Rachels Chapter 12

a. Explain how virtue ethics approaches morality much differently than Consequentialism (e.g. Mill’s Utilitarianism) and Deontology (e.g. Kant).
b. Which ancient Greek philosopher is most associated with the ethics of virtue and when did he live?
c. What five things must a theory of virtue ethics do, according to Rachels?
d. **How does Rachels define what a virtue is?**
e. How much does a person have to give to be considered "generous"? Explain.
f. Does the virtue of honesty require telling the truth under all circumstances? Explain the case of Athanasius and what it shows (p.179–180).
g. Explain Rachels’ account of the virtues of loyalty and friendship. What does Aristotle say about friends?
h. Explain Rachels’ account of how a virtue ethicist would reply to the question of whether the virtues are the same for everyone and in every society.
i. **Explain the two advantages of virtue ethics as presented by Rachels**
j. **What partial virtues does Rachels think apply to family and friends?**
k. Why does Rachels think unsupplemented virtue theory couldn’t handle cases of moral conflict? How might "b." appeal to the virtue of practical wisdom as a reply to this criticism?