Free download Living with uncertainty the moral significance of ignorance [PDF]

class affects not only our material wealth but our access to relationships and practices which we have reason to value including the esteem or respect of others and hence our sense of self worth it determines the kind of people we become and our chances of living a fulfilling life applying concepts from moral philosophy and social theory to empirical studies of class this accessible study demonstrates how people are valued in a context of the lottery of birth class or forces having little to do with moral qualities or other merits 1 1 goals 1 1 1 i have two main goals in this book the first is to give an account of the moral significance of merely possible persons persons who relative to a particular 1 circumstance or possible future or world could but in fact never do exist i call that account variabilism my second goal is to use variabilism to begin to address the problem of abortion 1 1 2 we ought to do the best we can for people and we consider this obligation to extend to people who are relative to a world existing or future but does it extend to merely possible people as well and if it does then does it extend to making things better for them by way of bringing them into existence if we say that surely it doesn't does that then mean that our obligation to do the best we can for people does not after all extend to the merely possible that the merely p sible do not matter morally but if the merely possible do not matter morally then doesn't that mean that it would be permissible for us to bring them into miserable existences and even obligatory to do just that in the case where bringing the merely possible into miserable existences creates additional wellbeing for existing 1 references to merely possible persons and later on to persons who do exist existing persons a novel account of the relevance of ignorance to both moral obligation and moral responsibility are we morally required to act in the interests of others does our worth as persons depend in any way on our valuing the good of others these questions illustrative of those addressed in this book concern the relevance of other interested considerations of facts about what is good or bad for others to the moral status of persons and their actions pursuing answers to such questions is not only interesting and important in its own right but also yields valuable insights in to the nature of morality a distinguishing feature of the book is its unusually comprehensive treatment of the moral significance of other interested considerations per se of how these considerations are interrelated and of where they should be located in more general moral

theory it will be of greatest interest to individuals with fairly well developed philosophical interests and abilities to teachers and advanced students of moral philosophy in particular lawrence johnson advocates a major change in our attitude toward the nonhuman world he argues that nonhuman animals and ecosystems themselves are morally significant beings with interests and rights the author considers recent work in environmental ethics in the introduction and then presents his case with the utmost precision and clarity is membership of our species important in itself or is it just important to have the properties that a normal grown up human being has a value subjectivist may argue for a special human value proceeding from the assumption that most of us believe or sense that being human is something important per se and independently of for instance those properties that form the basis of personhood this allows all human beings to have a share in this value other attempts to defend a principle of human dignity fail in this respect and are criticized in this book the book is intended for philosophers with a general interest in moral philosophy or ethics and more specifically axiological animal and medical ethics unlike some other reproductions of classic texts 1 we have not used ocr optical character recognition as this leads to bad quality books with introduced typos 2 in books where there are images such as portraits maps sketches etc we have endeavoured to keep the quality of these images so they represent accurately the original artefact although occasionally there may be certain imperfections with these old texts we feel they deserve to be made available for future generations to enjoy this is a new release of the original 1923 edition providing a thorough introduction to current philosophical views on morality normative ethics examines an acts rightness or wrongness in terms of such factors as consequences harm and consent shelly kagan offers a division between moral factors and theoretical foundations that reflects the actual working practices of contemporary moral philosophers intended for upper level or graduate students of philosophy this book should also appeal to the general reader looking for a clearly written overview of the basic principles of moral philosophy providing a thorough introduction to current philosophical views on morality normative ethics examines an acts rightness or wrongness in light of such factors as consequences harm and consent shelly kagan offers a division between moral factors and theoretical foundations that reflects the actual working practices of contemporary moral philosophers the first half of the book presents a systematic survey of the basic normative factors focusing on controversial questions concerning the precise content of each factor its scope and significance and its relationship to other factors the second half of the book then examines the competing theories about the foundations of normative ethics theories that attempt to explain why the basic normative factors have the moral significance that they do intended for upper level or

graduate students of philosophy this book should also appeal to the general reader looking for a clearly written overview of the basic principles of moral philosophy first published in 1978 this reissue presents a seminal philosophical work by professor putnam in which he puts forward a conception of knowledge which makes ethics practical knowledge and non mathematic parts of the social sciences just as much parts of knowledge as the sciences themselves he also rejects the idea that knowledge can be demarcated from non knowledge by the fact that the former alone adheres to the scientific method the first part of the book consists of professor putnam s john locke lectures delivered at the university of oxford in 1976 offering a detailed examination of a physicalist theory of reference against a background of the works of tarski carnap popper hempel and kant the analysis then extends to notions of truth the character of linguistic enquiry and social scientific enquiry in general interconnecting with the great metaphysical problem of realism the nature of language and reference and the character of ourselves this text combines insights from criminology sociology and moral philosophy it describes the arousal of attention for victims and the development of crime prevention more specifically it analyzes child sexual abuse and prostitution friendship altruism and morality originally published in 1980 gives an account of altruistic emotions compassion sympathy concern and friendship that brings out their moral value blum argues that moral theories centered on rationality universal principle obligation and impersonality cannot capture this moral importance this was one of the first books in contemporary moral philosophy to emphasize the moral significance of emotions to deal with friendship as a moral phenomenon and to challenge the rationalism of standard interpretations of kant although blum s sentimentalism owes more to schopenhauer than to hume it was a forerunner to care ethics and feminist ethics more generally to virtue ethics and to subsequent influential interpretations of kant that attempted to room for altruistic emotion and friendship and other forms of particularism and partialism in addition the work _____ this collection of laurence blum s essays examines the moral import of emotion motivation judgement perception and group identifications as the title suggests john kekes examines two different ethical approaches to the question how should we live one approach gives a person an ideal theory or an overriding concern that should guide how everyone always everywhere should make ethical decisions the other promotes instilling virtues in people that will give each person the practical reasoning skills to assess the situation they face and choose ethically kekes argues that the ideal theory approach is misguided because it ignores the context of ethical dilemmas and the multiple ethical demands placed upon us by our various roles in life looking at popular ideal theories by prominent modern philosophers

donald davidson thomas nagel christine korsgaard harry frankfurt charles taylor alasdair macintyre and bernard williams kekes shows how each of these theories is inadequate for navigating our daily lives to demonstrate the flaws of ideal theories kekes examines real lives which are lives as they are not as they should be and demonstrates how ideal theories give the wrong answers to conflicts within ourselves between our various responsibilities ways of using our limited time energy and money balancing long term and short term satisfactions controlling our temper doing too much or not enough dealing with people we dislike and so on advocating instead for a virtue based approach to our conflicts kekes offers an accessible engaging book that speaks to the root of ethical inquiry and offers a practical approach to a good life to treat some human beings as less worthy of concern and respect than others is to lose sight of their humanity but what does this moral blindness amount to what are we missing when we fail to appreciate the value of humanity the essays in this volume offer a wide range of competing yet overlapping answers to these questions some essays examine influential views in the history of western philosophy in others philosophers currently working in ethics develop and defend their own views some essays appeal to distinctively human capacities others argue that our obligations to one another are ultimately grounded in self interest or certain shared interests or our natural sociability the philosophers featured here disagree about whether the value of human beings depends on the value of anything else they disagree about how reason and rationality relate to this value and even about whether we can reason our way to discovering it this rich selection of proposals encourages us to rethink some of our own deepest assumptions about the moral significance of being human we participate in moral debate instead of taking established morality for granted because of our discontent with the moral discourse already existing we feel that something is distorted or concealed that something remains to be said one of the strategies to expose the deficiencies of established discourse is critical argument but under certain specific historical circumstances the apparent self evidence of established moral discourse has gained such a dominance has acquired such an ability to conceal its basic vulnerability that its validity simply seems beyond contestation notwithstanding our discontent we remain unable to challenge the established truth effectively then all of a sudden its vulnerability is revealed and this is the experience of laughter moral criticism is preceded by laughter in fact all crucial transformations that emerged in the history of morality were accompanied by and made possible by laughter and moral criticism is basically and originally a comic genre after drawing an outline of the present moral regime in chapter one the moral significance of laughter is recovered with the help of four philosophers of laughter in chapter two namely bakhtin nietzsche bataille and foucault laughter

allows reality to appear in a certain light it contains a basic truth it is a philosophical principle in its own right that cannot be reduced to or identified with the truth of science in the subsequent chapters it is shown how three crucial moral transformations occuring in the fourth century b c the sixteenth century a d and the nineteenth century a d evolved out of an experience of laughter articulated by three outstanding protagonists of laughter presented in this book socrates luther and ibsen finally the significance of the experience of laughter in view of the present is discussed excerpt from anger its religious and moral significance for some years the writer has been studying pugnacity in men and in animals for its immediate importance in psychology and because here lie the roots of war and help in regard to its control the psychology of religion has also been long of interest to him while busied thus an invitation was accepted to deliver the taylor lectures at the divinity school of yale university and to present some considerations of anger where it comes close to conduct and religion the writer is more indebted than he can well express to those who so generously gave him this opportunity and especially to dean c r brown and many others for their personal encouragement and criticism when the lectures were delivered the present account however goes far beyond what was possible in even the generous time there offered making the whole perhaps more worthy of its important theme it is hoped that the explanation of conscience and of the origins of religion and particularly of monotheism has been carried a firm step farther than hitherto and that interest will be found in the novel grouping of the great faiths with respect to wrath what is here said of war should be counted as but preliminary and as part of a larger plan for its psychology a method employed in the writer s psychology of the religious life has here again been used whereby the spirit of the great religions is drawn from their sacred writings about the publisher forgotten books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books find more at forgottenbooks com this book is a reproduction of an important historical work forgotten books uses state of the art technology to digitally reconstruct the work preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy in rare cases an imperfection in the original such as a blemish or missing page may be replicated in our edition we do however repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works how much are we morally required to do to help people who are much worse off than us on any credible moral outlook other people's pressing need for assistance can ground moral requirements on us to help them requirements of beneficence how far do those requirements extend one way to think about this is by means of a simple analogy an analogy between joining in efforts to help people at a distance and rescuing a needy person yourself directly part i of garrett cullity s book examines this analogy in some ways the analogy is not only simple but politically and metaphysically simplistic however it contains an important truth we are morally required to help other people indirectly as well as directly but the number of needy people in the world is enormous and their need is very great once we start to recognize requirements to help them when is it morally acceptable to stop cullity answers this question in part ii examining the nature of beneficence he argues that its requirements only make sense on the assumption that many of the interests we share in common rich and poor alike are interests it is not wrong to pursue this book considers the question to what extent does it make sense to qualify technical artefacts as moral entities the authors contributions trace recent proposals and topics including instrumental and non instrumental values of artefacts agency and artefactual agency values in and around technologies and the moral significance of technology the editors introduction explains that as agents rather than simply passive instruments technical artefacts may actively influence their users changing the way they perceive the world the way they act in the world and the way they interact with each other this volume features the work of various experts from around the world representing a variety of positions on the topic contributions explore the contested discourse on agency in humans and artefacts defend the value neutrality thesis by arguing that technological artefacts do not contain have or exhibit values or argue that moral agency involves both human and non human elements the book also investigates technological fields that are subject to negative moral valuations due to the harmful effects of some of their products it includes an analysis of some difficulties arising in artificial intelligence and an exploration of values in chemistry and in engineering the moral status of technical artefacts is an advanced exploration of the various dimensions of the relations between technology and morality this volume collects twelve new essays by leading moral philosophers on a vitally important topic the ethics of eating meat some of the key questions examined include are animals harmed or benefited by our practice of raising and killing them for food do the realities of the marketplace entail that we have no power as individuals to improve the lives of any animals by becoming vegetarian and if so have we any reason to stop eating meat suppose it is morally wrong to eat meat should we be blamed for doing so if we should be vegetarians what sort should we be in the moral discourse of health in modern cairo persons bodies and organs mohammed tabishat posits that health care practices in egypt constitute an index to read the way political economic and social conditions are experienced by those who use embody or live them and cope with their outcomes these practices carry the code of the socio cultural matrix in which they are embedded they speak of the rationalities of different help seeking efforts in doing so they represent the moral principles

underlying the social efforts to alleviate pain and maintain life as a whole health related practices in this sense constitute a critical platform to know feel and live in both the physical and moral sense nationalism is one of modern history s great surprises how is it that the nation a relatively old form of community has risen to such prominence in an era so strongly identified with the individual bernard yack argues that it is the inadequacy of our understanding of community and especially the moral psychology that animates it that has made this question so difficult to answer yack develops a broader and more flexible theory of community and shows how to use it in the study of nations and nationalism what makes nationalism such a powerful and morally problematic force in our lives is the interplay of old feelings of communal loyalty and relatively new beliefs about popular sovereignty by uncovering this fraught relationship yack moves our understanding of nationalism beyond the oft rehearsed debate between primordialists and modernists those who exaggerate our loss of individuality and those who underestimate the depth of communal attachments a brilliant and compelling book nationalism and the moral psychology of community sets out a revisionist conception of nationalism that cannot be ignored originally published in 1969 this book challenges the view among many 20th century philosophers that no cogent arguments could be found capable of providing support for the normative pronouncements of practical morality the book asserts that this conclusion is mistaken and the result of basic deficiencies endemic in the logical structure of traditional ethics the volume develops an argument whose logical structure is quite different from the ways of reasoning that have dominated the history of western ethics and which allows answers to such primary questions of practical morality such as how ought we as moral beings to act andrew sayer undertakes a fundamental critique of social science s difficulties in acknowledging that people s relation to the world is one of concern as sentient beings capable of flourishing and suffering and particularly vulnerable to how others treat us our view of the world is substantially evaluative yet modernist ways of thinking encourage the common but extraordinary belief that values are beyond reason and merely subjective or matters of convention with little or nothing to do with the kind of beings people are the quality of their social relations their material circumstances or well being the author shows how social theory and philosophy need to change to reflect the complexity of everyday ethical concerns and the importance people attach to dignity he argues for a robustly critical social science that explains and evaluates social life from the standpoint of human flourishing edited by mylan engel ir and gary lynn comstock this book employs different ethical lenses including classical deontology libertarianism commonsense morality virtue ethics utilitarianism and the capabilities approach to explore the philosophical basis for the strong animal rights view which holds

that animals have moral rights equal in strength to the rights of humans while also addressing what are undoubtedly the most serious challenges to the strong animal rights stance including the challenges posed by rights nihilism the kind argument against animal rights the problem of predation and the comparative value of lives in addition contributors explore the practical import of animal rights both from a social policy standpoint and from the standpoint of personal ethical decisions concerning what to eat and whether to hunt animals unlike other volumes on animal rights which focus primarily on the legal rights of animals and unlike other anthologies on animal ethics which tend to cover a wide variety of topics but only devote a few articles to each topic this volume focuses exclusively on the question of whether animals have moral rights and the practical import of such rights the moral rights of animals will be an indispensable resource for scholars teachers and students in the fields of animal ethics applied ethics ethical theory and human animal studies as well as animal rights advocates and policy makers interested in improving the treatment of animals grade level 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 k p e i s t the moral compass presents a model of morality as a guide to values based leadership in a free pluralist society diverse stakeholders with competing moral claims present serious challenges to the strategic momentum of business government ngos and community organizations leaders need to know how to manage these challenges effectively the moral compass is their guide as recent history has repeatedly demonstrated leaders who avoid impose or gloss over the centrality of values in realizing a strategic vision can produce severely flawed outcomes such as loss of confidence corruption and market failure the moral compass provides leaders with effective tools to manage this complex strategic environment by engaging directly with stakeholders to clarify and articulate normative values without privileging or diminishing specific moral traditions the moral compass is rich blend of scholarship practical wisdom and usable tools it is a readable accessible book that draws from a range of scholarship in humanities business science and social sciences to explain the dynamics of human morality academically oriented readers will find intellectually challenging resources and references pragmatic readers will be able to use this knowledge to cultivate a robust personal moral compass as a leadership tool for building ethical teams practice groups and organizational cultures for framing and managing moral dilemmas and for conducting an ethical discernment and decisionmaking process ethics in business and leadership studies is emerging as a rich field for scholarship as an active business faculty member in the field dr thompson is familiar with the published literature of colleagues in the society for business ethics the international society for business ethics and economics the academy of management and the american philosophical association as a blend of theory and practice the moral compass is unique among business

ethics books in providing a framework for including and managing the volatility of ethical issues arising from tensions between traditional religious and modern secular morality rather than avoid these conflicts the book anchors their source in the inherent complexity of human neurochemistry individuation and socialization as a context for moral meaning and conscience the book includes numerous exercises in reflection dialogue and discernment that enable readers to find common moral ground with people from divergent wisdom traditions the book synthesizes a wide range of knowledge in a presenting practical model for moral discernment dialogue and decision making a b bruce s second series of gifford lectures delivered in glasgow 1898 focus on an historical survey of the moral order the first series of lectures had been on providential order which bruce considered theistic here bruce includes in his survey those whose moralities do not necessarily hold to a belief in a living personal god as well as theists the author conducts his survey in light of the question with regard to the moral order what have the wisest thought included in the survey are chapters on buddha zoroaster the stoics job jesus browning and modern dualism this work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it this work was reproduced from the original artifact and remains as true to the original work as possible therefore you will see the original copyright references library stamps as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world and other notations in the work this work is in the public domain in the united states of america and possibly other nations within the united states you may freely copy and distribute this work as no entity individual or corporate has a copyright on the body of the work as a reproduction of a historical artifact this work may contain missing or blurred pages poor pictures errant marks etc scholars believe and we concur that this work is important enough to be preserved reproduced and made generally available to the public we appreciate your support of the preservation process and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant in a globalized world with globalizing iprs where culturally assumed norms must be re examined this work has an urgent and important contribution to make taking the main features of internationally mandated iprs as a starting point it explores the mo

The Moral Significance of Class

2005-05-12

class affects not only our material wealth but our access to relationships and practices which we have reason to value including the esteem or respect of others and hence our sense of self worth it determines the kind of people we become and our chances of living a fulfilling life applying concepts from moral philosophy and social theory to empirical studies of class this accessible study demonstrates how people are valued in a context of the lottery of birth class or forces having little to do with moral qualities or other merits

Abortion and the Moral Significance of Merely Possible Persons

2010-08-09

1 1 goals 1 1 1 i have two main goals in this book the first is to give an account of the moral significance of merely possible persons persons who relative to a particular 1 circumstance or possible future or world could but in fact never do exist i call that account variabilism my second goal is to use variabilism to begin to address the problem of abortion 1 1 2 we ought to do the best we can for people and we consider this obligation to extend to people who are relative to a world existing or future but does it extend to merely possible people as well and if it does then does it extend to making things better for them by way of bringing them into existence if we say that surely it doesn t does that then mean that our obligation to do the best we can for people does not after all extend to the merely possible that the merely p sible do not matter morally but if the merely possible do not matter morally then doesn t that mean that it would be permissible for us to bring them into miserable existences and even obligatory to do just that in the case where bringing the merely possible into miserable existences creates additional wellbeing for existing 1 references to merely possible persons and later on to persons who do exist existing persons

Living with Uncertainty

2014-05-14

a novel account of the relevance of ignorance to both moral obligation and moral responsibility

In the Interests of Others

2012-12-06

are we morally required to act in the interests of others does our worth as persons depend in any way on our valuing the good of others these questions illustrative of those addressed in this book concern the relevance of other interested considerations of facts about what is good or bad for others to the moral status of persons and their actions pursuing answers to such questions is not only interesting and important in its own right but also yields valuable insights in to the nature of morality a distinguishing feature of the book is its unusually comprehensive treatment of the moral significance of other interested considerations per se of how these considerations are interrelated and of where they should be located in more general moral theory it will be of greatest interest to individuals with fairly well developed philosophical interests and abilities to teachers and advanced students of moral philosophy in particular

A Morally Deep World

1991-02-22

lawrence johnson advocates a major change in our attitude toward the nonhuman world he argues that nonhuman animals and ecosystems themselves are morally significant beings with interests and rights the author considers recent work in environmental ethics in the introduction and then presents his case with the utmost precision and clarity

The Moral Significance of Animal Cognition

2004

is membership of our species important in itself or is it just important to have the properties that a normal grown up human being has a value subjectivist may argue for a special human value proceeding from the assumption that most of us believe or sense that being human is something important per se and independently of for instance those properties that form the basis of personhood this allows all human beings to have a share in this value other attempts to defend a principle of human dignity fail in this respect and are criticized in this book the book is intended for philosophers with a general interest in moral philosophy or ethics and more specifically axiological animal and medical ethics

Dimensions of Dignity

2012-12-06

unlike some other reproductions of classic texts 1 we have not used ocr optical character recognition as this leads to bad quality books with introduced typos 2 in books where there are images such as portraits maps sketches etc we have endeavoured to keep the quality of these images so they represent accurately the original artefact although occasionally there may be certain imperfections with these old texts we feel they deserve to be made available for future generations to enjoy

The Moral and Social Significance of the Conception of Personality

2013-06

this is a new release of the original 1923 edition

Anger

2013-10

providing a thorough introduction to current philosophical views on morality normative ethics examines an acts rightness or wrongness in terms of such factors as consequences harm and consent shelly kagan offers a division between moral factors and theoretical foundations that reflects the actual working practices of contemporary moral philosophers intended for upper level or graduate students of philosophy this book should also appeal to the general reader looking for a clearly written overview of the basic principles of moral philosophy providing a thorough introduction to current philosophical views on morality normative ethics examines an acts rightness or wrongness in light of such factors as consequences harm and consent shelly kagan offers a division between moral factors and theoretical foundations that reflects the actual working practices of contemporary moral philosophers the first half of the book presents a systematic survey of the basic normative factors focusing on controversial questions concerning the precise content of each factor its scope and significance and its relationship to other factors the second half of the book then examines the competing theories about the foundations of normative ethics theories that attempt to explain why the basic normative factors have the moral significance that they do intended for upper level or graduate students of philosophy this book should also appeal to the general reader looking for a clearly written overview of the basic principles of moral philosophy

Normative Ethics

2018-02-12

first published in 1978 this reissue presents a seminal philosophical work by professor putnam in which he puts forward a conception of knowledge which makes ethics practical knowledge and non mathematic parts of the social sciences just as much parts of knowledge as the sciences themselves he also rejects the idea that knowledge can be demarcated from non knowledge by the fact that the former alone adheres to the scientific method the first part of the book consists of professor putnam s john locke lectures delivered at the university of oxford in 1976 offering a detailed examination of a physicalist theory of

reference against a background of the works of tarski carnap popper hempel and kant the analysis then extends to notions of truth the character of linguistic enquiry and social scientific enquiry in general interconnecting with the great metaphysical problem of realism the nature of language and reference and the character of ourselves

The Moral Demands of Memory

2008

this text combines insights from criminology sociology and moral philosophy it describes the arousal of attention for victims and the development of crime prevention more specifically it analyzes child sexual abuse and prostitution

Meaning and the Moral Sciences (Routledge Revivals)

2013-05-13

friendship altruism and morality originally published in 1980 gives an account of altruistic emotions compassion sympathy concern and friendship that brings out their moral value blum argues that moral theories centered on rationality universal principle obligation and impersonality cannot capture this moral importance this was one of the first books in contemporary moral philosophy to emphasize the moral significance of emotions to deal with friendship as a moral phenomenon and to challenge the rationalism of standard interpretations of kant although blum s sentimentalism owes more to schopenhauer than to hume it was a forerunner to care ethics and feminist ethics more generally to virtue ethics and to subsequent influential interpretations of kant that attempted to room for altruistic emotion and friendship and other forms of particularism and partialism in addition the work has been widely influential in religious studies political theory bioethics and feminist ethics

The Meaning of the Moral Life

2011-10

Crime and Morality

2000

this collection of laurence blum s essays examines the moral import of emotion motivation judgement perception and group identifications

The Moral Sense and its Foundational Significance: Self, Person, Historicity, Community

2012-12-06

as the title suggests john kekes examines two different ethical approaches to the question how should we live one approach gives a person an ideal theory or an overriding concern that should guide how everyone always everywhere should make ethical decisions the other promotes instilling virtues in people that will give each person the practical reasoning skills to assess the situation they face and choose ethically kekes argues that the ideal theory approach is misguided because it ignores the context of ethical dilemmas and the multiple ethical demands placed upon us by our various roles in life looking at popular ideal theories by prominent modern philosophers donald davidson thomas nagel christine korsgaard harry frankfurt charles taylor alasdair macintyre and bernard williams kekes shows how each of these theories is inadequate for navigating our daily lives to demonstrate the flaws of ideal theories kekes examines real lives which are lives as they are not as they should be and demonstrates how ideal theories give the wrong answers to conflicts within ourselves between our various responsibilities ways of using our limited time energy and money balancing long term and short term satisfactions controlling

our temper doing too much or not enough dealing with people we dislike and so on advocating instead for a virtue based approach to our conflicts kekes offers an accessible engaging book that speaks to the root of ethical inquiry and offers a practical approach to a good life

Friendship, Altruism and Morality (Routledge Revivals)

2009-12-15

to treat some human beings as less worthy of concern and respect than others is to lose sight of their humanity but what does this moral blindness amount to what are we missing when we fail to appreciate the value of humanity the essays in this volume offer a wide range of competing yet overlapping answers to these questions some essays examine influential views in the history of western philosophy in others philosophers currently working in ethics develop and defend their own views some essays appeal to distinctively human capacities others argue that our obligations to one another are ultimately grounded in self interest or certain shared interests or our natural sociability the philosophers featured here disagree about whether the value of human beings depends on the value of anything else they disagree about how reason and rationality relate to this value and even about whether we can reason our way to discovering it this rich selection of proposals encourages us to rethink some of our own deepest assumptions about the moral significance of being human

The Significance of Sense

1972

we participate in moral debate instead of taking established morality for granted because of our discontent with the moral discourse already existing we feel that something is distorted or concealed that something remains to be said one of the strategies to expose the deficiencies of established discourse is critical argument but under certain specific historical circumstances the apparent self evidence of established moral discourse has gained such a dominance has acquired such an ability to conceal its basic vulnerability that its validity simply seems beyond contestation notwithstanding our discontent we remain unable to challenge the established truth effectively then all of a sudden its

vulnerability is revealed and this is the experience of laughter moral criticism is preceded by laughter in fact all crucial transformations that emerged in the history of morality were accompanied by and made possible by laughter and moral criticism is basically and originally a comic genre after drawing an outline of the present moral regime in chapter one the moral significance of laughter is recovered with the help of four philosophers of laughter in chapter two namely bakhtin nietzsche bataille and foucault laughter allows reality to appear in a certain light it contains a basic truth it is a philosophical principle in its own right that cannot be reduced to or identified with the truth of science in the subsequent chapters it is shown how three crucial moral transformations occuring in the fourth century be century and and the nineteenth century and evolved out of an experience of laughter articulated by three outstanding protagonists of laughter presented in this book socrates luther and ibsen finally the significance of the experience of laughter in view of the present is discussed



2001-05

excerpt from anger its religious and moral significance for some years the writer has been studying pugnacity in men and in animals for its immediate importance in psychology and because here lie the roots of war and help in regard to its control the psychology of religion has also been long of interest to him while busied thus an invitation was accepted to deliver the taylor lectures at the divinity school of yale university and to present some considerations of anger where it comes close to conduct and religion the writer is more indebted than he can well express to those who so generously gave him this opportunity and especially to dean c r brown and many others for their personal encouragement and criticism when the lectures were delivered the present account however goes far beyond what was possible in even the generous time there offered making the whole perhaps more worthy of its important theme it is hoped that the explanation of conscience and of the origins of religion and particularly of monotheism has been carried a firm step farther than hitherto and that interest will be found in the novel grouping of the great faiths with respect to wrath what is here said of war should be counted as but preliminary and as part of a larger plan for its psychology a method employed in the writer s psychology of the religious life has here again been used whereby the spirit of the great religions is drawn from their sacred writings about the publisher forgotten books publishes hundreds of thousands of

rare and classic books find more at forgottenbooks com this book is a reproduction of an important historical work forgotten books uses state of the art technology to digitally reconstruct the work preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy in rare cases an imperfection in the original such as a blemish or missing page may be replicated in our edition we do however repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works

Moral Perception and Particularity

1994-01-28

how much are we morally required to do to help people who are much worse off than us on any credible moral outlook other people s pressing need for assistance can ground moral requirements on us to help them requirements of beneficence how far do those requirements extend one way to think about this is by means of a simple analogy an analogy between joining in efforts to help people at a distance and rescuing a needy person yourself directly part i of garrett cullity s book examines this analogy in some ways the analogy is not only simple but politically and metaphysically simplistic however it contains an important truth we are morally required to help other people indirectly as well as directly but the number of needy people in the world is enormous and their need is very great once we start to recognize requirements to help them when is it morally acceptable to stop cullity answers this question in part ii examining the nature of beneficence he argues that its requirements only make sense on the assumption that many of the interests we share in common rich and poor alike are interests it is not wrong to pursue

How Should We Live?

2014-09-08

this book considers the question to what extent does it make sense to qualify technical artefacts as moral entities the authors contributions trace recent proposals and topics including instrumental and non instrumental values of artefacts agency and artefactual agency values in and around technologies and

the moral significance of technology the editors introduction explains that as agents rather than simply passive instruments technical artefacts may actively influence their users changing the way they perceive the world the way they act in the world and the way they interact with each other this volume features the work of various experts from around the world representing a variety of positions on the topic contributions explore the contested discourse on agency in humans and artefacts defend the value neutrality thesis by arguing that technological artefacts do not contain have or exhibit values or argue that moral agency involves both human and non human elements the book also investigates technological fields that are subject to negative moral valuations due to the harmful effects of some of their products it includes an analysis of some difficulties arising in artificial intelligence and an exploration of values in chemistry and in engineering the moral status of technical artefacts is an advanced exploration of the various dimensions of the relations between technology and morality

Rethinking the Value of Humanity

2023-01-24

this volume collects twelve new essays by leading moral philosophers on a vitally important topic the ethics of eating meat some of the key questions examined include are animals harmed or benefited by our practice of raising and killing them for food do the realities of the marketplace entail that we have no power as individuals to improve the lives of any animals by becoming vegetarian and if so have we any reason to stop eating meat suppose it is morally wrong to eat meat should we be blamed for doing so if we should be vegetarians what sort should we be

Ethical Consensus and the Truth of Laughter

1996

in the moral discourse of health in modern cairo persons bodies and organs mohammed tabishat posits that health care practices in egypt constitute an index to read the way political economic and social conditions are experienced by those who use embody or live them and cope with their outcomes these practices carry the code of the socio cultural matrix in which they are embedded they speak of the

rationalities of different help seeking efforts in doing so they represent the moral principles underlying the social efforts to alleviate pain and maintain life as a whole health related practices in this sense constitute a critical platform to know feel and live in both the physical and moral sense

Anger: Its Religious and Moral Significance

2015-06-24

nationalism is one of modern history s great surprises how is it that the nation a relatively old form of community has risen to such prominence in an era so strongly identified with the individual bernard yack argues that it is the inadequacy of our understanding of community and especially the moral psychology that animates it that has made this question so difficult to answer yack develops a broader and more flexible theory of community and shows how to use it in the study of nations and nationalism what makes nationalism such a powerful and morally problematic force in our lives is the interplay of old feelings of communal loyalty and relatively new beliefs about popular sovereignty by uncovering this fraught relationship yack moves our understanding of nationalism beyond the oft rehearsed debate between primordialists and modernists those who exaggerate our loss of individuality and those who underestimate the depth of communal attachments a brilliant and compelling book nationalism and the moral psychology of community sets out a revisionist conception of nationalism that cannot be ignored

The Moral Demands of Affluence

2006-09-21

originally published in 1969 this book challenges the view among many 20th century philosophers that no cogent arguments could be found capable of providing support for the normative pronouncements of practical morality the book asserts that this conclusion is mistaken and the result of basic deficiencies endemic in the logical structure of traditional ethics the volume develops an argument whose logical structure is quite different from the ways of reasoning that have dominated the history of western ethics and which allows answers to such primary questions of practical morality such as how ought we as moral beings to act

The Moral Status of Technical Artefacts

2014-01-31

andrew sayer undertakes a fundamental critique of social science s difficulties in acknowledging that people s relation to the world is one of concern as sentient beings capable of flourishing and suffering and particularly vulnerable to how others treat us our view of the world is substantially evaluative yet modernist ways of thinking encourage the common but extraordinary belief that values are beyond reason and merely subjective or matters of convention with little or nothing to do with the kind of beings people are the quality of their social relations their material circumstances or well being the author shows how social theory and philosophy need to change to reflect the complexity of everyday ethical concerns and the importance people attach to dignity he argues for a robustly critical social science that explains and evaluates social life from the standpoint of human flourishing

The Moral Complexities of Eating Meat

2016

edited by mylan engel jr and gary lynn comstock this book employs different ethical lenses including classical deontology libertarianism commonsense morality virtue ethics utilitarianism and the capabilities approach to explore the philosophical basis for the strong animal rights view which holds that animals have moral rights equal in strength to the rights of humans while also addressing what are undoubtedly the most serious challenges to the strong animal rights stance including the challenges posed by rights nihilism the kind argument against animal rights the problem of predation and the comparative value of lives in addition contributors explore the practical import of animal rights both from a social policy standpoint and from the standpoint of personal ethical decisions concerning what to eat and whether to hunt animals unlike other volumes on animal rights which focus primarily on the legal rights of animals and unlike other anthologies on animal ethics which tend to cover a wide variety of topics but only devote a few articles to each topic this volume focuses exclusively on the question of whether animals have moral rights and the practical import of such rights the moral rights of animals will be an indispensable resource for scholars teachers and students in the fields of animal ethics

applied ethics ethical theory and human animal studies as well as animal rights advocates and policy makers interested in improving the treatment of animals

The Moral Discourse of Health in Modern Cairo

2014-03-21

grade level 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 k p e i s t

Nationalism and the Moral Psychology of Community

2012-04-06

the moral compass presents a model of morality as a guide to values based leadership in a free pluralist society diverse stakeholders with competing moral claims present serious challenges to the strategic momentum of business government ngos and community organizations leaders need to know how to manage these challenges effectively the moral compass is their guide as recent history has repeatedly demonstrated leaders who avoid impose or gloss over the centrality of values in realizing a strategic vision can produce severely flawed outcomes such as loss of confidence corruption and market failure the moral compass provides leaders with effective tools to manage this complex strategic environment by engaging directly with stakeholders to clarify and articulate normative values without privileging or diminishing specific moral traditions the moral compass is rich blend of scholarship practical wisdom and usable tools it is a readable accessible book that draws from a range of scholarship in humanities business science and social sciences to explain the dynamics of human morality academically oriented readers will find intellectually challenging resources and references pragmatic readers will be able to use this knowledge to cultivate a robust personal moral compass as a leadership tool for building ethical teams practice groups and organizational cultures for framing and managing moral dilemmas and for conducting an ethical discernment and decisionmaking process ethics in business and leadership studies is emerging as a rich field for scholarship as an active business faculty member in the field dr thompson is familiar with the published literature of colleagues in the society for business ethics the international society for business ethics and economics the academy of management and the american

philosophical association as a blend of theory and practice the moral compass is unique among business ethics books in providing a framework for including and managing the volatility of ethical issues arising from tensions between traditional religious and modern secular morality rather than avoid these conflicts the book anchors their source in the inherent complexity of human neurochemistry individuation and socialization as a context for moral meaning and conscience the book includes numerous exercises in reflection dialogue and discernment that enable readers to find common moral ground with people from divergent wisdom traditions the book synthesizes a wide range of knowledge in a presenting practical model for moral discernment dialogue and decision making

The Moral Life

2020-07-20

a b bruce s second series of gifford lectures delivered in glasgow 1898 focus on an historical survey of the moral order the first series of lectures had been on providential order which bruce considered theistic here bruce includes in his survey those whose moralities do not necessarily hold to a belief in a living personal god as well as theists the author conducts his survey in light of the question with regard to the moral order what have the wisest thought included in the survey are chapters on buddha zoroaster the stoics job jesus browning and modern dualism

Why Things Matter to People

2011-01-20

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The Moral Rights of Animals

2016-03-16

in a globalized world with globalizing iprs where culturally assumed norms must be re examined this work has an urgent and important contribution to make taking the main features of internationally mandated iprs as a starting point it explores the mo

The Moral Responsibility of Collectives

1982

The Moral Life of Schools

1993-10-22

The Moral Compass

2009-06-01

The Moral Order of the World in Ancient and Modern Thought

2004-02-24

Doing Evil to Achieve Good

1985

God in History; Or, The Progress of Man's Faith in the Moral Order of the World

1868

The Moral Meaning of Revolution

1975

The Moral & Social Significance of the Conception of Personality

2015-08-24

The Moral Dimensions of Intellectual Property Rights

2013-12-27

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