

Philosophy, Ethics and DCT Transition Work

Hello people,

Please use the interactive PowerPoint to help you with the following tasks. (At the start go to the Slideshow Tab and Play from Beginning - this will make all of the links active).

There are lots of links on each of the slides so please try clicking various images/speech bubbles and they will hopefully take you where you need to go. You can just advance through the PowerPoint by pressing enter.

Each discipline has a bookcase on the slide that, when clicked on, will take you to recommended reading or viewing for the course. These are additional things but will be helpful if you can watch or read one or two.

ETHICS:

Tasks:

- 1) Different types of ethics - Watch the short videos and read the descriptions. Write a couple of sentences for each of the FOUR types of ethics shown, to explain what the main focus is in the different approaches.

Links in case PowerPoint doesn't work:

Deontological Ethics: <https://youtu.be/wWZi-8Wji7M>

Relativist Ethics: <https://youtu.be/5RU7M6JSVtk>

Absolutist Ethics: <https://youtu.be/y6Z4Pd10iJA>

Teleological/Consequentialist Ethics:

<https://youtu.be/51DZteag74A>

2) Which do you prefer and why? (It's important to consider what you value as this will impact on your decision making and which theories you are likely to warm to and which are going to make you absolutely livid :))

3) Applying ethics to different situations - Complete the questions on the slide. This shows you the basic format of evaluating an ethical situation. This is then built upon using the application of different theories...we will come to that later in the course.

4) Ethics in the News - Read and summarise AT LEAST ONE news article on one of the following areas of Applied Ethics:

a. Businesses and social responsibility

b. Euthanasia

You should include the main ethical issue(s) raised in

the article, and explain the arguments **FOR** and **AGAINST** the issue(s) mentioned.

DCT:

Tasks:

- 1) What is the Bible? Watch the short clip (<https://youtu.be/ak06MSETeo4>) and write down 3-5 things that you hadn't considered/heard before.
- 2) Do you have any questions about the Bible? Make a list of them and we can look at them in class together.
- 3) Why is context important? Look at the quotes from The Wizard of Oz. This section of dialogue is often quoted as you see it. What do you take the meaning of 'You don't need them [brains]' to mean?
- 4) Click on the black box to reveal the context of the conversation - does this change the meaning of the two quotes at the top? Give reasons.
- 5) Changing meanings - Watch the clip. Look at the two Bible quotes at the top - how have these two quotes been taken out of context? Why do you think it is important to know more than a single verse when quoting from the Bible?

PHILOSOPHY:

Tasks:

1) *Deductive and Inductive Arguments - Watch the clips.*

Write two of your own examples to show you understand what a DEDUCTIVE argument is. Do the same for INDUCTIVE arguments.

2) *A Priori and A Posteriori Arguments - Watch the clip. Explain in your own words the difference between an A Priori and A Posteriori argument. Use an example of each in your explanation.*

3) *Analytic and Synthetic Statements- read the definitions. Decide whether the three examples on the slide are Analytic or Synthetic statements.*

4) *What is reality? - Watch the ending to the film the Truman Show. Consider if you found out all you knew to be true, was a lie. This is what Plato argues - he says that our senses are lying to us and we are seeing an imperfect version of the real truth.*

Answer the following question:

*How do you know that a dream is a dream? Do you know it is
whilst you are dreaming? Or after...*

*We shall leave you on that note - having caused you a minor
crisis of thought...nothing is real! How can I be sure of
anything???! My brain is broken from thinking about the
things that I'm not even sure exist now!!! You're
welcome...*

Welcome to Philosophy· Ethics and DCT...it's a fun ride :)

See you all in September

Mrs E and Mrs B :)

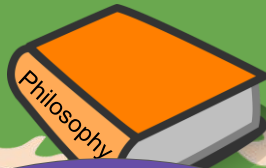
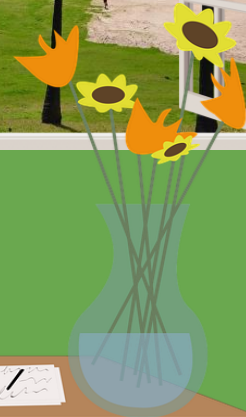
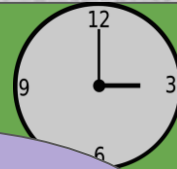
I'm Miss Badger and I will teach you Ethics

WELCOME TO
PHILOSOPHY,
ETHICS AND DCT

I'm Mrs Elliott and I will teach you DCT

Together we will teach you Philosophy

HOW
BETTER
IT TO GET
Wisdom
THAN
GOLD
PROVERB
16:16



ETHICS

Different TYPES of Ethics

APPLYING Ethics to different situations

Ethics in THE NEWS



Back to classroom

ETHICS



Deontological ethics - This is the branch of ethics concerned with **actions**. Here we should follow independent moral rules or duties. When we follow our duty, we are behaving morally. When we fail to follow our duty, we are behaving immorally.

Relativist ethics - If you look at different cultures or different periods in history you'll find that they have different moral rules. So what is right or wrong depends on the situation.

Absolutist ethics - Some people think there are such universal rules that apply to everyone. This sort of thinking is called moral absolutism.



Teleological/Consequentialist ethics - This is the branch of ethics concerned with **consequences**. Consequentialism teaches that people should do whatever produces the greatest amount of good consequences.

Back to classroom

Back to Ethics



ETHICS



What is your initial reaction?

SHOULD PARENTS MONITOR THEIR TEENAGERS' SOCIAL MEDIA??



Why might this be a GOOD idea?

Who or what has the strongest argument and why?

CONCLUSION



Why might this be a BAD idea?



Back to classroom



Back to Ethics



ETHICS

EUTHANASIA



BUSINESSES AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY



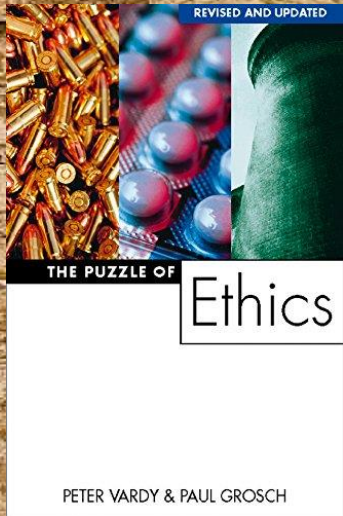
Back to classroom

OR



Back to Ethics

ETHICS



Back to classroom



Back to Ethics



DCT

What is the BIBLE?

Why is CONTEXT important?

Changing MEANINGS

RECOMMENDED READING/
WATCHING



Back to classroom



DCT

How to Read the Bible

What is the Bible?



Back to classroom



Back to DCT



DCT



'You don't
need them.'

'Can't you give
me brains?'



MORE CONTEXT
Click to reveal



Back to classroom



Back to DCT



DCT

Isaiah 53:5 – “The punishment that brought us peace was on him, and by his wounds we are healed.”

Romans 4:17 - “Speak those things that are not as though they are”



Back to classroom



Back to DCT



DCT

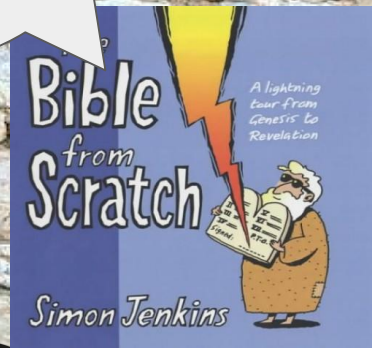
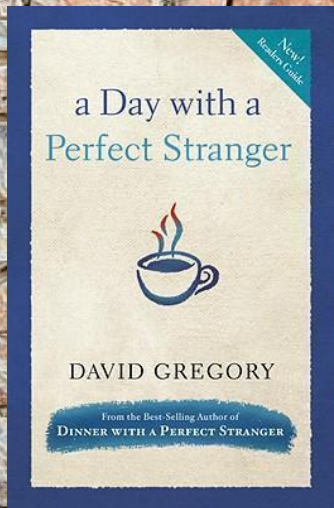
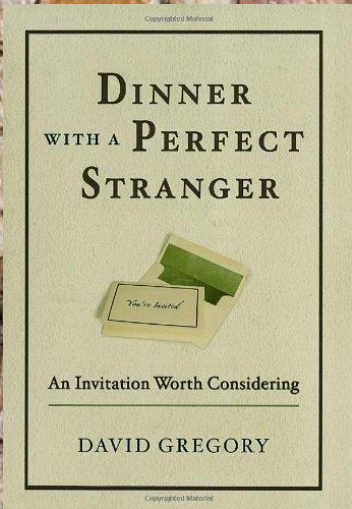
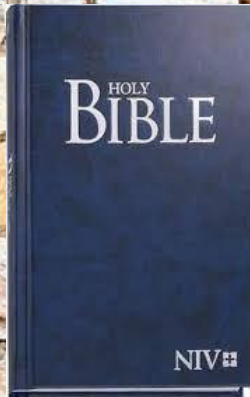


← For all three of these I would recommend the BOOK over the film version.

The content is more detailed and therefore more useful for this course.

I can help you understand the context of the different books in the Bible

KEY
→
TEXT



Back to classroom



Back to DCT

PHILOSOPHY

RECOMMENDED READING? WATCHING



DEDUCTIVE vs INDUCTIVE arguments

A PRIORI and A POSTERIORI arguments

ANALYTIC and SYNTHETIC statements


WHAT IS REALITY?



Back to classroom



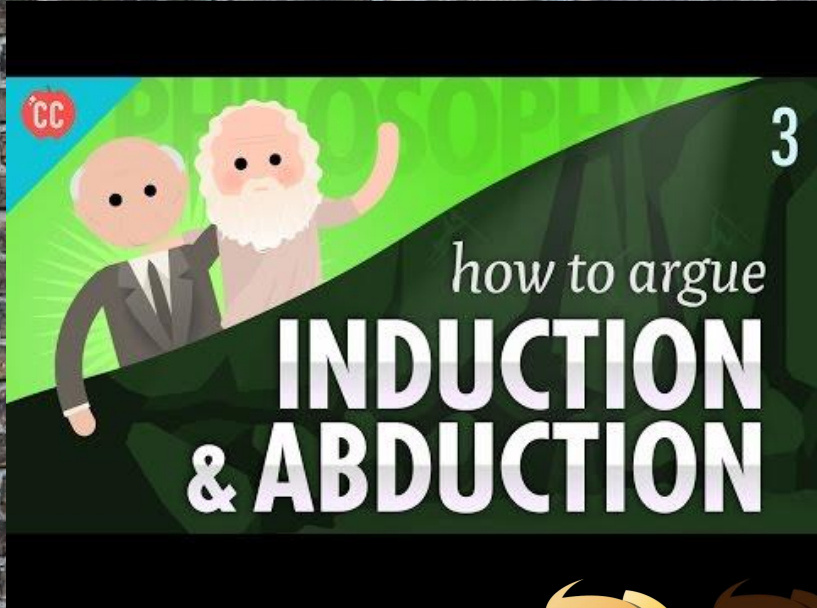
PHILOSOPHY



CC 2

how to argue
**PHILOSOPHICAL
REASONING**

Back to classroom



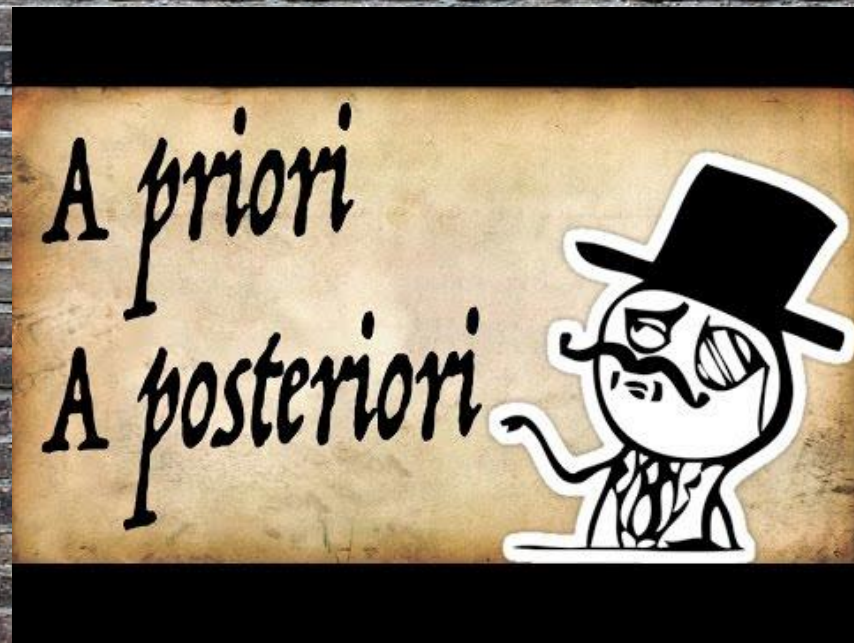
CC 3

how to argue
**INDUCTION
& ABDUCTION**

Back to philosophy



PHILOSOPHY



[Back to classroom](#)



[Back to philosophy](#)

PHILOSOPHY

Analytic propositions are true by virtue of their meaning. In other words, they are true by definition and need no further information in order to prove. For example:

'All bachelors are male' or 'All triangles have three sides'.

You do not need any extra information to

Synthetic propositions are true by how their meaning relates to the world. The statement is not true in and of itself and so in order to prove or disprove the statement, additional information is needed. For example:

'All bears are white' – in order to prove or disprove this you would need to check all bears to see if they are white.

Two halves
make up a
whole

My
computer
is on

Children
wear
hats

Back to classroom

Back to philosophy



PHILOSOPHY

WHAT IS
REALITY?



What if all
you know to
be real is a
lie?

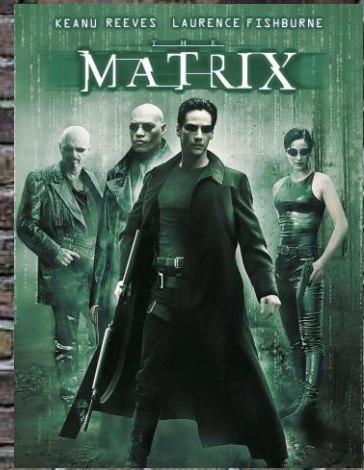
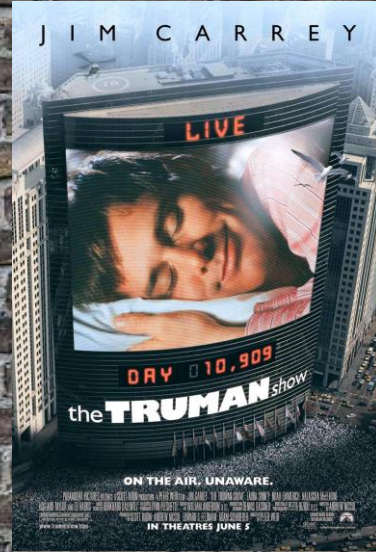
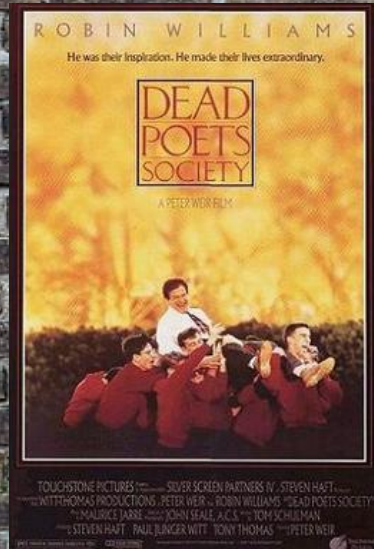
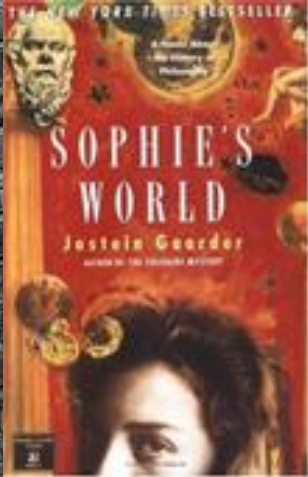
How do you know that
a dream is a dream? Do
you know it is whilst
you are dreaming? Or
after...



Back to classroom

Back to philosophy

PHILOSOPHY



Back to classroom



Back to philosophy



Hug