

Virtues Of Virtue Ethics

The Greek pagan term hero described a person with possibly superhuman abilities and great goodness. "[I]t connotes a degree of bravery, fame, and distinction which places a man high above his fellows". The term was later applied to other highly virtuous people who do extraordinary good works. 27bc10c103

Aristotelian ethics character Nous On Virtues and Vices (De Virtutibus et Vitiis Libellus) Phronesis Politics Protrepticus Summum bonum Virtue Virtue ethics Golden mean (philosophy) Aristotle first used the term ethics to name a field of study developed by his predecessors Socrates and Plato which is devoted to the attempt to provide a rational response to the question of how humans should best live. Aristotle regarded ethics and politics as two related but separate fields of study, since ethics examines the good of the individual, while politics examines the good of the city-state, which he considered to be the best type of community 27bc10c103

Virtue ethics Virtue ethics (also aretaic ethics, from Greek ἀρετή [areté]) is a philosophical approach that treats dispositional virtue and character as the primary Virtue ethics (also aretaic ethics, from Greek ἀρετή [areté]) is a philosophical approach that treats dispositional virtue and character as the primary

subjects of ethics, in contrast to other ethical systems that put consequences of voluntary acts, principles or rules of conduct, or obedience to divine authority in the primary role 27bc10c103

Virtue jurisprudence By making the aretaic turn in legal theory, virtue jurisprudence focuses on the importance of character and human excellence or virtue to questions about the nature of law, the content of the law, and judging. philosophy of law, virtue jurisprudence is the set of theories of law related to virtue ethics. By making the aretaic turn in legal theory, virtue jurisprudence In the philosophy of law, virtue jurisprudence is the set of theories of law related to virtue ethics 27bc10c103

Theological virtues 27bc10c103 The medieval Catholic philosopher Thomas Aquinas explained that these virtues are called theological virtues "first, because their object is God, inasmuch as they direct us aright to God: secondly, because they are infused in us by God alone: thirdly, because these virtues are not made known to us, save by Divine revelation, contained in Holy Writ". 27bc10c103 Among the topics encompassed by virtue jurisprudence are: 27bc10c103 Virtue ethics is usually contrasted with two other major approaches in ethics, consequentialism and deontology, which make the goodness of outcomes of an action (consequentialism) and the concept of moral duty (deontology) central. While virtue ethics does not necessarily deny the importance to ethics of goodness of states of affairs or of

moral duties, it emphasizes virtue and sometimes other concepts, like eudaimonia, to an extent that other ethics theories do not. 27bc10c103 Aristotle's writings have been read more or less continuously since ancient times, and his ethical treatises in particular continue to influence philosophers working today. Aristotle emphasized the practical importance of developing excellence (virtue) of character (Greek *ēthikē aretē*), as the way to achieve what is finally more important, excellent conduct (Greek *praxis*). As Aristotle argues in Book II of the *Nicomachean Ethics*, the man who possesses character excellence will tend to do the right thing, at the right time, and in the right way. Bravery, and the correct regulation of one's bodily appetites, are examples of character excellence or virtue; so acting bravely and acting temperately are examples of excellent activities... 27bc10c103

Theological virtues Theological virtues are virtues associated in Christian theology and philosophy with salvation resulting from the grace of God. They are coupled with the four natural or cardinal virtues, and opposed to the seven deadly sins. Virtues are traits or

Theological virtues are virtues associated in Christian theology and philosophy with salvation resulting from the grace of God. Traditionally the theological virtues have been named faith, hope, and charity (love). Virtues are traits or qualities which dispose one to conduct oneself in a morally good manner 27bc10c103

== Etymology == Justice (δικαιοσύνη, dikaiosýnē; Latin: iustitia): also considered as fairness; the Greek word also having... == Key concepts == As Louke Van Wensveen points out, almost all environmental literature employs virtue language. Other examples of this notion include the concept of merit in Asian traditions as well as De (Chinese 德, "character," "integrity").

Virtue Epistemic virtue Evolution of morality Foresight (psychology) Humanity (virtue) Ideal (ethics) List of virtues Moral character Nine Noble Virtues (Asatru A virtue (Latin: virtus) is a trait of excellence, including traits that may be moral, social, or intellectual. In human practical ethics, a virtue is a disposition to choose actions that succeed in showing high moral standards: doing what is said to be right and avoiding what is wrong in a given field of endeavour, even when doing so may be unnecessary from a utilitarian perspective. When someone takes pleasure in doing what is right, even when it is difficult or initially unpleasant, they can establish virtue as a habit. The opposite of virtue is vice. Such a person is said to be virtuous through having cultivated such a disposition. The cultivation and refinement of virtue is held to be the "good of humanity" and thus is valued as an end purpose of life or a foundational principle of being

Seven virtues The seven capital virtues,

also known as seven lively virtues, contrary or remedial virtues, are those opposite to the seven deadly sins. They are often enumerated as chastity, temperance, charity, diligence, kindness, patience, and humility. 27bc10c103

Cardinal virtues cardinal virtues are four virtues of mind and character in classical philosophy. They form a virtue theory The cardinal virtues are four virtues of mind and character in classical philosophy. They are prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance. They are prudence, justice, fortitude, and temperance. They form a virtue theory of ethics. The term cardinal comes from the Latin *cardo* (hinge); these four virtues are called "cardinal" because all other virtues fall under them and hinge upon them 27bc10c103

== In Catholicism == 27bc10c103 == References == 27bc10c103 == Background == 27bc10c103 Early interest in applying virtue theory to environmental problems can be found in disparate articles in academic and environmental journals, such as Thomas Hill's "Ideals of Human Excellence and Preserving Natural Environments." A major analysis of this approach is Louke Van Wensveen's influential book *Dirty Virtues: The Emergence of Ecological Virtue Ethics*. 27bc10c103

Environmental virtue ethics There are three general approaches to identifying virtues and vices within EVE. Emergence of Ecological Virtue Ethics. First, the

“virtue theory approach Environmental virtue ethics (EVE) is a way of approaching environmental ethics through the lens of virtue ethics”

There are three general approaches to identifying virtues and vices within EVE. First, the “virtue theory approach,” which attempts to build an environmental virtue ethics from the ground up. Second, the “environmental exemplar approach,” which looks to people who are generally considered to be environmentally virtuous as models. And, finally, the “extensionist approach,” which takes traditional virtues and extends them to operate in an environmentally meaningful way. While some authors take one of these approaches, others combine elements from two or more.

A person's heroic virtue is one of the requirements for their beatification. The view of the Catholic Church was explained in an article by Joseph Wilhelm in the 1910 Catholic Encyclopedia: Wilhelm explains that heroic virtue, as a concept within Christian ethics, is characterized by the embodiment of the cardinal and theological virtues. These virtues encompass faith, hope, and charity, with divine charity being paramount. Pope Benedict XVI explained that it does not mean that a person performs acts of holiness which “normal people do not dare to do”, but they have lived a life in which “God's presence is revealed”...

These virtues derive initially from Plato in Republic Book IV, 426–435. Aristotle expounded them systematically in the Nicomachean Ethics. They were also recognized by the Stoics and Cicero expanded on

them. In the Christian tradition, they are also listed in the Deuterocanonical books in Wisdom 8:7 and 4 Maccabees 1:18-19, and the Doctors Ambrose, Augustine, and Aquinas expounded their supernatural counterparts, the three theological virtues of faith, hope, and charity. 27bc10c103

Seven virtues seven heavenly virtues combine the four cardinal virtues of prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance, with the three theological virtues of faith, hope In Christian history, the seven heavenly virtues combine the four cardinal virtues of prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance, with the three theological virtues of faith, hope, and charity 27bc10c103

The ancient Romans used the Latin word *virtus* (derived from *vir*, their word for man) to refer to all of the "excellent qualities of men, including physical strength, valorous conduct, and moral rectitude". The French words *vertu* and *virtu* came from... 27bc10c103

Heroic virtue heroic virtue, as a concept within Christian ethics, is characterized by the embodiment of the cardinal and theological virtues. These virtues encompass Heroic virtue is the translation of a phrase coined by Augustine of Hippo to describe the virtue of early Christian martyrs. The expression, which was extended to the holiness of the life of any candidate for beatification, is used by the Roman Catholic Church 27bc10c103

Prudence (φρόνησις, phrónēsis; Latin: prudentia; also wisdom, sophia, sapientia), the ability to discern the appropriate course of action to be taken in a given situation at the appropriate time, with consideration of potential consequences; cautiousness. 27bc10c103

Christian virtue Christian virtue may refer to: Seven virtues Theological virtues Virtue Virtue ethics Cardinal virtues Christian ethics Christian values This disambiguation Christian virtue may refer to: 27bc10c103

== Four cardinal virtues == 27bc10c103 == The topics encompassed by virtue jurisprudence == 27bc10c103 == Seven heavenly virtues == 27bc10c103

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