

February, 26

Ethics:

1. Normative ethics (it presents moral duties and ought; proscription and prescriptions, 10 commandments)
2. Descriptive ethics (descriptive statements, ethics which wants to be a science, very often connected with relativism)
3. Metaethics (it explores a relation between moral terms/statements and their objects)

Ethics:

1. Theoretical ethics
2. Practical ethics:
 - a) Medical ethics
 - b) Ethics of environment
 - c) Other forms of particular ethics (ethics of transhumanism; ethics of science, feminist ethics, ethics of war)

Main ethical problems:

What does it mean to be a good man; what does it mean to act properly

What is a structure of morally good activity; which components of activity are especially important? And which are not valid? (especially valid are effects of activity – **utilitarianism**, **consequentialism**; only our intentions are important – **ethics of intention**, more or less **deontologism** that underlines the role of moral duties).

Does human freedom play an important role in a structure of moral action?

What is connection between moral knowledge and moral action. Am I able to act independently from my ethical knowledge? (**motivational judgements internalism** and **motivational judgements externalism**)

What is moral value and what is its relation to other types of value?

What are moral virtues?

Which moral virtues or values are most important. What is moral hierarchy?

How is it possible to cognise that considered activity is morally good? (**rationalism** and **irrationalism** or **emotionalism**)

How is it possible to solve the problem of relativism in ethics? Relativism in ethics states that all moral norms and values change in the history and in the context of the diversity of civilisations. The universal morality does not exist. Different cultures or civilisations prefer different values or norms. **Absolutism** states that moral values do not change and are independent from diversity of civilisations. Which concept is more justified?

What is relation between moral values and moral norms?

What is the role of authority in moral?

Main axiological problems:

What is value at all; what is difference between values and other beings (things, biological or physical processes)?

Do values really exist?

What types of values should we take into account? (moral values, vital values, hedonic values, social values, logic values, epistemological values, economic values, religious values, aesthetic values)

What is a procedure of human axiological cognition? (rationalism versus irrationalism, emotionalism).

What is axiological mistake and axiological illusion?

What is axiological hierarchy?
Are values relative or absolute?
How do values exist (objectivism, subjectivism, relationism).
What is naturalistic fallacy in axiology.

Ethics \neq theory of values

