

① BASIC CONCEPTS

a) OBLIGATORY } (NARROW)
OPTIONAL } RIGHT (BROAD)
WRONG

b) **GOOD** + **BAD** ARE VALUE CONCEPTS, BASED ON (+) AND (-) INTRINSIC/EXTRINSIC VALUES
→ BASED ON DIFF. BELIEFS; HEDONISM = PLEASURE, NLT = SOLIABILITY, PROCREATION, KNOWLEDGE, LIFE

c) **MORAL WORTH** IS ALSO A VALUE CONCEPT; BASICALLY PRONOUNCING OTHER PEOPLE + THEIR CHARACTER. * IT IS NOT ASSUMED TRAITS WITH MORAL WORTH ALSO HAVE INTRINSIC VALUE *
→ SOME THEORIES (HEDONISM) DO NOT SEE (+) TRAITS AS ↑ OR ↓ PLEASURE, SO THEY HAVE NO INTRINSIC VALUE

d) AIMS OF MORAL THEORIES

i) **THEORETICAL AIM**: TO ID UNDERLYING FEATURES OF AN ACTION/PRACTICE THAT MAKES IT RIGHT OR WRONG, INTRINSICALLY GOOD/BAD, OR HAVE MORAL WORTH.

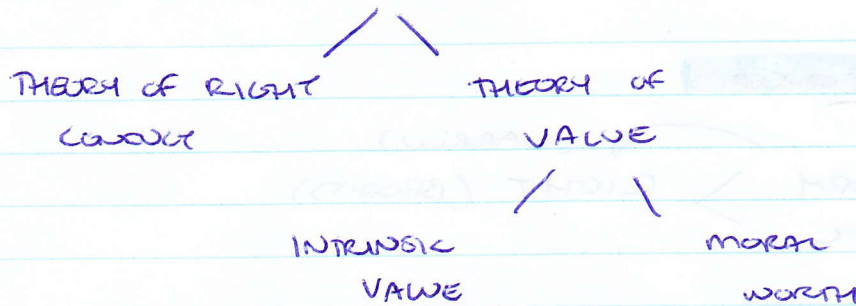
ii) **PRACTICAL AIM**: TO FIND A DECISION-MAKING PROCEDURE THAT CAN BE USED TO GUIDE PEOPLE IN THEIR MORAL CHOICES

e) A **MORAL PRINCIPLE** IS A USUALLY GENERAL STATEMENT THAT IS MEANT TO LAY OUT CONDITIONS FOR AN ACTION TO BE GOOD RIGHT OR WRONG

→
Premise → moral principle
Premise → relevant factual info
conclusion → conclusion of morality of an action

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f) BRANCHES OF MORAL THEORY:



g) EVALUATING THEORY

i) **CONSISTENCY**: MUST YIELD CONSISTENT RESULTS w/ ITS MORAL PROPOSITIONS (IE. NOT SAY AN ACTION IS + IS NOT OBLIGATORY; ITS OK IF IT SAYS AN ACTION IS OK IN SOME BUT NOT OTHER SITUATIONS → NEEDS THIS MODIFIER

ii) **DETERMINANCY**: MUST GIVE GUIDELINES FOR WHAT IS AND IS NOT "MORAL"

iii) **APPLICABILITY**: MUST BE USEABLE IN EVERY-DAY LIFE, AND NOT REQUIRE INFO ABOUT A SITUATION NOT EASILY OBTAINABLE

iv) **PUBLICITY**: SHOULD NOT BE IMMORAL TO TEACH A MORAL THEORY

v) **INTERNAL SUPPORT**: SHOULD BE SUPPORTED BY YOUR BASIC CONSIDERED BELIEFS

vi) **EXTERNAL SUPPORT**: SHOULD BE SUPPORTED BY NON-MORAL INFORMATION (FACTS)

vii) **EXPLANATORY POWER**: MUST PROVIDE REASONS FOR WHY AN ACTION IS CONSIDERED MORAL

h) **REFLECTIVE EQUILIBRIUM** - PROCESS OF THINKING ABOUT WHY YOU HAVE ISSUES WITH A MORAL THEORY - IS IT YOUR OWN BELIEFS THAT NEED TWEAKING, OR IS THERE AN INHERENT FLAW IN THE THEORY? A PROCESS OF MORAL DELIBERATION.