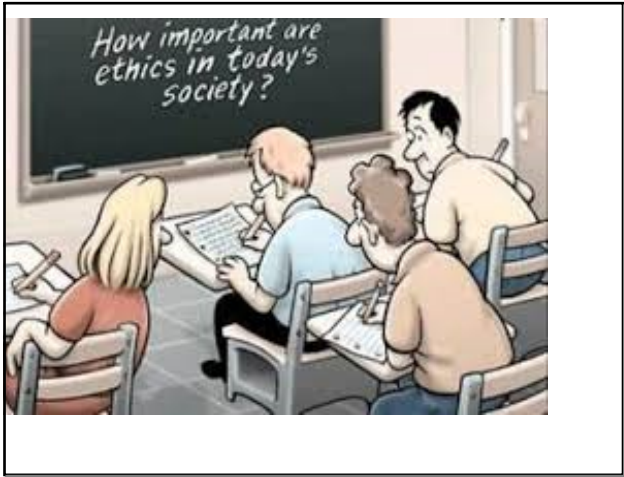
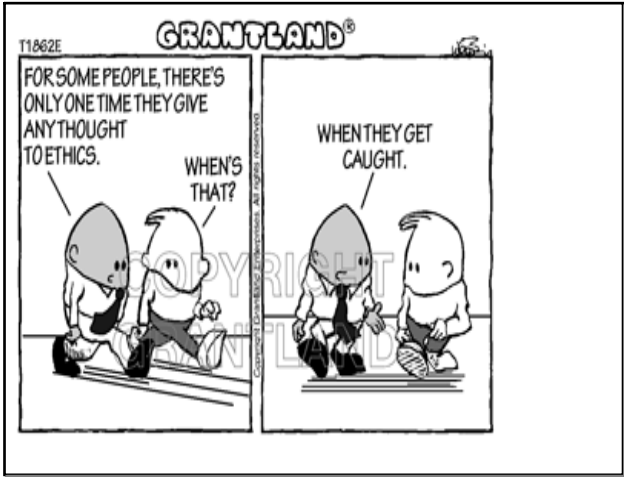


Please take notes. Especially the points that are **highlighted**.

Ethics or Moral Philosophy

The collage includes: a scale of justice; a sign that says 'Code of Ethics'; a coffee cup next to a mind map with 'ETHICS' at the center and branches for 'values', 'concern', 'choices', 'dilemma', 'philosophy', 'morals', 'trust', 'religion', 'life', 'good/bad', 'justice', and 'evil'; and a signpost with 'ETHICS' written on a large sign, and smaller signs for 'values', 'dilemma', 'compliance', 'morals', 'wrong', 'Benefit', and 'choice'.



Ethics involves systematizing, defending, and recommending concepts of right and wrong behaviour.

Three general categories:

- Metaethics
- Normative Ethics
- Applied ethics

Metaethics

- Investigates where our ethical principals come from and what they mean.

- Are they merely social inventions?
- Do they involve more than expressions of our individual emotions?
- Answers to these questions focus on the issues of universal truths, the will of God, the role of reason in ethical judgments, and the meaning of ethical terms themselves

Normative Ethics

- Takes on a more practical task which is to arrive at moral standards that regulate right and wrong conduct

- Involves articulating the good habits that we should acquire, the duties that we should follow, and the consequences of our behaviour on others

Applied Ethics

-Involves examining specific controversial issues such as abortion, infanticide, animal rights, environmental concerns, homosexuality, capital punishment, or nuclear war.

Ethics looks to resolve controversial issues. Despite philosophers using these three categories (metaethics, normative ethics, and applied ethics) the lines are blurry. Topics often involve all three components.

Story from my weekend:

- Nurse friend
- Surrogate
- Child attached to birthing mother
- Biological mother faking pregnancy
- Night shift, no ethics committee available
- Nurse on shift:
- *Admitted biological mother (taking up a bed which she did pay for)
- *Coached biological mother for what a women who just gave birth feels and will experience in the coming weeks
- *Lied to family and included others in the lie to keep it going

What would you have done?

Should this have happened?

What do you think the ethics committee will conclude when it is reviewed?

Ethics is everywhere - What topics would you like to examine/discuss?

DEATH PENALTY

animal testing

refugees

Abortion

Ethical Framework

An ethical question to use for today:

Should abortion (early term) be legal.

Groups:

1. Consequentialism
2. Rights and Responsibilities
3. Autonomy
4. Virtue Ethics
5. Multiple Perspectives

In groups you will explore our ethical question based on your topic of focus. You will need to answer the questions on your page and explain the basis concept(s) of your topic.

Approach: Consequentialism

1. Who/what is affected by this issue?
2. What are the possible benefits for those affected?
3. What are the possible harms for those affected?
4. Which option(s) will produce the most good and least harm?
5. If one is harmed and another benefits, how do you decide who or what matters most?

Consequentialism

- Consequences of actions
- Weigh the benefits and harms resulting from our actions

Approach: Rights and Responsibilities

1. Who/what is affected by this issue?
2. Which groups have rights associated with this issue? What are their rights?
3. Do these same groups also have responsibilities? What are their responsibilities?
4. Do we value some rights more than others? Whose rights do we want to protect?
5. Do any codes, declarations and/or conventions relate to this issue?

Rights and Responsibilities

- Topics are closely related
- The rights of one imply to responsibilities (or duties) of another to ensure those rights

Approach: Autonomy

1. Who/what is affected by this issue?
2. What effects might my choice have on others?
3. What effects might others' choices have on me?
4. Does everyone have to do the same thing? Will this cause problems?
5. What is informed consent? Is it important here?

Autonomy

- The right to choose for yourself

Approach: Virtue Ethics

1. Who/what is affected by the issue?
2. What qualities make someone a 'good' or virtuous person?
3. What decisions/actions in relation to this issue would make you a 'good' person/
4. What people would agree that these decisions/actions are 'good'?
5. What people would disagree that these decisions/actions are 'good'?

Virtue Ethics

- Something that the community accepts as being 'good'
- Includes concepts such as honesty, kindness, and patience
- Emphasizes decisions that are in line with these characteristics

Approach: Multiple Perspectives

1. Which groups have options about this issue? What are their options?
2. Why do groups of people think this way? Have they always thought this way?
3. Which groups voice opinions about this issue? (Not all groups that have an opinion voice them in a public forum.)
4. Do the opinions of all groups have equal weighting? How do you decide?
5. Can all the groups agree, and do they need to?

Multiple Perspectives

- Ethical decisions are viewed differently by different people
- When considering an issue, it is important to explore a range of world views and respect diversity
- Examples include cultural, socioeconomic, and spiritual or religious diversity.

On your own, complete the "consider your options" and "explain your decision" handout.

This is your opinion. It cannot be wrong. Just explain your thinking when asked.