Teleological And Deontological
Theories

This open access book seeks to identify
the ethical spirit of European Union (EU)
law, a context in which we can observe a
trend towards increasing references to the
terms 'ethics' and 'morality'. This aspect
is all the more important because EU law
is now affecting more and more areas of
national law, including such sensitive
ones as the patentability of human life.
Especially when unethical behaviour
produces legal consequences, the frequent
lack of clearly defined concepts remains a
challenge, particularly against the
background of the principle of legal
certainty. This raises the question to
which extent the content of these
references is determined and whether it is
possible to identify an ethical spirit of
EU law. Answering that question, in turn,
entails addressing the following
questions: In references to ethics
concerning EU law, can we identify
references to a particular theory of
practical philosophy at all; and, if so,
to one or more normative ethical theories
(deontology, consequentialism, or virtue
ethics)? Further, should these non-legal

concepts be imported in an unaltered way ("absolute approach"), or be adapted to the legal context ("relative approach")? This book explores the different layers of EU law (primary law, agreements, secondary law, and tertiary law), including the role of ethics in EU lawmaking and in EU case law, as well as the implementation of relevant EU directives in selected Member States. In addition to the above-mentioned normative philosophical lens, the book also analyzes the findings from the legal lens of EU integration, i.e., especially EU values, human rights and the cornerstone of human dignity.

An exploration of the moral theory examines the characteristics of the ethics of care, discussing the feminist roots of this moral approach, what is meant by "care," and the potential of the ethics of care for dealing with social issues.

This book examines the central questions of ethics through a study of the great ethical works of Western philosophy.

This encyclopedia is a comprehensive reference work for scholars interested in the topic of Science and Religion. It covers the widest spectrum possible of academic disciplines and religious traditions worldwide, with the intent of laying bare similarities and differences

that naturally emerge within and across
disciplines and religions today.
An Introduction to Ethics
The Good Life, a Teleological View
The Ethical Foundations of Criminal
Justice
Universal Human Rights in Theory and
Practice
The End of the Law

(unseen), $12.95. Donnelly explicates and
defends an account of human rights as
universal rights. Considering the competing
claims of the universality, particularity, and
relativity of human rights, he argues that the
historical contingency and particularity of
human rights is completely compatible with a
conception of human rights as universal moral
rights, and thus does not require the
acceptance of claims of cultural relativism. The
book moves between theoretical argument and
historical practice. Rigorous and tightly-
reasoned, material and perspectives from many
disciplines are incorporated. Paper edition
Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc.,
Portland, OR
This Dictionary presents a broad range of
topics relevant in present-day global bioethics.
With more than 500 entries, this dictionary
covers organizations working in the field of

global bioethics, international documents concerning bioethics, personalities that have played a role in the development of global bioethics, as well as specific topics in the field.The book is not only useful for students and professionals in global health activities, but can also serve as a basic tool that explains relevant ethical notions and terms. The dictionary furthers the ideals of cosmopolitanism: solidarity, equality, respect for difference and concern with what human beings- and specifically patients - have in common, regardless of their backgrounds, hometowns, religions, gender, etc. Global problems such as pandemic diseases, disasters, lack of care and medication, homelessness and displacement call for global responses.This book demonstrates that a moral vision of global health is necessary and it helps to quickly understand the basic ideas of global bioethics. The Routledge Handbook of Communication and Bullying provides an essential and unique analysis of bullying and anti-bullying efforts from a communication-based perspective. Drawing on communication theory and compelling empirical research, this volume offers valuable international perspectives of this pervasive concern, examined within varied contexts. In addition to providing exemplary

data-based scholarship, the Handbook is comprised of first-hand accounts of those who have been bullied, adding an integral pragmatic and complementary dimension to the topic. This anthology serves as a useful resource for educators, administrators, managers, and other stakeholders who are challenged with this difficult social issue. Responding to the various charges emanating from the National Communication Association's (NCA) Anti-Bullying Project, this collection constitutes a valuable foundation from which to draw as conversations about bullying continue around the globe.

When and why is it right to kill? When and why is it wrong? Torbjörn Tännsjö examines three theories on the ethics of killing in this book: deontology, a libertarian moral rights theory, and utilitarianism. The implications of each theory are worked out for different kinds of killing: trolley-cases, murder, capital punishment, suicide, assisted death, abortion, killing in war, and the killing of animals. These implications are confronted with our intuitions in relation to them, and our moral intuitions are examined in turn. Only those intuitions that survive an understanding of how we have come to hold them are seen as 'considered' intuitions. The idea is that the theory that can best

explain the content of our considered intuitions gains inductive support from them. We must transcend our narrow cultural horizons and avoid certain cognitive mistakes in order to hold considered intuitions. In this volume, suitable for courses in ethics and applied ethics, Tännsjö argues that in the final analysis utilitarianism can best account for, and explain, our considered intuitions about all these kinds of killing.

Descartes' Deontological Turn

Taking Life

Obligations to Future Generations

The Cambridge Rawls Lexicon

Personal, Political, and Global

This book offers a way of approaching the place of the will in Descartes' mature epistemology and ethics. Departing from the widely accepted view, Noa Naaman-Zauderer suggests that Descartes regards the will, rather than the intellect, as the most significant mark of human rationality, both intellectual and practical. Through a close reading of Cartesian texts from the Meditations onward, she brings to light a deontological and non-consequentialist dimension of Descartes' later thinking, which credits the proper use of free will with a constitutive, evaluative role. She shows that the right use of free will, to which Descartes assigns obligatory force, constitutes for him an end in its own right rather than merely a

means for attaining any other end, however
valuable. Her important study has significant
implications for the unity of Descartes' thinking, and
for the issue of responsibility, inviting scholars to
reassess Descartes' philosophical legacy.
An Introduction to Philosophical Ethics, this book
analyses various ethical theories like the
deontological theories, the teleological theories,
metaethical theories, etc. It concludes with a Biblical
evaluation towards the end.
What does pleasure have to do with morality? What
role, if any, should intuition have in the formation of
moral theory? If something is 'simulated', can it be
immoral? This accessible and wide-ranging textbook
explores these questions and many more. Key ideas
in the fields of normative ethics, metaethics and
applied ethics are explained rigorously and
systematically, with a vivid writing style that enlivens
the topics with energy and wit. Individual theories are
discussed in detail in the first part of the book, before
these positions are applied to a wide range of
contemporary situations including business ethics,
sexual ethics, and the acceptability of eating
animals. A wealth of real-life examples, set out with
depth and care, illuminate the complexities of
different ethical approaches while conveying their
modern-day relevance. This concise and highly
engaging resource is tailored to the Ethics
components of AQA Philosophy and OCR Religious

Studies, with a clear and practical layout that includes end-of-chapter summaries, key terms, and common mistakes to avoid. It should also be of practical use for those teaching Philosophy as part of the International Baccalaureate. Ethics for A-Level is of particular value to students and teachers, but Fisher and Dimmock's precise and scholarly approach will appeal to anyone seeking a rigorous and lively introduction to the challenging subject of ethics. Tailored to the Ethics components of AQA Philosophy and OCR Religious Studies.

With Christian Ethics in the Protestant Tradition, Waldo Beach provides a basic introductory text on Christian ethics. He has designed a challenging work that grapples with the ethical questions surrounding modern day problems from the perspective of Protestant theology and tradition. His two-part format is especially helpful for study.

Politics and Teleology in Kant

Engineering a Better Society

Hegel's Ethical Thought

Sorting Out Ethics

Ethics and Values in Applied Social Research

This volume critically examines and elucidates the complex relationship between politics and teleology in Kant's philosophical system. Examining this relationship is of key philosophical importance since Kant develops his political philosophy in the context of a teleological conception of the purposiveness of both nature and

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human history. Kant's approach poses the dual task of reconciling his normative political theory with both his priori moral philosophy and his teleological philosophy of nature and human history. The fourteen essays in this volume, by leading scholars in the field, explore the relationship between teleology and politics from multiple perspectives. Together, the essays explore Kant's normative political theory and legal philosophy, his cosmopolitanism and views on international relations, his theory of history, his theory of natural teleology, and the broader relationship between morality, history, nature and politics in Kant's works. This important new volume will be of interest to a wide audience, including Kant scholars, scholars and students working on topics in moral and political philosophy, the philosophy of history, political theory and political science, legal scholars and international relations theorists, as well as those interested broadly in the history of ideas.

Hegel's philosophy of society, politics and history is exposed to ethical debate on human rights, the justification of legal punishment, criteria of moral responsibility, and authority of individual conscience. The consideration of normative ethics and methodology is a relatively recent phenomena in Catholic moral theology. Similar to any nascent discussion, having adopted terms and concepts from one conceptual genre, Britisch-analytic philosophy, into a radically other genre, Catholic moral theology, one then needs to begin the work of clarifying how, and to what extent, those terms and concepts contribute to the overall project of moral theology as a science. As Pope John Paul II's encyclical

Veritatis Splendor attests, this incorporation has met with a great deal of resistance based on misunderstandings of the nature and purpose of normative ethics and methodology. Deontology and Teleology is a pioneer account which exposes and clarifies many of the terminological and conceptual ambiguities inherent to this discussion. It begins with an investigation of C.D. Broad's meta-ethical division of theories into deontology and teleology, and the epistemological/ontological foundations on which he established this division. An analysis of how and why Broad's theory has been incorporated into Catholic discussions on the foundation and formulation of norms along with the inherent difficulties of such an incorporation is then taken up. Finally, this study argues and substantiates through detailed historical analysis that a fundamental difference between traditionalists and revisionists in their relative perspectives on norms rest in the traditional understanding and moral evaluation of the human act, specifically, the objectum, circumstantiae and finis (fontes moralitates). This is an indispensable resource work for those interested in fundamental moral theology and lays the foundation for pursuing further the complex question of normative ethics in Catholic moral theology. Ideal for anyone involved in the study of criminal justice, this book acquaints students with the philosophical concepts upon which ethical theory is based. It applies these ideas to specific issues and dilemmas within the criminal justice system. Its ultimate goal is to acquaint students with basic concepts of ethics in criminal justice and to train the mind to solve moral issues

independently. The Ethical Foundations of Criminal Justice offers a comprehensive definition of ethics, and elucidates its unique language and logic. The book explores the major ethical theories, with extensive discussion of authorities like Kant, Aristotle, Mill, and Hobbes. Chapters investigate normative ethics, teleological theories, deontological theories, and the alternative theories of ethics. The author exhibits the practice of these theories in actual matters of rights, the law, and the behavior of the courts. This book addresses ethics in the context of civil liability, police corruption, and abuse of police power, and includes numerous case studies and references to other relevant works. Criminal justice majors, criminology and law school students, and even police academy cadets will find this text an invaluable source of information both for academic studies and real-world applications.

The Elements of Moral Philosophy

A Moral Theory of Solidarity

A Theory of Justice

Consumer Moral Leadership

Political Obligation

R. M. Hare writes in his Preface: 'I offer this taxonomy of ethical theories to all those who are lost in the moral maze, including many of my philosophical colleagues. They are lost because, like most of those who hold forth on moral questions in the media, they have no map of the maze. This is has been my aim to provide.' Sorting Out Ethics is a characteristically lucid and lively survey of rival ethical theories by one of the most influential moral philosophers of the century. It also constitutes a definitive summary of Hare's own fundamental ethical position.

This volume tackles the riddles associated with the commonly proposed principle called 'legal paternalism'. It evaluates (and rejects) the principle that it can be right to impose coercion on a person 'for his own good', whatever his own wishes in the matter. The End of the Law pursues further the ethical theories developed in the author's earlier books, such as Morals as Founded on Natural Law (1987) or The Recovery of Purpose (1993). Here he focuses more intensively upon the foundation of any deontological motive of duty upon a teleological substructure. All law is for an end, and moral reality is grounded exclusively in the exigences of a dynamic human reality. There is no separate moral reality or "universe of value". This is the attitude the author calls moralism, which he exposes in authors such as Kant and R.M. Hare, with their "anti-ontological stance". At the same time, he is careful to distance himself from utilitarianism, as replacing the common good with the aggregate good. For the author, and the Aristotelian Thomist tradition he draws upon, the ends of actions specify them morally, unlike extrinsically succeeding results.

This book shares a collection of novel ways to re-conceptualize and envision the moral imperatives of consumption, thereby providing invigorating insights for future dialogue and intellectual and social action. It privileges a consumer moral leadership imperative, which augments the conventional management imperatives of sustainability, ethics, simplicity and environmental integrity.

Three Theories on the Ethics of Killing

An Investigation of the Normative Debate in Roman Catholic Moral Theology

Fundamental Principles of the Metaphysics of Ethics

Utilitarianism

The Ethics of Care

*Monte Johnson examines one of the most
controversial aspects of Aristiotle's natural
philosophy: his teleology. Is teleology about
causation or explanation? Does it exclude or
obviate mechanism, determinism, or
materialism? Is it focused on the good of
individual organisms, or is god or man the
ultimate end of all processes and entities? Is
teleology restricted to living things, or does it
apply to the cosmos as a whole? Does it
identify objectively existent causes in the
world, or is it merely a heuristic for our
understanding of other causal processes?
Johnson argues that Aristotle's aporetic
approach drives a middle course between
these traditional oppositions, and avoids the
dilemma, frequently urged against teleology,
between backwards causation and
anthropomorphism. Although these issues
have been debated with extraordinary depth
by Aristotle scholars, and touched upon by
many in the wider philosophical and scientific
community as well, there has been no
comprehensive historical treatment of the
issue. Aristotle is commonly considered the
inventor of teleology, although the precise
term originated in the eighteenth century.
But if teleology means the use of ends and*

*goals in natural science, then Aristotle was rather a critical innovator of teleological explanation. Teleological notions were widespread among his predecessors, but Aristotle rejected their conception of extrinsic causes such as mind or god as the primary causes for natural things. Aristotle's radical alternative was to assert nature itself as an internal principle of change and an end, and his teleological explanations focus on the intrinsic ends of natural substances - those ends that benefit the natural thing itself. Aristotle's use of ends was subsequently conflated with incompatible 'teleological' notions, including proofs for the existence of a providential or designer god, vitalism and animism, opposition to mechanism and non-teleological causation, and anthropocentrism. Johnson addresses these misconceptions through an elaboration of Aristotle's methodological statements, as well as an examination of the explanations actually offered in the scientific works.
Leaders from academia and industry offer guidance for professionals and general readers on ethical questions posed by modern technology.
Using hitherto unstudied sources, this monograph provides a comprehensive*

interdisciplinary study of the ethical theory of al-Rāzī, one of the most complex and influential medieval philosophers and theologians. It reveals remarkable and previously unidentified aspects of ethical thought in Islam.

Seminar paper from the year 2007 in the subject Communications - Theories, Models, Terms and Definitions, grade: MA, Bournemouth University, 18 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: INTRODUCTION There are different kinds of theories which try to acquire a basis for ethical behaviour. Consequentialist theories are used in this essay as ethical theories for public relations. The best known consequentialist theory, utilitarianism, declares that actions of public relations practitioners must be judged by the usefulness they cause. This is also known as teleological approach, which means the study of ends.The opposite approach, deontological, focuses on the duty to respect other people's rights (Tench and Yeomans, 2006). Public relations ethics focuses on the ways which would help to overcome the problems of organisations within the public relations and communications (Parsons, 2004). According to Seitel (2001), public relations practitioners

must consult with their clients in an ethical way. Public Relations Society of America (PRSA) has worked hard on building strong ethics mentality among its members. This essay firstly introduces the role of public relations, practitioners' aspects of social responsibility which enables to reach the organisational goals and the ethical media relations (Parsons, 2004). Further on, it is focused on the ethical dilemmas and decision making processes in order to discuss about whether PR practitioners make ethical decisions or not (Parsons, 2004). After this stage, teleological and deontological approaches are used to assess practitioners' actions from utility or duty based aspects (Tench and Yeomans, 2006). The Role of Public Relations and The Practitioners' Aspect of Ethics According to Tench and Yeomans (2006), Public Relations (PR) does not have one specific definition. In other words, there are some different ideas about PR which are commonly used by both the academics and practitioners. PR helps to sustain mutual communication between an organisation and its publics in order to be responsive to publics' requests by the help of using research methods (Harlow, 1976:36 cited in Tench and Yeomans, 2006). Public

*Relation's Role is explained under these
headings by Parsons (2004):*
Communicative Ethics in Theory and Practice
Ethics for A-Level
Encyclopedia of Sciences and Religions
Reason, Will, and Virtue in the Later Writings
The Life and Death Debate

A renowned writer on animals offers a
collection of stories about the cats he has
known.
Firmly established as the standard text for
undergraduate courses in ethics, James
Rachels and Stuart Rachels' The Elements of
Moral Philosophy introduces readers to major
moral concepts and theories through eloquent
explanations and compelling, thought-
provoking discussions.
John Rawls is widely regarded as one of the
most influential philosophers of the
twentieth century, and his work has
permanently shaped the nature and terms of
moral and political philosophy, deploying a
robust and specialized vocabulary that
reaches beyond philosophy to political
science, economics, sociology, and law. This
volume is a complete and accessible guide to
Rawls' vocabulary, with over 200 alphabetical
encyclopaedic entries written by the world's
leading Rawls scholars. From 'basic
structure' to 'burdened society', from
'Sidgwick' to 'strains of commitment', and
from 'Nash point' to 'natural duties', the

volume covers the entirety of Rawls' central ideas and terminology, with illuminating detail and careful cross-referencing. It will be an essential resource for students and scholars of Rawls, as well as for other readers in political philosophy, ethics, political science, sociology, international relations and law.

Accounts of solidarity typically defend it in teleological or loyalty terms, justifying it by invoking its goal of promoting justice or its expression of support for a shared community. Such solidarity seems to be a moral option rather than an obligation. In contrast, A Moral Theory of Solidarity develops a deontological theory grounded in equity. With extended reflection on the Spanish conquest of the Americas and the US Civil Rights movement, Kolers defines solidarity as political action on others' terms. Unlike mere alliances and coalitions, solidarity involves a disposition to defer to others' judgment about the best course of action. Such deference overrides individual conscience. Yet such deference is dangerous; a core challenge is then to determine when deference becomes appropriate. Kolers defends defence to those who suffer gravest inequity. Such deference constitutes equitable treatment, in three senses: it is Kantian equity, expressing each person's equal status; it is Aristotelian equity, correcting general rules for particular cases; and deference is 'being an equitable person, '

sharing others' fate rather than seizing
advantages that they are denied. Treating
others equitably is a perfect duty; hence
solidarity with victims of inequity is a
perfect duty. Further, since equity is
valuable in itself, irrespective of any other
goal it might promote, such solidarity is
intrinsically valuable, not merely
instrumentally valuable. Solidarity is then
not about promoting justice, but about
treating people justly. A Moral Theory of
Solidarity engages carefully with recent work
on equity in the Kantian and Aristotelian
traditions, as well as the demandingness of
moral duties, collective action, and unjust
benefits, and is a major contribution to a
field of growing interest.
The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy and Race
Aristotle on Teleology
The Teleological Ethics of Fakhr al-D?n al-
R?z?
The Routledge Handbook of Communication and
Bullying
Dictionary of Global Bioethics

Though the revised edition of A Theory
of Justice, published in 1999, is the
definitive statement of Rawls's view,
so much of the extensive literature on
Rawls's theory refers to the first
edition. This reissue makes the first
edition once again available for
scholars and serious students of

Rawls's work.

The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy and Race provides-up- to-date explanation and analyses by leading scholars in African American philosophy and philosophy of race. Fifty-one original essays cover major topics from intellectual history to contemporary social controversies in this emerging philosophical subfield that supports demographic inclusion and emphasizes cultural relevance.

With the primary objective of raising ethical sensibility, this volume details the ethical problems and dilemmas faced by applied social science researchers. Issues such as the use of deception, the participant's right to privacy and informed consent, and the potential harm of public disclosure are confronted. The author discusses the need to review ethical problems and their implications in the context of current ethical standards in both society and the scientific community. Case studies illustrate unanticipated ethical dilemmas which might emerge during a research project. Issues are presented and interpreted

clearly so that their complexity can be penetrated and potential solutions envisioned. The volume also includes specific methodolo
This book provides a new system of communicative ethics which present an alternative to teleological and deontological ethics. It brings philosophers such as Kierkegaard, Logstrup, Gadamer and Habermas into the Anglo-American debate.
Ethical Concepts and Problems
Moral Issues of Our Time
Theory of Ethics
The Ethical Spirit of EU Law
Introduction to Philosophical Ethics: A Christian Perspective

This work is an introductory treatment of issues and options in social and bioethics which center on the end of life. The purpose of Moreland and Geisler's book is to offer a beginning survey of these issues to someone unfamiliar with philosophy. The book simplifies and summarizes various end-of-life topics without being simplistic or caricaturing different viewpoints, even though the authors' own viewpoint is made perfectly clear. The major intention of this book is to make the reader think more clearly and deeply about the important issues discussed between its covers.
This is first English edition of Ethical Concepts and

Problems (1971) by Danish philosopher and theologian K. E. Løgstrup (1905-81). Originally published as a contribution to a textbook of ethics for students of theology, it propounds a philosophical ethics in continuity with Martin Luther's conception of the natural law. We find here the core idea from The Ethical Demand, that in our dealings with others we are faced with the demand that we take care of them, now conceptualized as the central tenet of an ontological ethics based on human interdependence as a fundamental condition of life. Later in his career, Løgstrup developed a conception of what he called 'the sovereign expressions of life'-spontaneous other-regarding impulses or ways of conduct such as trust, sincerity, and compassion-and these are here described and determined in their relation to the ethical demand and moral norms. Furthermore, this key text discusses a number of central ethical concepts such as duty, responsibility, will, and choice. Løgstrup also explores the relationship between love of the neighbour and politics, before finally concluding with an extensive discussion of political questions such as cultural policy, democracy, and the right of resistance. Ethical Concepts and Problems therefore offers an instructive survey of important parts of Løgstrup's ethical and political thinking, from theological issues like Luther's doctrine of the bondage of the will, to the ideas of philosophers such as Descartes, Kant, Nietzsche, and Kierkegaard. In this edition Løgstrup's original text is

accurately rendered into readable English and paired with an introduction which explains the main themes and wider context of the work.

Next-Generation Ethics

The Moral Limits of the Criminal Law: Volume 3: Harm to Self

A Critical Study of Teleological and Deontological Moral Theories

Christian Ethics in the Protestant Tradition

Discussion of ethics in Public Relations and applicability of consequentalist theories