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Critical Thinking

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Critical Thinking

Part 1

Rule utilitarianism focuses on the right actions and events if they follow the instructions that result in the greatest good (Lyons, 2015). Therefore, a moral rule is acceptable if its utilization adds more value than other choices.

Kantian ethics is an ethical theory that was developed by Immanuel Kant (Stern, 2015). The theory argues that individuals should always respect the humanity in other people and only act following the instructions that could hold for every person.

Virtue ethics is a method of morals that stresses a person's character as the critical aspect of ethical thinking relative to directions concerning the acts or their effects.

Care ethics suggests that there are moral implications in the essential basics of relationships and needs in life. Therefore, care ethics aims to uphold relationships by relatively enhancing well-being of caregivers and their clients in a network of social relations (Collins, 2015).

Social contract ethics argues that individuals live together in a society based on a pact that develops moral and partisan rules of behavior. The rules are known as laws that aid in making individuals have rights and ensure they are protected.

Subjective relativism is where moral rightness and wrongness are based on an individual and not culture (Suh & Choi, 2018). Therefore, every individual has their authority on the moral of life and the source of their moral principles.

Cultural relativism entails individual beliefs, morals and practices should be understood based on the individual's culture and not judged depending on standards of another (Suh & Choi, 2018).

Devine command theory proclaims that anything moral is resolute according to God's commands. Thus, every position is morally good if commanded by God. Therefore, for an individual to be moral they have to follow instructions.

Act utilitarianism focuses on the effects of a person's actions, and thus the theory states individuals' act is decently right if it leads to a certain situation (Lyons, 2015).

Part 2

Question 1

Human sacrifice is reflected in cultural relativism although the practice may be considered wrong by other people, morals should be understood based on the individual's culture and not on other people's standards.

Question 2

Same-sex marriage is a practice based on individual authority therefore, despite it being accepted in the constitution and protected under the law, people will have to agree as everyone has the authority on the moral life and principles.

Question 3

Not eating pigs is reflected in the divine command theory because it stipulates that being moral is following God's commands. Therefore, when God commands his subjects not to eat unclean animals such as pigs, they should adhere to it.

Question 4

Individuals should always act following the instructions given based on Kantian ethics. Hence, when this man with the machete asks where the neighbor was he needed an honest answer based on the instructions.

Question 5

Margarita case is reflected in Virtue ethics as she is given medication to die peacefully. Virtue ethics is linked with the case as it requires ethical thinking in contract to actions or their effects.

Question 6

Souerette has watched children and realized those to be trusted based on their behaviors. This is presented in the care ethics as through behavior relationships can be upheld as well as the well-being of caregivers in form of trust and social relations (Collins, 2015).

Question 7

Act utilitarianism is reflected in the case as the person involved actions lead to specific situations such as faking medical condition act leads to service avoidance and rarely telling the truth leads to loss of trust.

Question 8

The case is reflected in social contract ethics because it focuses on individuals' lives and agreement in society. Patient autonomy and free choice are among the agreed principles that make individuals feel protected.

Question 9

Believing that it is fine to lie about somethings is reflected in subjective relativism because individuals have their authority on moral life (Suh & Choi, 2018). Therefore, it is important to have moral principles such as lying may be immoral to some people and morally right to others.

Question 10

Rule utilitarianism is reflected in wearing the mask when associating with the public. Lyons (2015) argues that protection of individuals' welfare is a moral rule acceptable and adds utilization and value to other people.

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