

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?
- m. 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.
- j. **Explain the two advantages of virtue ethics as presented by Rachels**
- n. 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?