

Stanchester Academy
Year 9- RE - Autumn Term 1- Philosophy and Applied Ethics

keywords		
1	ethics	the branch of philosophy that looks and how we know what is right or wrong
2	moral evil	actions done by humans that cause suffering
3	natural evil	events that lead to suffering but have nothing to do with humans
4	evil	without goodness (seen as bad)
5	suffering	having something horrible happen to you
6	moral behaviour	actions people take in life which could be good or bad
7	temptation	being tempted (led) to do something
8	freewill	have the freedom to make our own decisions

keywords		
10	meta-ethics	deals with the nature of moral judgement. it looks at the origins and meaning of ethical principles
11	normative ethics	is concerned with the content of moral judgements and the criteria for what is right or wrong.
13	applied ethics	looks at controversial topics like war, animal rights and capital punishment
14	ethical realists	think that human beings discover ethical truths that already have an independent existence
15	ethical non-realists	think that human beings <i>invent</i> ethical truths
16	applied ethics	looks at controversial topics like war, animal rights and capital punishments
17	dominion	the idea that people have power over the world and everything in it
18	consequentialism	teaches that people should do whatever produces the greatest amount of good consequences

keywords		
19	moral realism	based on the idea that there are real objective moral facts or truths in the universe. moral statements provide factual information about those truths
20	subjectivism	teaches that moral judgments are nothing more than statements of a person's feelings or attitudes and that ethical statements do not contain factual truths about goodness or badness
21	emotivism	is the view that moral claims are no more than expressions of approval or disapproval
22	prescriptivism	prescriptivists think that ethical statements are instructions or recommendations
23	supernaturalism	makes ethics inseparable from religion. it teaches that the only source of moral rules is good
24	intuitionists	think that good and bad are real objective properties that can't be broken down into component parts
25	virtue ethics	looks at moral or virtue character, rather than at ethical duties and rules, or the consequences of actions
26	situation ethics	rejects prescriptive rules and argues that ethical decisions should be made according to the unique situation