

Teorías éticas normas y valores

moral act: to pay taxes, immoral act: driving with excessive speed, amoral act: to take a nap / Moral is about how individuals and their actions should be and the norms and values that society accepts and which may form a code of conduct or moral code / Heteronomy stage: the children act out of impulses or instincts, soon, children internalized values and norms from family, school... their own emotional experience is also very important / stoicism: thought that the individual has to adapt himself to the laws of the universe. epicureanism: said that the most important thing is pleasure. / Christian ethics: how can happiness be reached?: by getting closer to God and practicing love even to the enemy. / thought of utilitarian philosophy: in the XVII, Enlightenment emerges and with it this arises, what matters here is what is useful to the society. / Current trends: in modern societies there are very different values, desires and preferences, justice and welfare is sought for all, it's not anything utopic, in conflicts a negotiated agreement must be reached and an ethic of citizenship should be built through dialogue / ethical theories that emphasize ends: Aristotle says that all our actions seek an end, the + important is happiness, happiness is different for each one. Epicureans the end is pleasure, for the utilitarian end is not the individual pleasure but the greatest good for the greatest number of people. / ethical duty: Kantian ethics, the ethicists believe that one should live according to nature. Immanuel Kant said that man must think for himself using his reason (XVIII): u must act out of pure respect for duty, u must act so that what u wanted for yourself, u'd like it for others, others must be treated as ends and not means, will must be autonomous. / ética cristiana: Jesus Cristo predica amor al prójimo, su enseñanza ha tenido una influencia decisiva en la cultura de Occidente, la religión cristiana es diferente de otras porque los cristianos creen que todos los hombre y mujeres son hermanos, desde que ellos son hijos de Dios. / la ética de aristóteles es finalista y eudemonista: su comportamiento es alcanzar la felicidad, todas nuestras acciones buscan un final. / Hedonismo: defiende que el último fin del ser humano es alcanzar la felicidad entendida como placer. Los epicúreos son hedonistas porque dicen que el fin es el placer, el comportamiento se explica en la búsqueda del placer y en la evitación del dolor / Felicidad según utilitarismo: el ser humano actúa movido por la búsqueda de felicidad de mayor número de personas posible, lo que nos produce placer y felicidad es bueno y útil. / Bioética: disciplina que aplica la reflexión ética a los problemas de la investigación ética; eutanasia. Éticas ecológicas y medioambientales: compaginan el ansia de los beneficios de desarrollo económico con las necesidades medioambientales y el derecho de los animales a sobrevivir en su entorno natural.