

(b) Analyse the reasons why Virtue Ethics may be considered the most persuasive of ethical theories.

(20)

Virtue ethics is agent centered rather than act centered. Aquinas devised it with strength that is it links to emulation, education and experience. A weakness for this is a role model may not be the best role model and lead people the wrong way. For education people may learn the incorrect knowledge and people may also have bad experiences.

Virtue ethics is concerned with your actions.

As virtue ethics is act centered, natural to moral law is absolutist, actions that are made with no room for manoeuvre and unconcerned with your circumstances. so you can't justify your action however with virtue ethics circumstances are taken into account and are more concerned about good in a person.

For absolutism clear moral guidelines and a weakness is circumstances are not taken into account, even if something is, it can't say something is wrong it is wrong.

Aquinas devised 4 cardinal virtues, they are, prudence, justice, fortitude, non incontinence

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A weakness to these cardinal principles is that there is no clear moral guidelines on how to achieve the cardinal values.

Aristotle argued that a human's purpose in this life ~~to be~~ is to reach eudaimonia which is endless happiness.

This can be a weakness people who are atheists / theists would go against this as they wouldn't believe in god so they would disagree with the statement that ~~our~~ our purpose is to reach eudaimonia.

Virtue ethics is a bit simplistic and ~~is~~ subjective, not open for interpretation, no moral or clear guidelines on how to reach eudaimonia (which is overall happiness).

Virtue ethics can also be linked to Kant where you can't use someone as an ~~in~~ means to an end, Kantian ethics is duty based.

So there are a set of rules and laws.

Kantian ethics is when you do an action which is necessary for the self no matter ~~we~~ what the outcome would be.

