**[60-day assignment] – PHI 601-2 Developmental Reading Log**

Prepare and submit the Developmental Reading Log for this course guided by the

instructions in the Learning Contract and the course objectives below:

**Professional Ethics & Society Course Objectives**

1. Define ethics in contrast to morals, etiquette, and values.

2. Demonstrate the complexity of ethical dilemmas.

3. Introduce ethical theories, methods, and concepts.

4. Identify ethical issues that are common among professions.

5. Present ethical decision making models.

1. (ADDITIVE, Objective #1) - Ethics simply means protection from abusive interference. It amounts to an intellectual justification of the status quo, it is intrinsically conservative. (<https://books.google.tt/books?id=eLfF6z2BtPgC&printsec=frontcover&dq=ethics&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjewtDBkvjsAhUCqlkKHdXVBIUQ6AEwAHoECAIQAg#v=onepage&q=ethics&f=true>).
2. (ADDITIVE, Objective #1) - Ethics are the rules of conduct recognized in respect to a particular class of human actions or a particular group or culture. (<https://www.diffen.com/difference/Ethics_vs_Morals>).
3. (ADDITIVE, Objective #1) - Morals are the principles or habits with respect to right or wrong conduct, morality is ultimately a personal compass of right and wrong. (<https://www.diffen.com/difference/Ethics_vs_Morals>).
4. (ADDITIVE, Objective #1) - Ethics comes from the social system which is external, and morals come from internal forces, through individuals within the society. (<https://www.diffen.com/difference/Ethics_vs_Morals>).
5. (ADDITIVE, Objective #1) - Ethics is done because society says it is the right thing to do, whereas morality is done because it is believed in something being right and wrong. (<https://www.diffen.com/difference/Ethics_vs_Morals>).
6. (ADDITIVE, Objective #1) - Ethics are dependent on others for definition. They tend to be consistent within a certain context, but can vary between contexts. Morality is usually consistent although can change if an individual’s beliefs change. (<https://www.diffen.com/difference/Ethics_vs_Morals>).
7. (ADDITIVE, Objective #1) - Ethics has more to do with moral principles and etiquette deals with manners, however both govern the way people behave.
8. (ADDITIVE, Objective #2) - “Complexity ethics is a virtue ethic that emphasises the role of human character in the determination of behavior. Rather than responding to the call of duty or constraining ethics to expected consequences, complexity ethics embraces the complexity affirming state of mind as the ideal of human virtue.” (<http://www.socraticmethod.net/essays/complexity/complexity.htm>)
9. (ADDITIVE, Objective #2) - Complexity ethics can also be constructed solely on the basis of the human brain's remarkable movement towards increasing its capacity for complexity from birth to maturity. (<http://www.socraticmethod.net/essays/complexity/complexity.htm>)
10. (ADDITIVE, Objective #2) - Complexity ethics is restricted to more practical phenomenon and does not interpret the universal movement of increasing complexity with regard to its meaning or purpose. This results in pursuing more useful ideas that focus on how one can understand and actively attend to the universal theme of increasing complexity in a way that systemically influences the ethics of our daily living. (<http://www.socraticmethod.net/essays/complexity/complexity.htm>)
11. (ADDITIVE, Objective #3) - Intrinsic value is the value that something has when it is valuable for itself, initeself, or as an end. <https://books.google.tt/books?id=6QphAQAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=ethical+theories&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjHzOLgiJ3uAhVBnFkKHVW1B38Q6AEwAHoECAEQAg#v=onepage&q=ethical%20theories&f=true>
12. (ADDITIVE, Objective #3) - According to the moral rights theory everything that people do is ultimately to achieve some form of happiness. <https://books.google.tt/books?id=6QphAQAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=ethical+theories&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjHzOLgiJ3uAhVBnFkKHVW1B38Q6AEwAHoECAEQAg#v=onepage&q=ethical%20theories&f=true>
13. (ADDITIVE, Objective #3) - the moral rights ethical theory considers nonhuman animals as persons or morally significant beings, then those animals would have moral rights. <https://books.google.tt/books?id=6QphAQAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=ethical+theories&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjHzOLgiJ3uAhVBnFkKHVW1B38Q6AEwAHoECAEQAg#v=onepage&q=ethical%20theories&f=true>
14. (ADDITIVE, Objective #3) - Nel Noddings a contemporary thinker, created an approach to ethics that views relationships between people as the starting point for an ethical life and asserts that there are morally ideal relations between persons called ethics of care. <https://books.google.tt/books?id=6QphAQAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=ethical+theories&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjHzOLgiJ3uAhVBnFkKHVW1B38Q6AEwAHoECAEQAg#v=onepage&q=ethical%20theories&f=true>
15. (ADDITIVE, Objective #3) - ethical Relativism is the normative theory that what is right is what the culture says is right and what is right in one place may be wrong in another because the only criterion for distinguishing right from wrong. <https://books.google.tt/books?id=YmV12DkinbEC&pg=PA1&dq=ethical+theories&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiYiJ_1kJ3uAhXmwVkKHdVkAgQQ6AEwA3oECAIQAg#v=onepage&q=ethical%20theories&f=true>
16. (ADDITIVE, Objective #3) - according to ethical relativist, abortion is wrong in Spain but morally permissible in Japan. The relativist is not saying that the spanish believe abortion is abominable and the Japanese do not. <https://books.google.tt/books?id=YmV12DkinbEC&pg=PA1&dq=ethical+theories&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiYiJ_1kJ3uAhXmwVkKHdVkAgQQ6AEwA3oECAIQAg#v=onepage&q=ethical%20theories&f=true>
17. (ADDITIVE, Objective #4) - the ethical implications and environmental controls and regulations in the conduct of business by corporations in the more developed countries.

<https://books.google.tt/books?id=jOVgLysznOsC&pg=PA399&dq=ethical+issues&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiouOaqlJ3uAhWBxVkKHZcjDhMQ6AEwAXoECAIQAg#v=onepage&q=ethical%20issues&f=true>

1. (ADDITIVE, Objective #4) - Research might be viewed as the continual battle against the bewitched of our senses by immediate experience. <https://books.google.tt/books?id=vUwrBgAAQBAJ&pg=PA1&dq=ethical+issues&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwiouOaqlJ3uAhWBxVkKHZcjDhMQ6AEwCXoECAkQAg#v=onepage&q=ethical%20issues&f=true>
2. (ADDITIVE, Objective #5) - based on what was discussed prior to in objective 3, the classic utilitatianism, the only consequences that matter are happiness and unhappiness, pleasure and pain for all parties. <https://books.google.tt/books?id=ynK8BAAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=ethical+decision+making&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjejPK3nJ3uAhXkwVkKHTX-BQoQ6AEwAXoECAEQAg#v=onepage&q=ethical%20decision%20making&f=true>
3. (ADDITIVE, Objective #5) - there is a decision process called ADAPT, it is a policy for action which represents, attention, dialogue, assumptions, proposals and testings. <https://books.google.tt/books?id=ynK8BAAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=ethical+decision+making&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjejPK3nJ3uAhXkwVkKHTX-BQoQ6AEwAXoECAEQAg#v=onepage&q=ethical%20decision%20making&f=true>
4. (ADDITIVE, Objective #5) - the consequential theory opposes the view that the correct moral decision is determined solely by a cost and benefit analysis of a decision's consequences. <https://books.google.tt/books?id=h9gZAwAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&dq=ethical+decision+making&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjejPK3nJ3uAhXkwVkKHTX-BQoQ6AEwAnoECAAQAg#v=onepage&q=ethical%20decision%20making&f=true>