

Moral Reasoning

* التفكير الاخلاقي

"What does it mean to reason morality?"

I What is morality? (how we should act) * ماهي الاخلاق؟

morality is the human (effort or try) what they try to (define or know) what is the right and wrong about their actions, thoughts, opinions and senses, what is bad or good for themselves in their life.
(lying/harm /stealing) (play/sleep/food/happiness/pleasure)
unrespected

1. Distinctive affair of conscious-rational beings (human beings) * كائنات عقلانية متميزة عن الكائنات

2. Ethos (Greek) or mores (Latin)
(moral behavior) (how society actually does act)
Non-rational part of culture which comes collectively

3. Queerness of morality: Cause it concern V/X and we can't ignore
• binding - ought (when we do immoral we feel guilt.)
• right or wrong / good or evil / kind or wicked → always there is a different between the act of morality.

II Why Be Moral? (Reason / goal / purpose) * هدف الاخلاق؟

- 1) To keep the society from falling apart (we must be ruled to keep society good without damaging). (can't live with lie society).
- 2) To improve human suffering → To be brave (to help others, also they can help without suffering when they stealing to help poor people).
- 3) To promote human well-being → (act loyalty to make other trust me) being moral.
- 4) To resolve conflict between justice and order → (if we doesn't have justice we will cannot survive).

5) To obey God → (we must respect all what god command).

6) To become good (cause it good) → real goal

* 2 kind of good: (where we need to do good to achieve another good)
← Instrumental good → For ex: like a money it's good to use it, but bad to save it or keep it for along time / knowledge good + benefit (useful)
← Intrinsic good → no more reason why it's good? cause it's good
so, it's ultimate truth. it makes us happy.

* Good as purely intrinsic good → something delight cause of Paenety (Brad Pitt)
* Intuitive nature of the good → when you see something you like by your eyes (you trust your vibes)
* 5 other reasons as by products → when you like a food or decors it's good.

III Why we disagree about morality? * ليش احنا مو موافقين على الاخلاق؟

- 1) Motivated by selfishness (self-deception) → (when we think the other rong, we must avoid harm other)
- 2) Our thoughts are clouded by prejudices and culture conditions (we should stop think about past judge).
- 3) Over-emphasis on one aspect among many (think about one side insted of other side).
- 4) Charged with feelings.

IV. what is involved in moral reasoning? النورط والتشارك في التفكير والافلاقي

صحة عناصره
الموسر الافلاقي
حقائق
صحيحة

- 1) Legitimacy of appealing to moral intuition (Certain moral believe human beings have (courage/justice)
- 2) Limits of appealing to moral intuition (Dancing is shameful) must respect other
- 3) Accurate facts (True) (like when you go to your friend wedding party and you see her husband but with another girl).
- 4) Logical Reasoning (what you should do, is what you would do)
animals can do what they want, humans can the same and they have something they should do like (going to school) sleeping more hours
- 5) moral principles (theories)
- 6) Universalizability
- 7) impartiality
- 8) Overriding nature of morality.

(2) Complexities in Ethics

Dimensions in Ethics

* الأبعاد في الاخلاق

- 1) Consequences (good/bad/neutral) توابع
- 2) Motive (good/Evil) دافع / سبب
- 3) actions (good/bad/neutral) أفعال
- 4) Characters (virtuous/vicious) فضيل / شرير
- 5) Divine command (obedient/rebellions) أوامر / افضع / طاعة / افساد

the goal are to help and feel happy.

1) Consequences => for ex: giving the money for yankees instead of the world health organization to help people who where dying day to day. judging out of cause is not enough. The Bike Tailand.

2) Motive => (bad case on the street, while seeing that negative case and you want your child to look up to you, that motive was to be good role of model to his son).

3) Actions => in any case of your motive and consequences, your actions very important.

- Right: (obligatory) -> you should do it, if you didn't do it there may be something wrong. example: (honest)
- Wrong: (Frobidden) -> you should not do it, if you do it this will be wrong. example: (stealing / lying / killing) murdering innocent / abusing child.
- Indifferent (neutral) -> if you do it, it will be good and amazing, you don't have to do it cause that will not harm you. example: (optical)

* Supererogatory -> you don't have to do it, if you do it, it will become amazing example: a bump and jump on it to help other from dying

* Infradegatory -> if you do it, they will not tell you immoral, ~~that not wrong~~ but you will be not respected very much.
- example: lazy people those spend 6 hour sleeping, then they spend another 6 hour watching TV / you missing classes professor will not respect you very much.

4) Characters => (virtus can build characters)
by being a person that can solve very thing in good way to help people, but, if you have lousy people characters you would not have much to help them and tell them what they should do, and if you don't have to put for them rules, cause they always do the right thing.

they will figure another way to go around tree

(becoming great person) character

5) Divine command => to obey God, god created everything (universe/humanbeing) he has created us with natural morality, moral laws. what does god want from us?

11. The parable of the sadhu

Summary: there is a group of people from different countries climbing the mountain to reach the top. while they climbing they have been seen an Indian holy man and they help him to stay alive also they carried him down near to the rocks. They did an amazing thing that they don't have to do it (they do that by their optional choice). That's problem we can called an dilemma.

1) Was McCoy ignorant of the differences between right and wrong?

(He was ignorant, cause he ^{just} help the holy man without knowing that action are not obligation, he did his optional choice to help him a bit as he ^{think about consequence of what he doing})

2) why didn't Stephen go all the way to help? (cause of everyone he was surrounded with, he didn't feel pressure) ^{but not ultimate} He didn't help the sadhu all the way, cause he think that is not his job or he don't have to help him and leave the climbing his action was unethical.

3) Are moral dilemma generally clear to determine?

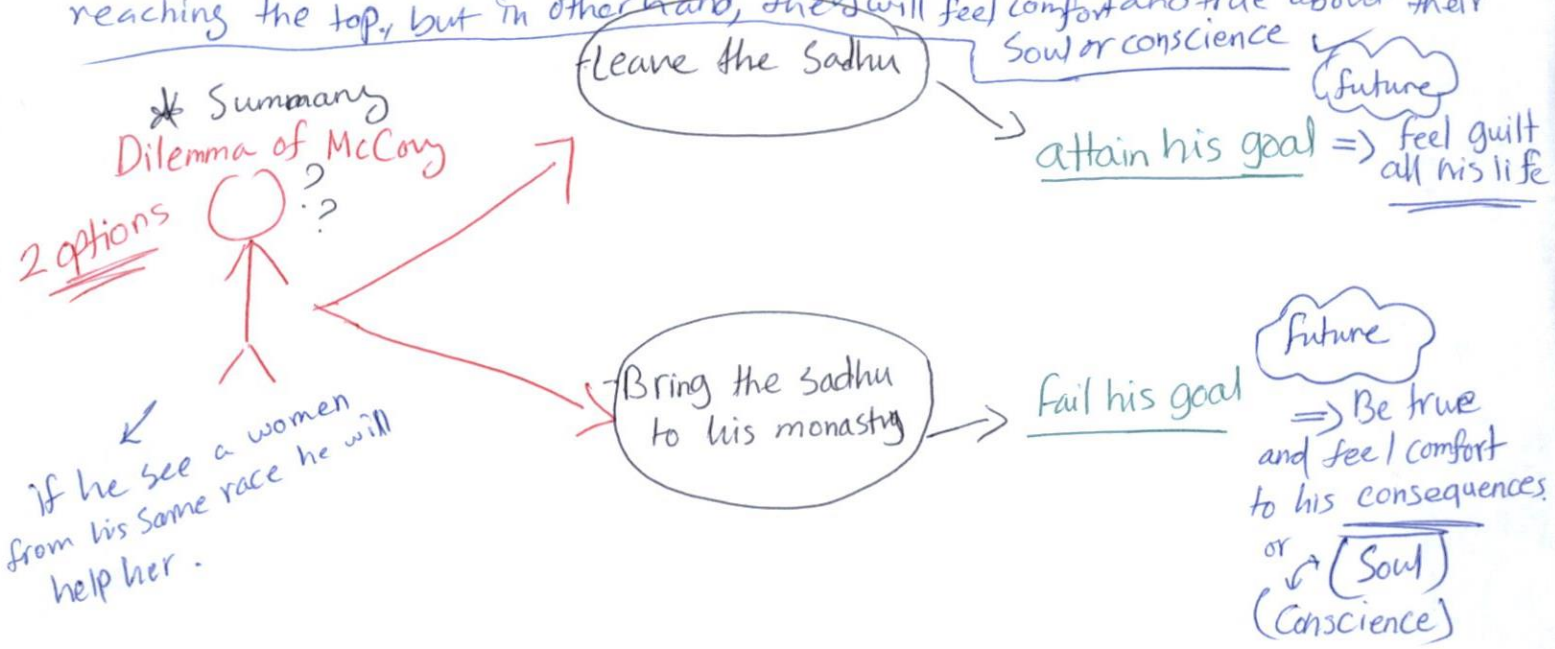
moral dilemma are not easy to determine it, cause each cases you have to think deeply about what you can do and if you have to do it or not, it will be easy only if ~~you~~ there are strong obligation case.

4) Are Stephen criteria of moral obligations responsible?

I think ~~yes~~ ^{no}, cause ~~that~~ he think that is not his problem and his goal is to climb not helping other and make a bad consequence.

5) what if McCoy ^{his action was unethical and morally incorrect} and Stephen go all the way to help?

if they help the sadhu all the way they will not have enough time to climb again over the mountain and they will lose their ~~op~~ chance of reaching the top, but in other hand, they will feel comfort and true about their



3 Approaches to ethics

* النقيض في الاخلاق

"Moral Nihilism, Moral Relativism, Moral Objectivism"

- * There is nothing real ~~about~~ objective about morality.
- * What we see as wrong/right differ.

Preliminary comments

* التعليلات الأولية

الاقتراض التقليدي للقيم الاخلاقية

1 - Traditional presupposition of objective moral values
For example: (Black + white lying) not steal/murder

2 - Diversity of moral practices
For ex: (his mother see that dancing and wearing bikini in Kuwait is wrong but in other countries it's okay).

Culture of

bikini

in Kuwait is

(موجب واجب)

ملزم لكل

The key Q: Is there any objective moral value or duty that is valid (binding) for all human beings at all times?

(Is there any moral rule that applies to all human kind?)

2 possible answers: 3 views:

No: Moral Nihilism + Moral Relativism →

Yes: Moral objectivism →
They believe that moral truth exist of human knowledge

Knowledge/truth, morality exist in culture and society not absolute everything we think about it is wrong there isn't truth

العصبة الاخلاقية والسياسة

No duty

ولست حرة كاملة

(there are some moral laws that are universal/objective).

Moral Nihilism

* العصبة الاخلاقية

* there is no moral laws or rules for all. (killing + stealing is bad)
Nihilism → nothing

1. Definition of moral nihilism: "The Doctrine that there is no moral facts, no moral truths and knowledge" - Gilbert Harman.

2. Friedrich Nietzsche

• "God is dead" - the absence of absolute moral standard.

(What mean, we have killed him?) we have killed the idea of God
Cause God is used as standard for right and wrong. If we take this standard away, what decided, so what is wrong/right? but since God did not exist, we make things up, there in no standard to what we consider right/wrong. it's all from our (interpretations) thoughts.

• Interpretation

(the action of explaining the meaning of something)

example: "if we think something right it is right absolute for us."

• slave morality vs. master morality

- * doing thing to not get punished.
- * religions has been a tool to control people.

So, we are slaves to religions.

* Nietzsche tells that we need to be the masters of ourselves, to not depend on religions or god.

• will to power

- * what matters in the end? is power.
- "strive to satisfy....." (don't wait/ or help)
- * what he is saying is screw others before they screw you.

• Beyond Good + Evil

• Übermensch vs. lastman

(Superman) (الرجل
أمر)

* The laws of nature don't bind him, moral principles are not controlled by outside nature laws, we make moral principles by ourselves.

"lastman" → people who believe that god does not exist, but they are atheists that still believe that there is right/wrong.

3. Gilbert Harman

- impossibility of testing morality scientifically (knowledge)
morality cannot be seen, we can't test it, it's only feeling
- impossibility of observing morality (burning a cat) → when you see you think wrong
the wrongness → the action you see from our sense will will automatically
see it wrong way, we cannot ~~see~~ perceive that.
- illusion of morality
(they can absorb what they see on others actions, but they cannot understand what they do.)

It's not real knowledge (nothing right/wrong)

4. J.L. Mackie: inventing right + wrong → we create it, they are not real

- Argument from relativity
you only can judge by observing (seeing) but you can't said that's right.
there is no universal law for what's wrong or right.
- The pathetic fallacy
* implying own feeling to things, we are empathising.

* we share the feeling of another.

• Error Theory

many terms influences by images about moral things.

5. David Hume

- take any action to be ^{شرير} vicious (murder) but you should find the fact before you said it's vice → by your motives, passions that vice will escape you you must reflect that to your own, then find feeling of disapproval towards that actions (we see it vice cause of our sense of moral).

6. The key Nihilistic principles

لا يوجد هدف
للحياة والواجبات

• Absence of objective moral values or duties.

- There is no objective rules in the society or culture.

• Moral values or duties are human creations.

- people who create duties and rules of morality.

7. Consistency vs. livability.

we cannot live in this world without sense of right/wrong,

nihilism is consistence.

II Moral Relativism:

* النسبية الاخلاقية

* different people based on different quote (there is no value real and truth it's always depend on what we create from our society (environment) from our experience)

1. Two key principles of moral nihilism

- Denial of objective morality
- morality as human creation

2. Two sources of morality: culture or individuals

3. 3 key claims for moral relativism

- a) Culture/Society disagree widely about morality. (each culture has its own moralities)
- b) There is no clear way to resolve moral differences. (some ppl like slaves, some not)
- c) Morality is a product of culture. (Created by individuals).

4. Cultural/Conventional relativism

- morality is product of society/culture
- X is good = society should like and approve the X.
For example: Society should not wear bikini if culture said that.

5. Subjective/individuals relativism

- morality is product of an individuals
- X is good = I and others should like and approve X.

6. Contributions of moral relativism

- ^{حذر} Caution against unwarranted absolutist attitude ^{لوك}
- Urges open-mindedness and ^{انفتاح} tolerance. ^{تسامح}
↓
accept people morality respect everyone without judging people

③ Moral objectivism/Realism

* الواقعية الاخلاقية

* they said yes, there are moral values/duties, and laws that valid all.

1. Recognition of relativity in moral "practices"
- there is many differences moral values that people can share.

2. Core - fundamental moral values + duties
- human gained objective values. (intuitive) → born with it, and recognized they're basic like defending truth + goodness [Courage/justice/caring golden-role]. Self-control

3. Based human nature, need and goal.

- we have similar physiological needs.

IV MO: Response to moral Nihilism + Relativism

1. Apparent moral diversity

• exaggeration of diversity with regards to moral practices: Not real but apparent.

• Diverse applications of fundamental moral values.

- for example: burning or eating bodies, they have the some idea on keeping the soul alive with them, but they act and use method in differ.

• Difference on facts rather than morals
- like a country throwing handicapped babies to river for some river creatures to eat them alive, we think is harsh but in fact they believe they're returning the babies to god to get better replacement

(- Muslims & Daish they make what good but they are different for what god command.)

• Difference due to conflicting moral values - hierarchy
- Eskimo elders die with dignity, when they are weak, they don't eat and die.

• The "why" Questions

• Some extreme cases - simply wrong

1+1 doesn't equal 10 / village killed girl for being a prostitute, cut her in half and showed it to everyone. (prostitute, President girl) story

2. There is no clear way to resolve moral differences

• Any moral argument? → women vote or educate as human nature.

• Argumentum from ignorant → (I don't know, therefore doesn't exist)

الاعتراف في النسبية والممارسات الاخلاقية

التنوع الاخلاقي

اختلاف على الصفة والممارسة

الفرق في المسائل الاخلاقية

3. Scientific Knowledge vs. moral Knowledge

↓
gives us iPhone

↓
gives us what should we do with iPhone, how to use it.

- So, morality cannot be seen or tested.

• Different kinds of knowledge
we cannot live based on scientific knowledge (how to use our things is the most important).

• Does disagreement simply absence of truth?
does the fact of people disagree true.

• Does moral thinking never arrive at truth?

4. Moral illusion or intuition

- we believe ~~morality~~ ^{our fact} and create morality.

(nothing right or wrong, cause we create by our preferred ^{on that way})

• Intuitive nature of morality
- simply it's wrong

• ~~Inventing or discovering "what"~~
Nihilism

Said illusion

• Culture relativism

it's truth and right → society decides what's good or bad

• Subjective relativism

it's right.

for ex: kissing in Kuwait → disrespecting, but in other countries or societies find it romantic.

↓

among the country it's self → for ex: people with different thinking morals →

5. Morality created or discovered?

• Learning from society: Created or discovered?

we learn the right + wrong from the society and the society

created morality. but society didn't create morality, they just discovered cause our knowledge makes us think that morality created by our society.

• Inventing ~~square~~ or discovering "wheel"

we cannot move the wheel like square shape, we should develop moral practices and try to apply.

3. Educating the young

Nihilism

- "Forget about it" → you will probably say to your child "forget it" → what's right determined by society.

Culture Relativism

- "Follow the crowd" just do what other do in culture.

Subjective Relativism

- "Do only what you want to do" if you decide what's right, it's right for you.

4 Ethical Egoism

الأناية الافلاقية
(عبداللہ)

Is there any objective morality?

people who like to do anything that good for themselves interest without helping other people. They only think about themselves.

(each of us have a moral duty, but just take care of our)
(how to determine what is V/X?)

Introduction

1. Two divisions on what is right / wrong:

① consequentialist theories → good ^{based on} ~~defined by~~ consequence (V/X depend on consequence).

② Non-consequentialist theories → "not" " " "
(selfless)

انبار اغیری 2. Altruistic Examples

(person who help and show his selfless instead of his own interest to other)
(for Example: when someone do something good for other to feel good instead of his own pleasure). - non-selfish wilā
→ what is V is what is good for me, help me.

هل انبار اغیری حقیقی 3. Is there a genuine altruism?

I think no there isn't, cause most people when they do something or help others or making them feel happy, they always have benefit from that act such as to be happy and feel true about their soul.

Ethical Egoism

1. Ethical egoism = one's own (self-interest)
all what we do will be for one own interest usually.
(V is what satisfies one's own interest)

enemy
↑
everyone

2. Thomas Hobbes

like animals kill/steal

① The state of nature → fighting for food not stealing act, it's natural cause ↑
(all of us need food.)

② Need for ethics → person don't want to get hurt from people those see him
(you don't steal from me, I won't steal from you) while he stealing.
(thing that are useful for me to go ahead).

3. Friedrich Nietzsche

(try to satisfy yourself) → what is good is what bring power which help us or benefit us.
(donating)

4. Amy Rand

فردی و بہا

① selfishness as virtue → we have moral obligation to be selfish, it's make me strong.

② Altruism as vice → (a baker bakes a good bread to earn money, try to meet your interest as much as you can, helping other is evil). (sacrificing yourself for other is bad things).
helping people over and over you think you do good by sacrificing (but not) cause it harm in several ways.

5. Psychological Egoism

we act based on our interest, to satisfy our needs.

11 Evaluation of Ethical Egoism

1. Recognition of long-term benefits to self

- there must be a connection between interest and selfishness

2. (Counter) intuitive Consequences (against) ^{أمره غريب} Something very basic

(company had fake nurses to give free packages, then women had her milk dry they couldn't feed their child. unless they buy from the company poor people couldn't afford.)

3. ~~Self-interest~~ selfishness vs. ~~Self-interest~~ ^{أمره غريب} interest (benefit)

(our own good with taking care about other one) vs. (seeking on one's own benefit, pleasure or well-being without regard for other)

* (They both benefit us, but the diff is about going for other, you could be selfish for yourself)

4. The paradox of happiness

happiness as ultimate end of which we do. it's not something that comes right away, we do things to be happy.

→ how do we get it? if we ^(find) seek it directly it will never happen.

for example: how do i be a loving person, we don't make up and decided to do it, if we focus on our need it will never happen, but if we focus on the need of other → it will happen,

↑ • self-interest and other's well-being

• Achieving happiness (purpose)

5. Confusion of consequences with motive (you do it for feeling good. but your goal is simply helping.)
- are always outcome based confusion.

* The purpose is always to do my own benefits, resulting in my own pleasure

* The motives sometimes are ~~depend on our benefits~~
comes from my desires.

6. Undermining genuine friendship - (I will become your friend as long as it helps me)
ethical egoists are not able of having any, cause to be a genuine friend with someone, you need to not only think about yourself, you need also consider interest of your close friend - (we have friend, cause we need each other).

① main idea of Ethical Egoism

is that all humans do good to satisfy their sense of goodness + feel good about themselves, which makes it selfish act.

② The idea of Thomas Hobbes + Nietzsche

↓
ethical egoist

explained how human come to develop values + laws ^{duties}
- believes that we are not different than others, we have a duty to take care of ourselves, even it means being selfish.

1 → state of nature (is that everyone is an enemy fighting for food)

2 → need for ethics. (don't steal from me, I will not steal from you)

Similar to Thomas

he said that there's no source of evil, it's just what is best for me, (good is whatever benefit me).

③ virtue of selfishness (Rand)

① selfishness as virtue → believed that selfishness is moral quality, a virtue as something good.

② selfishness as vice → In contrast the idea of altruism → doing good for helping other. selfless act is vice + evil.

he said what is moral is what meet my own interest when someone take care of other over + over it bad irresponsible + dependent.

④ Psychological egoism

based on what will benefit us interest + to satisfy own.

⑤ some critical responses
if ethical egoism is true, then there are (counter intuitive consequence)
confuse btw (self-interest) + (selfish-interest)
self-interest → own good with take care for others (w/ + other benefits)
selfish-interest → their own benefit without care others

5) Utilitarianism

النتيجة هي كل شيء

"The greatest good for the greatest number"

If you choose to save 5 people and kill 1

(Just cause about the number, you think as an utilitarian)

- what is good for most people involved. بأغلبية

- If numbers is the only thing that matters, why don't you push your friend as use him/her as a break?

The result determines what V/X. what matter is result. if you do X, but in the end V, it is

1) consequentialist "the end justifies the means"

what matter is the consequence.

2) The happiness (hedonist) -> happiness is a pleasure in the end we want it.

a) Epicurus "The pleasure is the goal ----- everything good" (- what is good is what brings as the most pleasure).

b) Jeremy Bentham

"The greatest happiness for greatest number is the foundation of morals and legislation"

(V/X being happiness for greater amount of people).

* morality is about:

- making the world as happy as possible

- V/X is determined by pleasure-pain (pleasure over pain)

3) The equality principle: equality of greatest number.

-> we are all equal in value. (no one special than other.)

4) Bentham's "Hedonistic calculus" (the pleasure/pain for or hear)

Intensity, duration, certainty, nearness, fruitfulness

(how long the pleasure or pain) (if I do this is it certain that I am gonna have pleasure-pain?) and extent.

(How satisfying is it?)

It is purity (pleasure only?) (pain only?)

(How many ppl will be affected by this and for how long?)

example: (study for exam or going to beach)

5) John Stuart Mill

① "higher values" → (not defined by your sense but values)

② Act utilitarianism VS Rule utilitarianism

- (what is ✓ to act is not simply what you follow and act, but it's what you follow certain rules that bring consequences).

ex: killing innocent person will harm society.

(for [↓]benefit
you)

* Evaluation of Utilitarianism

1) strengths of Utilitarianism

① simple & absolute

② Emphasis on benefit, promotes well-being & reduces suffering.

2) Ignores intentions / motives

(it's all about consequence, it Ignores intentions / motives) -

- if you do things for benefit, it's selfishness

* it's the motives that matters not consequences.

3) Ignores personal integrity

1 more pleasure is better than no pleasure.

4) Ignores justice

In the end, if consequence matters then what about lying / stealing?

5) difficulties of calculating consequences.

- it's sound easy, but it's impossible to calculate the greatest good for ⁿ numbers.

(a) Foreseeing the consequences → you can't know the future.

(b) Calculating 2 greatest: "the greatest happiness for greatest number"

5 min - 60 min
7 min - 50 min
1 min - 6 min

← (it's work simple, but it's on impossible task, when you have two things, it's impossible to figure out.)

(c) Incalculable values

(many values are impossible to calculate which is more ~~impossible~~ valuable,

→ difficult to measure

a hot coffee in cold weather.

a cold coffee in hot weather.

- 6) No-rest argument
(you will never satisfy)

for example: [10 KD → cinema or Africa?] you would be guilty, no rest too demanding.

7) pleasure - pig philosophy

cause pigs live for pleasure.

(if you interpret moral pleasure, doing good, feeling good as pleasure, you are no different than pig.)

As a utilitarian → the best thing to do is to take ^{drugs} to feel good/happy.

② Answer Final

① main idea of Utilitarianism (The greatest good for greatest number) is the view that says (morality) comes down to the greater good of how many people that have benefitted.)

② The key principles of theory (3 key)

① consequential "the end justifies the means"
for ex: ending someone's life cause they're in pain.

② Happiness

happiness is what brings pleasure over pain, what is ~~make me~~ happy for me is happy for others. (good give pleasure / bad give pain)

Epicurus →

pleasure is the goal that nature has ordained for us.

Jeremy Bentham →

greatest happiness is for greatest number, this is the basic of morals, we need to avoid pain,

③ The equality ~~of morals~~ principle

if something is good, it will benefit a great number of ppl.
we all equal, no one special than other.

④ ignoring motive

not consider our motive, it focus on consequences,
we can't have morals without motives

⑤ ignoring integrity

if V/X is judged by consequences, then even bad things
are okay, cause one is getting pleasure from it

Example → a peeping tom, is okay, cause he is invading
+ abusing one personal integrity.

⑥ ignoring justice

is difficult to calculate consequences. only God know
what will happen, we only predict, we can't know diff
btw pleasure or pain from one person to other.

⑧ no nest argument

being moral brings happiness to great number but this
means "I" will never be happy.

we can treat our child with sweets + food, but
we can also send money to poor ppl. which is greater.

(10 to sinem or poor)

⑨ The pig-philosophy

we set morals to pleasure + that's what ~~we~~ animals do.

ppl similar to pigs, they eat to feel happy
same (we live for pleasure)
cause

⑥ Duty Theory

"Is There Any Moral Absolute?"

Deontology → duty theory for Kant's, he hate utilitarianism. It doesn't matter who ever watching you, you must do the ✓ thing.

* 3 key influences on Immanuel Kant
↓
(ideas, thoughts)

- ① Inner goodness (German Pietism).
 - Used value honesty, adapt to it,
 - It would horrible if you lied.
 - (if you lived in a good society, it's easy to be good).
- ② Intrinsic worth-dignity of human beings (Rousseau).
all human have dignity, whatever status you have, you have certain dignity.
- ③ Natural law intuitionism (Cousin)
 - difficult for people 2 abuse ppl who respect you.
 - 1) St. Thomas Aquinas: Human nature (human beings have a law of nature, all human have the sense of goodness. In order to maximize yourself, you need to follow intuition knowledge.)
 - 2) Joseph Butler: Conscience → sense of ✓/X, we appreciate honesty/good qualities
Core fundamental values.
 - 3) Samuel Pufendorf: Discovering universal moral rules
You + I could discover moral laws through intuition, because God created human with intuition so we should have discovered the sense of ✓/X by reflecting upon due intuition.
(to) (cause)
Conscience is not always clear, but when you think deeply, you could come to the sense of ✓/X.

* 3 main kind of Duties:

- 1) to understand God → any moral value that is valuable.
- 2) all human being have duty to oneself → train oneself, to benefit ourselves. including moral duties. you have duty to make the best of yourself.
- 3) Duty to others → to treat ppl equally, to promote good 2 others, to keep moral.

* What is morality really about?

1 - Duty / obligation

It's not about the end, it never justifies the mean. you have a duty to be honest / loyal / justice regardless of the consequence. Even if it hurts you, you should follow your duty as part of your nature.

2 - Motive ^{دافع}

to the extent that you are doing it for your own benefit, it's wrong, it should be ~~out~~ of pure motive.
(not pure = not moral)

3 - Will (decision) ^{قرار}

- (we often do the ~~X~~ ^(wrong) thing because we are ignorant / lazy.
- will is the most important thing because good is the most important thing.
- we shouldn't do it for any benefit, you should do good cause it's good. Consequence does not matter; even if you didn't succeed, you are morally good, cause your intention is good. your duty is to choose/will to be good.

* Absoluteness of morality

① Against utilitarian approach

Ⓐ Denial of innate morality

Ⓑ contingencies of human situations + desires

② Absolute, innate, universally binding nature of morality → duty to be good.

③ Categorical imperative ① Universality of morality

morality is very absolute rational, believes that we are born with no knowledge, things are put in us by experiences, we know from our sense experiences we learn after we born.

② The kingdom of the ends.

1 - second version of categorical imperative.

(I = you → I am obligated to you, treating it as a use ~~of~~ ^{you} need - ppl use each other for benefits. you have to treat + respect a person as valuable. we abuse each other cause we don't fully know each other. we have to respect other not as mean. treat as an end.)

② Human dignity due to rationality/intelligence

③ End vs merely as means.

(treat everyone equally even the maids etc).

* Difficulty of Kant's Duty theory

① conflicting moral duties

(if we had to do our duty, it might result in killing)

-the theory is awesome if we had to do moral theory, do that which is your business, this rest are not your responsibility.

② Absolving responsibilities

* Resolution (How do you decide)? (Ross) ^{w.D.}

1- 3 components to Ross' thinking

(a) moral intuition

(b) multiple moral obligations → (not everyone can see it) (benefit)
self-improvement
not harming others

(c) overridable nature of moral principles

2- Two kinds of duties

(what appears to be your duty).

1- prima-facie duties → tell truth first. (we have to be honest)

2- Actual duties → something after thinking (what you do).
(greater good, consequences do matter).

3- priority among moral duties

there are certain moral duties which are higher → ^{oikos} faithful.
lower → white lies.

③ Discuss Kant's Duty Theory + Virtue Theory.

Fixed ~~③~~ Kant's Duty Theory in light of

~~③~~ Immanuel Kant + Ideas that influenced him

↓
said that no matter what the consequences of things are you need to do the V thing.

3 ideas that influenced Immanuel Kant in terms of his moral philosophy are as follows.

① - Kant born in Prussia
- he got his inner goodness from (German Pietism)
- the sense of purity + inner goodness is important to them
- he lived in strict society which affected his morals.

② - he was inspired from (Rousseau idea) who wrote about how each human no matter who they are (men-women, rich, poor) they have inherited the dignity. All ppl have right + dignity.

③ There are natural laws → that makes human operate. how we must not defy the laws^{of gravity}, we must not defy the natural law of morality. so, we don't get hurt in the end.

② elements

- St. Thomas Aquinas (Human nature) believed that God create us with human nature
- Joseph Butler law (conscience) the sense of V/X. when we do wrong, we feel guilty. this inherited all humans.
- Samuel Pufendorf's law (Discovering universal moral rules). he thinks that we can discover absolute V/X through intuition/honesty

③ The absoluteness of morality

- ① it's against Utilitarianism approach, cause it ② denies innate morality. ③ if contingencies human situation + desires and categorical imperative which imply to all humans

④ The universality of morality

is that Kant morality is universal.

(1st version) → of his categorical imperative

is that when someone is in a moral dilemma

+ they must choose X or Y, they decide to choose X.

They must stop + think: do I want X to be universal?

do I want everyone to do it? if yes, it's right thing to do.

Also, apply (Golden Rule) that "Do not do to others what you don't want to be done to you"

(2 version) → is that we must not ~~repeat~~ ^{treat} ppl as means, instead they must be treated as an end, with dignity.

⑦ Virtue Ethics

* Introduction

- what is morality really about?

It's not about benefits cause it would be practical and practical isn't moral. Is morality simply about doing your duty? it's not enough, It's not about following your ~~duties~~ (rules), ppl always finding away and go to around rules.
(Good ppl suffer, Bad ppl will always get around it. good ppl don't need rules, they will know the ✓ thing to do by themselves.)

* morality is about? ↓

- Becoming a Strong person

instead of focusing on changing the rules, work on changing the person.
ex: (gust / attendance / smile). Changing person would be a long-term process but more effective. Benefit isn't a purpose, it's a consequences.

* | Aristotelian virtue ethics

(Elements): ↓

1) Character

① The goal of ethics → to become strong → require inner / interpersonal strength.
ethics isn't about doing, it's about my character, what I wanna become, the goal is to become a strong person. you could easily trust / depend on them.

② Integrity → become a person of integrity (whole number) = (whole person).
(Dignity / standing with the ✓ thing) (↳ Greek word)

(person without integrity is not respectable, not consistent, they say the right thing but they don't do it → not a whole / divided.)
(If I have integrity I have a harmony)

→ Strong person will built a community, you can life a satisfying life only if you become a person with integrity.

2) Human Nature → you can't be full / happy without integrity.

① Human reason → It's through our reason that we know.

② Nature of things → human nature is goodness.

* we do all things for the sake of happiness

* if you are a liar you can't be happy

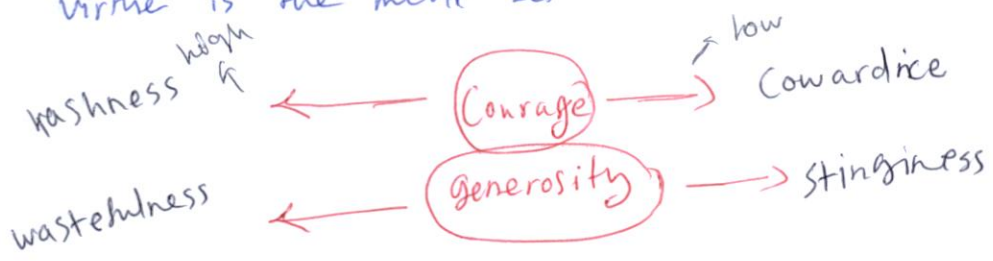
* happiness is a consequence / by product.

(greek -> happiness)

3) Teleology: eudemonia
- what are human being for? (human being are made to be happy).
Happiness is a constant activity, something you work for, doesn't come alone.

- 4) virtue -> part of human nature that we need to perfect.
- ① strength -> sharpen yourself in strength own to happiness.
 - ② virtues -> wisdom, courage, justice, temperance. (work for your benefit).
 - ③ necessary to attain eudemonia
good qualities / we live it, even if it doesn't make us happy.

5) Mean
not being stupid, average between 2 extreme + deficiency (coward).
being reasonable, courage is not the same for every body.
virtue is the mean between 2 extreme.



6) Habit key/secret to happiness, you can't be moral just like that, you have to practice it. Habit -> develop skills, doing things without thinking.
(You should do these things so good as part of your habit).

7) The ideal person
(what would I do/ behave if the ideal person is watching?)

*Virtue of honesty

* why truth/honest is important?

- ① No one really get away with you
 - ⓐ gets found out -> It will be better for you if it gets found out, cause if not, you will be end in being an amazing liar.
 - ⓑ harm to oneself -> when you lie, you catch up with other lies (get easie next time).
- ② Truth/honesty as the basic of trust.
 - you can't trust someone who isn't honest. The key to relationship is trust you can't survive without trusting.
- ③ Truth/honesty as an experience of respect

④ How to tell truth

Truth can hurt + be abused → ppl say truth in wrong time.

⑤ Truth with respect → you need to be know how to say things, telling the truth is a sign of respect.

④ Duty to lie

- some special cases, you have to lie, when two situation come to conflict only these cases.

* III How to cultivate virtues (How to become strong)

1 - Network with Sages → with people who are ideal. when you hang out with good ppl, it's easy to become good.

2 - Take care of little things → good ppl don't become ideal unless they were making ✓ choices all along or small matters. It's the small things that really matter.

- (if you lie on small matters, you will lie on big ones too)

↳

3 - Develop moral imagination.

- imagine how world the other ppl be, + how they think

- think about it.

8) Morality and God

Do moral values and duties depend on God?

* Introduction :-

1- Fyodor Dostoevski (Russian writer / Nihilist / when u die u disappear).
"without God and immorality, all things are premitted"

* Example → (if there is no God and life after death, you could do whatever you want. Cause you don't have to pay or be responsible for anything).
(Divine command)
"لا اله الا الله" "لا اله الا الله"

2- William Lane Craig

"If God does not exist, objective moral values and duties do not exist."
*(V + X)

* Example → (V and X does not exist if God does not exist.)

3- Reality of objective moral values + duties (laws) → C.S Lewis

4- Meaning of "objective" morality?

(Universal, absolute, something we all agree with or on/obligated/binding).

→ to act justly / be honest / not lie or steal

→ values we should all do it, but doesn't mean we all do.

5- The key issue: ① "Do you need to believe in God to be moral?"

* Answer → people don't need to believe in God to become moral.

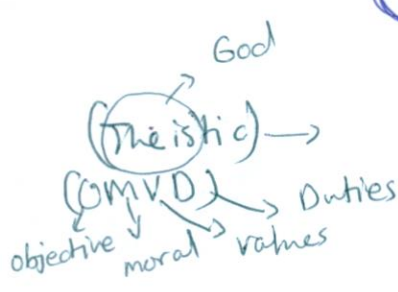
② what is the source or foundation of objective moral values + duties?

→ This is the issue, what reason they have to be immoral.

③ Could there be morality without God?

→ something that is fundamental within all of us. (we all are obligated to be moral) (Should)

→ There has to be God to be able to become moral



* Theistic Foundation of OMVD

① C.S Lewis moral argument

- "All men are conscious of objective moral laws"
- Objective moral laws simply a moral law giver.

→ we have the values of V/X, but where does it come from? there has to be giver.

→ we know that we should be justice / honest. All men are aware of core values. (basic)

② William Sorely → Natural order + moral order.

→ if you defy moral laws, you will not become very far.

(One who is most internal with moral laws are the most excellent one.)

③ The source + foundation of moral laws (where does morality come from?)
i - Moral laws → could come from below us, from us, above us (when it come from you or below you it's option, but if above you it's obligated).

ii - Conscience → sense of V/X comes from you/below you could change or deny it.

④ God as the source of objective moral values (OMV) duties

According to theists, God created us and established sense of V/X in us. (make)

if you follow the sense of conscience you will be at your fullest. In the end God is the source.

*objection to Theistic foundation

⑤ The Divine Command Theory and Euthyphro's Dilemma

① "Is a thing good because God commands it, or does God command it because it is good?"

- how does something become good? good is arbitrary (random)

* example → (if honesty is good, then why it's related to God?)

② Is good arbitrary (random) or independent of God

→ It, good just cause God says it's good.

Dose murder is wrong cause God says it's wrong, or if murder wrong cause it's wrong it self?

his nature loves/just honest

⑥ The Divine Essence Theory.

→ things are good because God is good. good is not independent of God. whatever God command is good, objective moral values depends on God (comes from his nature).

answer Third dilemma → God commands something cause he is good duties (OMD)

⑦ God is also as the source of objective moral values doesn't mean we have to do it. → just because things are valuable doesn't mean we have to do it.

① Different between values + duties

(objective moral values are not just good/because duties are optional below/above you) values are must (binding)

② Duties + authorities

(all human beings have a duty to be good/justice/honest ... etc. Authority has to be where all of us are obligated/duty).

③ Authority over all human beings -

(source of the duty/authority must be above all humans.)

④ kinds of authority ① coercive force → proper authority is a good thing. when you something wrong, you don't like the authority.

② Inspirational persuasion → better than coercive force (you must find the delight of it.)

* Nihilistic Naturalism

① Naturalistic conception of man

1) Bertrand Russell

A man is an accidently by products from nature. our end is simply extinction, so there is no value of man.

2) Accidental By product of matter + time + chance.

② Absence of the standard for good (Nietzsche)

morality depends on God, but God does not exist. Therefore, morality doesn't exist.

③ Consistent outcome.

① Any Rand's "virtue of selfishness"

② Machiavellian ethics → men are selfishness, cannot be trusted.

[as a good rules, you need to know how to do "evil"].

Course make ppl think its evil, you need to look good while you're doing evil.

Does morality depend on God?

Does God exist?

Yes ← Theism → Yes

No ← Nihilism → No

← Relativism →

④ Consistency (vs. Livability).

It's very consistent but could you live with out morality?
~~without condemning~~ → if you are a nihilist, you want different between Hitler + Gandhi.

* IV Critique Naturalism

① Affirmation of objective morality

• Sam Harris: critique of relativists/subjectivists.

• Richard Dawkins: critique of religious horrors.

• Peter Millican: ~~critique~~ unbiased/agreed upon.

• Michael Martin: ordinary language, commonsense and the ideal observer.

• Walter Sinnott-Armstrong: harm → if we abuse ppl, we will see wrong

② social-biological foundation for objective morality

• biological evolutionary survival → for my survival (not steal, cos if we steal other will steal from us.)

• well-being of conscious creatures

(what is good is what help well-being animals humans)

* V Critique of objective naturalism

① Inconsistency of naturalism objectivism

• Dawkins' own view of the men and universe

" " (every thing happen for us as a chance and there is no reason for that)

• Charles Darwin "The Descent of man"

-(we are part of random process + because of environment nature)

• Michael Ruse

-(morality is the purpose to survive.)

① Does (MVD) depend on God?

(1a) what objective 'moral v + d' mean?

④ fine!

The meaning of objective morality is that measurable + agree with. ^{we all}

they are moral values that are binding, obligatory. Even if we don't want it, because we will feel guilty. we're obligated to them. ^{we can't change them.}

(1b) The key issue concerning our discussion?

"Do we need to believe in God to be moral?"

atheistic can be moral → without God.

the key issue is (what is the source of objective moral v+d?)

Atheists argue → we don't need God to be moral.

Religious ppl argue → Yes, we need God, → God is the basic of moral.

② Theistic foundation of MVD + MD

(2a) C.S. Lewis on morality + God

was Atheists → become religion → he said that ~~keep down~~

all men are aware of sense of V/X

(2b) The source of morality?

has come from moral law giver, someone who have authority over us, like God. Natural laws

According to William Salety, we can't prove that natural order of objective things exist, but they do. similar to moral order

(2c) The difference btw moral values + duties? Conscience
have to do it → right or wrong ^{from your experience.}

(2d) Theistic view of God as source of moral duties of his authority ^{diff from duties + auth}

they believe God is source of values what is ~~value~~ from God it is duty.

Authority → ^{above} over us like (God) or police, but they can't force us to do something not as duty (mother can't force but rules for child)

on other word → Duties or responsibilities⁴

someone obligated to do something

There are 2 type of authority.

Coercive force → force us to do things, even we want to do it

Inspirational persuasion → persuade us instead of force
they use their force correctly.

③ a key objection to theistic view in Divine Command theory + essence

* Naturalistic nihilism responds to relationship btw God + morality
believe everything is physical, made by material.

(3a) The naturalistic conception of man

(2e) ←

God command human to be good + whatever God command is good. So

Euthyphro's Dilemma is (view 1) (are things good cause God command it?) or (view 2) (does God command good cause it's good?)

Their objection to (1 view) → (is good arbitrary?) if correct then good is random. for ex: if God command murder, then we would like killing.

= = = (2 view) → (is good independent in God?) if correct then ~~murder~~^{justice} does not depend on God. which makes God seem like not an absolute being

The Divine Essence theory says that God command justice/honest cause it's good, but not that it's good itself, outside of God. Goodness are reflection of God nature (cause God is good his nature)
(honest/lovely/loyal/just)

(3a) natural conception of man

according to Bertrand Russel → we are outcom of something happend randomly/accidently out of no where, it cause of environment by product of chance, so moral not valuable.

(3b) The absense of moral standard (Nietzsche)

he believes that there is no ultimate standard for good.

(3c) The consistent outcome of nihilism

Any Rand theory → supports (virtue of selfishness)
nothing matter except surviving, we must care about ourselves
and forget others.

Machiavellian ethics → another side of living, they think
that kindness is stupid, (we can do bad but make it seem good)
“(need to look good while you doing evil)”

(3d) Test of livability

we cannot live without morality.

(4) * Naturalistic objectivism view

(4a) Attempt to affirm objective morality in socio-bio
terms.