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Nature of Cosmos

The most common and powerful answers to the questions about the nature of the cosmos that I see are: The universe began with the Big Bang: The Big Bang theory is the most widely accepted explanation for the origin and evolution of the universe. According to this theory, the universe began as a singularity, a point of infinite density and temperature, around 13.8 billion years ago. It then expanded rapidly, cooled down, and started to form galaxies and stars. The universe is expanding: Astronomers have observed that the galaxies in the universe are moving away from each other, indicating that the universe is expanding. The rate of expansion has been measured and is known as the Hubble constant. The universe is made up of ordinary and dark matter: Ordinary matter, which is made up of atoms, takes up only a small portion of the universe; the rest is made up of dark matter. Dark matter and dark energy, which cannot be directly seen, make up the rest of the cosmos.

Social Order

A democracy is a form of government in which the people themselves, or their elected representatives, hold the power. People have the chance to take part in selection and hold their leaders responsible in a democratic society. According to the concept of social justice, everyone should have access to resources and opportunities equally, and imbalances in wealth, income, and power should be removed. This frequently involves laws and procedures designed to lessen

inequality, prejudice, and poverty. The rule of law is the idea that everyone should be treated equally under the law, regardless of their social standing or position of authority. This means that everyone, especially public servants and people in authority, are held accountable to the laws. Many individuals think that a just social order has to include open markets, in which goods and services are exchanged through voluntary exchanges. Greater wealth and economic progress can occur from the incentives that free markets can offer for entrepreneurship and innovation. The unsaid expectations and laws that govern behavior in a society are known as social norms. Given that they give everyone a common sense of what is appropriate behavior, social norms are frequently seen as playing a huge portion in keeping social order.

Individual Ethics

In this ethical theory of utilitarianism the good course of action is the one that results in the highest level of happiness or well-being for the most individuals. In other words, a behavior is considered ethical if it increases happiness while reducing harm. In deontology, the importance of keeping morality is emphasized regardless of the consequences. Deontology argues that some behaviors are basically right or bad and that it is our responsibility to act properly. Virtue ethics is an ethical theory that focuses on the growth of virtues like honesty, kindness, and courage. According to virtue ethics, a behavior is moral if it is in line with the virtues that we as individuals strive to keep. This ethical theory of care places a strong emphasis on the value of interaction with others and having empathy. According to care ethics, moral choices should consider how they will affect the wellbeing of all parties, especially those who are vulnerable or in need of care.

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