

## Questions

1. What is the key ideology of consequentialist ethics?
  - a. The key theme of consequentialist ethics is that the consequences are what makes something right or wrong.
2. What is one way that ethical egoism differs from utilitarianism?
  - a. Whereas ethical egoism deems the greatest good for the self as the determiner for good, utilitarianism deems the greatest for all as the determiner for good instead.
3. What is one reason that Christian ethics does not agree with utilitarianism?
  - a. Utilitarianism's sole factor of judgement is the greatest good for the greatest amount of people and does not take into account that some actions are inherently good or evil.
4. What is the difference between the hypothetical and categorical imperative of principle ethics?
  - a. The hypothetical imperative identifies actions that are taken in order to reach a goal, but categorical imperatives are actions that should be taken regardless of achieving one's goal or not.
5. How does Christian ethics contradict with principle ethics?
  - a. One way in which Christian ethics disagrees with principle ethics is how it addresses having two moral rules in conflict.

## Terms

Deontological: a form of ethics which uses rules to distinguish right from wrong

Consequentialist: a form of ethics which believes the ends justify the means

Utilitarianism: the belief that the means are morally right if it benefits the greatest amount

## Summary

The first chapter details two different approaches to ethics which include consequences and principles. Consequentialist ethics places the consequences as moral indicators of right and wrong; whereas, principle ethics places rules as moral indicators. Christian ethics cannot coincide with either of these approaches. The first one leaves morality in the self which tends to be evil or goodness for all which is impossible, and the second one separates ethics from grace running counter to the core belief of divine grace.