

Lesson 2

1. When a person possess justice, they can exercise this virtue on.
 - a. Themselves
 - b. Pets
 - c. Neighbors

Answer: c. neighbors

2. The end of humans is the pursuit of _____.
 - a. Knowledge
 - b. Happiness
 - c. Food

Answer: b. Happiness

3. Morale actions must be freely chosen and are governed by the _____.
 - a. Intellect in conjunction with the will
 - b. The no pain no gain doctrine
 - c. The natural intention in mind

Answer: a. Intellect in conjunction with the will

4. Christian ethics must never be divorced from _____.
 - a. Christian convictions
 - b. Ethical norms
 - c. Theology

Answer: c. Theology

5. Christian ethics is not concerned with _____.
 - a. “thou shalt” or “thou shalt not”
 - b. Gods will and not His will
 - c. Meat or drink

Answer: a. Thou shalt or thou shalt not

Definitions

1. The Nichomachean Ethics - “all things in the natural world have natural inclinations for which they exist”.
2. Character - “the inner and distinctive core of a person from which moral discernment, decisions, and actions spring”.
3. Virtue - “an activity of the soul showing forth excellence within its particular sphere of activity”.

Summary

The chapter was showing the difference between character and virtue ethics. Character is usually linked to the “biblical language of the heart with a strong emphasis on actions coming from the inner core of a person”. While virtue is “an activity of the soul showing excellence within its particular sphere of activity”.ⁱ

Bibliography

Hollinger, P., Dennis. Choosing the Good: Christian Ethics in a Complex World. Baker Books.

ⁱ Dennis P. Hollinger, Choosing the Good: Christian Ethics in a Complex World. Baker Books.