Question 1: Consequential ethics is based on two principles. What are they?

(Answer) Whether an act is right or wrong depends only on the results of that act

(Answer) The more good consequences an act produces, the better or more right that act is

Question 2: How does consequential ethics give us guidance when faced with a moral dilemma?

(Answer) A person should choose the action that maximises good consequences

Question 3: How does consequential ethics give us a general guidance on how to live?

(Answer) People should live so as to maximise good consequences

Question 4: Is there only one type of Consequential ethics?

(Answer) No

Question 5: On what basis do different types of consequential ethics differ?

(Answer) Different forms of consequentialism differ over what the good thing is that should be maximised.

[Question 6] Name and define two different types of consequential ethics

(Answer) Utilitarianism states that people should maximise pleasure or happiness

(Answer) Hedonism states that people should maximise human pleasure.

Question 7: Name two Utilitarian theorists

(Answer) Jeremy Bentham

(Answer) John Stuart Mill

Question 8: In what book did Mill write about his theory of Utilitarianism

(Answer) Utilitarianism

Question 9: What is Act Utilitarianism?

(Answer) People assess the ethical consequences of every single act

Question 10: What is Rule Utilitarianism?

(Answer) People use ethical rules that are derived from considering the general consequences of particular types of acts.

Question 11: Is the following statement true or false?

'According to utilitarianism no type of act is *inherently* wrong - not even murder - it depends on the result of the act

(Answer) True

Question 12: Should we kill X, an entirely innocent person, if we can save the lives of 10 other innocent people?

(Answer) A consequentialist would say that killing X is justified because it would result in only 1 person dying, rather than 10 people dying

(Answer) A non-consequentialist would say *it is inherently wrong to murder people* and refuse to kill X, even though not killing X leads to the death of 9 more people than killing X

Question 13: What is wrong with consequential ethics?

(Answer) Future consequences are difficult to predict

(Answer) Measuring and comparing the 'goodness' of consequences is very difficult

(Answer) It doesn't take account of the 'fairness' of the result

(Answer) It can sacrifice the minority for the majority

Question 14: What is a non-consequential ethical theory?

(Answer) Deontology (Duty-based ethics)

(Answer) Virtue ethics

Question 15: What is a duty based ethical theory?

(Answer) Duty-based ethics teaches that some acts are right or wrong because of the sorts of things they are, and people have a duty to act accordingly, regardless of the good or bad consequences that may be produced.

(Answer) Deontological (duty-based) ethics are concerned with what people do, not with the consequences of their actions.

(Answer) The word 'deontological' comes from the Greek word *deon*, which means 'duty'.

Question 16: What is the difference between Deontologists with Consequentialists?

(Answer) If we compare Deontologists with Consequentialists we can see that Consequentialists begin by considering what things are good, and identify 'right' actions as the ones that produce the maximum of those good things.

Deontologists appear to do it the other way around; they first consider what actions are 'right' and proceed from there.

Question 17: What are the advantages of duty-based ethics?

(Answer) Emphasizes the value of every human being

(Answer) Says some acts are always wrong

(Answer) Provides 'certainty'

(Answer) Deals with intentions and motives

Question 18: What are the disadvantages of duty-based ethics?

(Answer) Absolutist

(Answer) Allows acts that make the world a less good place

(Answer) Hard to reconcile conflicting duties

Question 19: Kant asked if there was anything that everybody could rationally agree was always good. What was his answer?

(Answer) The only thing that he thought satisfied this test was a good will

Question 20: What is Kant's Categorical Imperative

(Answer) Always act in such a way that you can also will that the maxim of your action should become a universal law.

Put simply

Always act in such a way that you would be willing for it to become a general law that everyone else should do the same in the same situation.

Question 21: What is virtue ethics?

(Answer) Virtue ethics is person rather than action based: it looks at the virtue or moral character of the person carrying out an action, rather than at ethical duties and rules, or the consequences of particular actions.

Question 22: What are the good points of virtue ethics?

(Answer) It centers ethics on the person and what it means to be human

(Answer) It includes the whole of a person's life

Question 23: What are the bad points of virtue ethics

(Answer) It doesn't provide clear guidance on what to do in moral dilemmas although it does provide general guidance on how to be a good person

(Answer) There is no general agreement on what the virtues are. It may be that any list of virtues will be relative to the culture in which it is being drawn up.

Question 24: What is normative ethics?

(Answer) It involves creating or evaluating moral standards. Thus, it is an attempt to figure out what people should do or whether their current moral behaviour is reasonable.

Question 25: What is Meta-ethics?

(Answer) It is the investigation of moral terms and concepts within ethical practice and debate.

Question 26: What is Applied ethics?

(Answer) Its function is the investigation of how existing normative principles and controversial moral issues should be applied in difficult or borderline cases, often cases created by the appearance of new technologies or new scientific knowledge. This is the category of ethics that most managers will work in as it takes into account issues most of us will face in our everyday lives.

Question 27: What is an example of applied ethics relevant to this class?

(Answer) Business ethics