

1] What is Ethics?

→ Ethics is the science of morality.

2] What is morality?

→ Morality is defined as:

- The oldest regulator of human behaviour in society.
- A system of socially recognized values without which people cannot live.
- A regulator of both the attitude towards universally recognized values and the ratio of an individual's personal value system with the generally accepted one.

3] What is the structure of morality? Describe each element of the moral structure:

→ The structure of morality consists of three elements as depicted in the diagram.

• Moral Consciousness: Ideas about right/wrong values principles.

- Ideas about good, evil and duty.

- Ideas about the moral qualities of people.

- Moral principles.

- Ideals.

- Norms.

- Evaluation.

• Moral Actions: Behaviours with motive purpose and means.

- A motive [an impulse to activity]

- A purpose [the goal of the action]

- Means [the methods used to achieve the goal]

• Moral relations: Interaction between individuals or groups

(man-man, person-group, man-society).

17 Describe the "golden rule" of ethics. How do you understand it?
→ The "golden rule" of ethics is the widely understood as
"Treat others as you would like to be treated."

5) What is difference between ethics and deontology.

• Deontology: The doctrine of moral norms (what must be done).

• Aristotology: The doctrine of moral values and evaluations.

Therefore, deontology is a part of ethics, specifically focusing on
rules and duties.

Ethics as a broader field, also includes the study of values and
how we evaluate actions.

6) What are the differences between morality and other regulators
of human behaviour?

→ In solving moral problems, a person always has a choice.

• Moral precepts are unofficial.

• Moral sanctions are informal (violation of moral norms do
not entail legal responsibility).

• Morality was historically the first regulator human behaviour.

7) Describe the differences between morality and law.

→ Morality and law (Difference)

Origin: Moral norms are formed spontaneously, while legal
are adopted officially at the state level.

Enforcement: It is possible to violate a moral norm, but it
impossible to violate a legal law.

Sanctions: Violating a moral norm leads to informal sanctions
others, while violating a legal law leads to formal sanctions
from the state.

Object of Regulation: The law regulates only socially significant conduct, while morality regulates both socially significant behaviour and personal life.

Method of Regulation: The method of legal regulation is legal act created by the state power, while morality regulates the behaviour of subjects by public opinion.

Compliance: Compliance with legal norms is ensured by a special state apparatus, while in morality, only spiritual sanctions operate: moral approval or condemnation emanating from society; the collective, others, as well as a person self-esteem his conscience.