Evaluate the secular ethical standards concerning current world events and

Respond with a Christian ethical application.

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Omega Graduate School

Date (April 5th, 2025)

Professor

Dr. Sorber

 1. Select one (1) core essential element from the syllabus outline:

a. Weekend Residency: Create a 350-word original to your care and discussion paper (with cited sources) during the week of the residency. Be prepared to discuss and engage with other students during the live sessions. Post this document in DIAL.

b. Asynchronous Cores 2 and 4: Create a 350-word original discussion paper (with cited sources) during the first week of the term. Post this discussion in DIAL

Discussion Forum. Then, provide two peer responses of 100 words each (total of 200) in the Discussion Forum.

c. The professor will check for content quality and word-count requirements. The grade assigned will be Credit or No Credit (CR/NC).

**Introduction**

**Ethics**

According to Wolfgang Huber, defining ethics, there are interesting cases in which the difference between singular and plural, between “ethic” and “ethics,” plays an important role. “Military ethic” means the ethics of soldiers; “military ethics” means the inquiry and research in a specific field of applied ethics. “Work ethic” means the principles or guidelines of right and wrong applied by those who identify the central meaning of life with a specific kind of human activity. “Work ethics” means the study of moral problems related to the understanding and conditions of human labor. “Ethic” could therefore be understood as a specific kind of morality; “ethics” would rather mean the research or investigation in a specific field of morality.

According to Irene, she argued that “although there are multiple definitions of ethics, a basic working definition would describe ethics as a sense of goodness or rightness. From here, we may branch out intellectually and consider what it means to “sense” the good and

the right; question whether goodness is opposed to something like evil; or

note the differences between rightness and concepts such as justice. For now, however, this definition works reasonably well for a wide variety of situations.

When using the word “ethics,” scholars often mean the study of moral beliefs or moral codes. Ethics, therefore, is “meta” in that it analyzes and compares the specific ways of understanding right and wrong in various organizations and communities. Practically speaking, however, the difference between “ethics” and “morals” is semantic. In colloquial and even professional contexts, the two words are interchangeable. In this book, “ethics” and “morals” are used interchangeably.

According to my understanding of ethics, the word application differs from one practice to another according to the set rules that honor the dignity of humanity. Ethics, therefore, can be a set of regulations set forth by a body, including families. A set of rules that guides each individual, body, or party to keep human dignity in place of respect.

Therefore, evaluating the secular ethical standards concerning current world events and responding with a Christian ethical application can be a hurdle to tackle, since the world cannot understand the things of the Spirit. 1 Corinthians 2:14 in the KJV, which states, "But the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." And so, we as Christians must apply Christian ethics to our workplaces for unbelievers to learn how to apply ethics in their field of expertise. The world we are living in today requires actions more than words. Our actions would rather say it than our talking. Let your actions define you, not your words. What we do is more significant than what we say. You need to get your actions to line up with your words. If you want to be a more ethical person, then act ethically.

According to researchers, they found out that ethical choices can be difficult. I like to say that “ethics is easier said than done.” True, but what’s most important is to live following ethical values, Megan added—“just don’t say them, live by them. These values include being honest, respecting others, accepting responsibility for our actions, and having the courage of your convictions. If we live by them at all times, it becomes easier to act ethically when faced with a dilemma. These values should become an integral part of who we are and what we stand for.”

Actions have the power to build trust and confidence in relationships, whether personal or professional. When individuals consistently follow through on their promises and commitments, their actions validate their words. This alignment between words and actions fosters trust and reliability, enabling healthy and meaningful connections. Conversely, when words and actions do not align, doubt and skepticism can arise, eroding trust and straining relationships. For instance, a leader who consistently makes grand promises but fails to deliver on them will eventually lose the trust and confidence of their team. In contrast, a leader who takes tangible steps to fulfill their commitments will inspire loyalty and motivate others to follow their lead.

**Conclusion**

As I conclude, love is a simple act of care and kindness; you might not even communicate verbally with different cultural diversities. According to Megan's findings, she added that in such a diverse and globalized world, language barriers and cultural differences often hinder effective communication. Actions can transcend these barriers and convey messages that words alone cannot. A simple act of kindness, a helping hand extended to a stranger, or a charitable donation can communicate compassion, empathy, and goodwill without the need for verbal communication. Such actions create a universal language that unites people from different backgrounds, fostering understanding and connection. Love is a great connection that cannot be contradicted in any given way. It's a strong language to win a fallen world of unethical conduct against humanity.

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