CHAPTER 1

An Overview of Ethics

I can do no other than be reverent before everything that is called life. I can do no other than to have compassion for all that is called life. That is the beginning and the foundation of all ethics.

— Albert Schweitzer
An Overview of Ethics

When you hear the word ethics, what comes to mind? For many people, ethics means right versus wrong. However, our definition should not stop there. Ethics is a branch of philosophy concerning moral considerations, but how each person reaches conclusions about those considerations is subjective, meaning the process varies from person to person.

To help illustrate the subjectivity of ethics, let’s take a look at an industry unrelated to health care: fashion. Fashion trends run in cycles, largely influenced by political conditions, economics, and popular fads. What one person views as fashionable another might view as hideous, pretentious, or boring. Though great designers such as Versace and Givenchy set trends, it is up to the individual to decide what he or she finds attractive. The 1970s brought us bell-bottoms and platform shoes, and while many followed the trend and sales on these clothing items skyrocketed during this time, there were still many people who did not like the appearance of bell-bottoms and platform shoes and did not purchase them. Those who wore these items might look back and ask, “What was I thinking?”

So it is with ethics: The individual dictates what is “right” or “wrong” within the personal realm. Why, then, are there so many views on any one given topic? It is because each individual possesses a unique set of experiences and influences that guide his or her personal values system. A personal values system is a set of beliefs held by an individual. These beliefs may overlap with other factors. Influences on a person’s values system could include any of the following:

- Religion
- Socioeconomic conditions
- Family and friends
Geographic location

Cultural and heritage traditions

The health care professional must acquire a very specific set of skills that coincides with his or her field of expertise. For example, the medical assistant must learn to properly sterilize medical instruments. Along with that and other job skills, the medical assistant must learn the art of caring for patients, including legal and ethical considerations (FIGURE 1-1).

If you subscribe to the notion that humans have an “inner voice” (some call this a conscience), you might believe this voice to be ethically sound. Ethics is a morally based field, meaning that this branch of philosophy corresponds with human morals. It is important, however, to remember that a person’s conscience and ethics are distinctly different. Ethics are guided by society and are a series of systematic beliefs, while the conscience refers to thoughts about one’s beliefs and actions. Both the conscience and ethics have been around since the beginning of human history.

Consider the caveman who lived by sheer survival device yet still congregated into groups with others of similar interests. There is evidence that humans of this era shunned those who did not agree with their codes of conduct, even expelling them from the group. Based on this, we can feel confident that their values systems, based on ethics, guided their beliefs and actions. This, then, would support the belief that ethics, on some level, is “built into” our very being (intrinsic). How each of us interprets each ethical situation, though, varies greatly.

Now that you have some basic knowledge about ethics, let’s look at some early influences on the field.

FIGURE 1-1 A healthcare professional with a patient.
© Andrew Gentry/Shutterstock.
Early Influences on the Field of Ethics

Many great thinkers have contributed to the field of ethics. For this discussion we will focus on two philosophers: Socrates and Confucius. Though many would regard Socrates (ancient Greek philosopher) as the Father of Ethics, others might proclaim that Confucius and his teachings set the foundation for organized thinking about ethics. You be the judge. Here, we will discuss the significant contributions of each.

FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION

Confucius and Socrates lived and taught before Plato and Aristotle. In fact, Plato was a student of Socrates. Aristotle was a student of Plato. Do some Web surfing (on reliable sites) and find others who followed these philosophers. What did they contribute, and what do these contributions mean to the healthcare professional?

Confucius

Confucius (born with the name Kong) was born in 552 BC in Lu, China (FIGURE 1-2). During his life, the slave system in the East was on the brink of collapse. As with any of us, he was heavily influenced by his location and by the political conditions of the region. In fact, he was so dedicated that he divorced his wife to fully devote himself...
to his studies. Soon after his divorce, his mother died. This event marked another sad passage in his life—one that would influence many others. At that time (around 529 BC), the practice of memorializing the remains of the deceased had practically been discontinued by Easterners. Confucius could not see overlooking such a tribute, so he held a solemn service honoring his beloved mother. Afterward, others began to follow his lead and held services for their dead loved ones. This perhaps has influenced such traditions of today concerning funeral services, memorials, and other customs surrounding death.

Confucius was heartbroken over the death of his mother, and confined himself to seclusion for 3 years, at which time he fully devoted himself to study and reflection. When he emerged from isolation, he began teaching what he had learned. His followers were not the typical students of the time, but men who were considered pillars of the community and wielded great influence. Confucius also traveled throughout his country but was never given the respect as in his home area. In fact, not only was he shunned, he was imprisoned and almost starved to death.

Returning to his homeland penniless and disheartened, he poured himself into writing. During his lifetime, he was not appreciated for his wisdom. His writings began the Ju (or Confucianism) movement but were not recognized as praiseworthy until after his death in 479 BC. Though not revered in his own time, Confucius is today renowned as one of the pioneers in the ethics movement.

Socrates

Socrates, known by many as the Father of Democracy, was born in Athens, Greece, in 470 BC (FIGURE 1-3). His father was a stonemason/sculptor, and his mother was a midwife. Socrates often compared the study of philosophy to his parents’ professions, particularly his mother’s. He even called himself “a midwife of ideas.” In his younger life, he was a Greek soldier, which is perhaps the opposite of what you might expect from a philosopher whom we associate with peace and resolution.

He seldom stayed home, though he had a wife and three children. According to some, he even took a second wife, which was permitted by a polygamy law of the time. Instead, on any given day, he could be found near the court square teaching. He was seen as arrogant by some because he was so blunt. In fact, his blunt depiction of local leaders soon made Socrates a target of public officials. He once said that only philosophers should govern, because only they were fit for the job. Ironically, he himself never held office.

Notable Confucius quotes (BrainyQuote, 2012a):

- Faced with what is right, to leave it undone shows a lack of courage.
- I hear and I forget. I see and I remember. I do and I understand.
- Choose a job you love and you will never have to work a day in your life.
- Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.
- The superior man thinks always of virtue; the common man thinks of comfort.
- Real knowledge is to know the extent of one’s ignorance.
Socrates was accused of corrupting the young minds of students and of impiety (questioning the existence of the gods and not worshiping gods of the state). He denied these charges, but was still condemned to death by a jury of over 500. He was sentenced to death by drinking hemlock, a poison (Pima County, Arizona, n.d.).

Socrates’ teachings centered on inductive reasoning, which is critical thinking that moves from specific details to generalities. For example, a medical assistant might observe that Mrs. Studdard always seems to have headaches when she comes into the ABC Clinic. After many tests, it is learned that Mrs. Studdard has high blood pressure. When given medication for this condition, her headaches disappear. Thus, it could be induced that high blood pressure causes headaches. From this induction, a person could prove or disprove this theory based on more observations. Of course, we know that high blood pressure does not always cause headaches, but it certainly could be generalized to many patients—just not all patients.

Teaching by asking questions, as Socrates often did, has become known as the Socratic method of teaching. Instead of simply lecturing to his students, Socrates would ask questions that would cause them to reflect in a deeper, more meaningful way. While elaborating on what the student might say or ask, Socrates would encourage open discussion and sorting of the subject matter. Even today, many educators use this Socratic method in teaching. We have no direct recordings of Socrates’ writings, but his student Plato reported from Socrates such questions as: “What is justice?” and “What is it to be human?” You can see that the nature of these questions, often open-ended and generalized, could lead to much long, spirited discussions between Socrates and his students.
How you arrive at your own beliefs and attitudes is influenced by your life experiences, your education, and those around you (family, friends, coworkers, teachers, neighbors, and others). For example, those living in the “Bible Belt” of the southeastern United States might find that geographic location, culture/heritage, and religion all intersect to form their perspectives on such issues as abortion, whatever those perspectives might be. A person’s perspective on these issues might be different in another part of the country. The saying that “No man is an island” holds true, as

Notable Socrates quotes (BrainyQuote, 2012b):

- The only true wisdom is in knowing you know nothing.
- He is a man of courage who does not run away, but remains at his post and fights against the enemy.
- Let him that would move the world first move himself.
- The unexamined life is not worth living.
- The way to gain a good reputation is to endeavor to be what you desire to appear.

For Your Consideration

Look back at the “Notable Quotes by Confucius” and the “Notable Quotes by Socrates.” There is a quote by each that is very similar. Identify the analogous quotes and write an explanation of them. How are these quotes alike? How are they different? Can you re-word these quotes in today’s slang?

You Don’t Know Ben

You may already know that Benjamin Franklin, one of America’s Founding Fathers was also a diplomat, postmaster, printer, and scientist. You may also know that he was an inventor. He invented bifocals, the lightning rod, swimfins, and the Franklin stove. However, you don’t know Ben if you don’t know about his list of “The Thirteen Virtues.” You see, Franklin was quite the intellect and at age 20, he listed 12 virtues he thought necessary to be the necessary ingredients to being an evolved and upright individual. A Quaker friend told him that he must add another virtue; one that Franklin needed to nurture: Humility. (Who wouldn’t be a little arrogant with all of Franklin’s accomplishments?)

So, with the addition of “humility,” this collection became known as “The 13 Virtues.” Take a look at the list and see where you stand on each virtue. How would you place them in order to fit your priorities?

1. Temperance
2. Silence
3. Order
4. Resolution
5. Frugality
6. Industry
7. Sincerity
8. Justice
9. Moderation
10. Cleanliness
11. Tranquility
12. Chastity
13. Humility

Benjamin Franklin’s 13 Virtues.

Major Areas of Ethical Philosophy

How you arrive at your own beliefs and attitudes is influenced by your life experiences, your education, and those around you (family, friends, coworkers, teachers, neighbors, and others). For example, those living in the “Bible Belt” of the southeastern United States might find that geographic location, culture/heritage, and religion all intersect to form their perspectives on such issues as abortion, whatever those perspectives might be. A person’s perspective on these issues might be different in another part of the country. The saying that “No man is an island” holds true, as
no person can ever come to conclusions without external influence, whatever that influence may be. Even Confucius, who committed himself to a life of complete solitude for 3 years, was heavily influenced by his upbringing, environment, and even the death of his mother.

Can you think of specific examples of your viewpoint(s) of issues that might have been externally influenced? While reading this text, you should learn to survey your own feelings and opinions on ethically based topics. By becoming more aware of your own values system, you will be more equipped to confront and cope with ethical scenarios. The field of health care is heavily laced with everyday ethical dilemmas, and you are wise to gain a better understanding of your own values through this course.

Ethics is a complex subject divided into distinct areas. Experts often propose different approaches to these areas. We will only introduce the basic approaches in this text. The following outline might help you understand their connection:

I. Meta-ethics
II. Normative ethics
   A. Virtue-based
   B. Consequential approach
      1. Utilitarianism
   C. Duty-based (also known as rights-based ethics or deontology)
III. Applied ethics

Do not confuse the major areas of study (i.e., meta-ethics, normative ethics, and applied ethics) with the approaches to those areas (i.e., virtue-based, duty-based, and consequential approach, which includes utilitarianism) (Fieser, 2003). The areas of ethical study define the types of ethical philosophy, while the approaches to ethical study present ways to arrive at decisions about ethical dilemmas. In other words, dilemmas fall within the three major areas of study, and the approaches are simply ways of applying or using that area of study (FIGURE 1-4).
**Major Area 1: Meta-Ethics**

To understand meta-ethics, we need only to understand the nature of ethics and the source. Perhaps we could maintain that it is the ethics of ethics, since the word *meta* (from the Greek) means “beyond” and in some interpretations “after.” This definition would suggest that meta-ethics is a more intensive examination of ethics. Interestingly enough, the very fact that you are reading this would assume that you are engaged in the study of meta-ethics since you are considering its meaning. In meta-ethics, you do not decide solutions to be right or wrong; rather you decide what the terms “right” and “wrong” really mean. Meta-ethics is more intense and often abstract in nature. Instead of arriving at a conclusion about an ethical dilemma, using meta-ethics as a basis, you instead investigate deeper thoughts such as:

- What exactly constitutes “good” or “bad”?
- Is morality the same for everyone, or is it determined on a case-by-case basis?
- From where do morals originate?
- Is there only one answer to any given ethical dilemma?

**Major Area 2: Normative Ethics**

Normative ethics involves those standards by which right and wrong are determined within a society. For example, the Golden Rule, “Do unto others as you would have them do unto you,” is normative. You make decisions based on what you know to be appropriate. Applying this way of thinking, you do not want others to steal from you, so you should not steal from others. Likewise, you would not want someone to gossip about you, so you would not gossip about others. Normative ethics, in general, is a means to reason what you would and would not want to experience and apply that knowledge to the fact that others would or would not want as well.

In normative ethics, it is assumed that there is only one fundamental measurement for any given behavior or attitude, whether it is a single principle or a set of principles. Within the normative ethics, there are three strategies: (1) virtue-based, (2) consequential, and (3) duty-based.

**Approach 1: Virtue-Based Ethics**

The foundation of the first approach, virtue-based ethics, is the individual’s choice of values (virtues), with decisions and actions being based on the corresponding values systems. Virtue-based ethics concern decisions that encourage the most admirable of virtues within a person’s character. Practicing these virtues every day will help them become habit. This strategy has its roots in Western civilization, stemming from the teaching of Plato (student of Socrates). He saw four main traits (later to be called the cardinal virtues) as particularly important: wisdom, courage, temperance, and justice. What other virtues can you list? (Note: Do not get virtues and priorities confused. For example, family, education, and success are priorities, not virtues. They would fall into duty-based ethics, discussed later. Other virtues could include honesty and perseverance.) The virtue-based strategy seems to vary from person to person, largely based on a particular person’s capacity to reason, background, influences, and knowledge base.
Approach 2: The Consequential Approach

In the second approach, the consequential approach, issues are judged as intrinsically (from within) good or bad, with the decision being based on what will bring about the best balance of good outcomes over bad. It is, then, logical that what is good and bad might be viewed differently depending on the person judging. The easy way to relate the consequential approach is to consider its root word, consequence, which refers to the result of an action. There are many types of consequential approaches; we will only discuss the most widely known, utilitarianism.

Utilitarianism

The utilitarian view is perhaps the most renowned type of consequential ethics, coming about in the 1700s. Utilitarian-based ethics suggests that the decision to ethical dilemmas should be based on the choice that is best for the majority. In this approach, you are called upon to be unbiased and not consider your own interests ahead of others. Legal systems are quite often utilitarian, as those involved in them (attorneys, judges, juries, etc.) primarily consider the safety of and fairness to society. For example, you might serve on a jury that is deciding whether or not to send a person to prison for life or for capital punishment (legally killing a person as punishment of a crime he or she committed) for murder. While you might not personally believe in capital punishment, you might have to decide on a person’s fate regarding it (capital punishment) anyway. As stated by Mack (2004):

While it is generally agreed that sensible moral norms will promote the interest of individuals and of society, utilitarians go one step further than that. They take the view that the only rational basis for our compliance with various moral norms is the benefit this provides for us and for society as a whole.

The term “greater good” is often tossed about when discussing utilitarianism, and it seems to be a splendid way to think about this well-known approach to ethics. The greater good simply means, in any given situation, the solution that would best serve the most people.

CASE STUDY

Utilitarianism

Imagine you are a hospital administrator. You currently are trying to recruit Dr. Carlisle Ferrerro, a world-renowned physician/researcher in the field of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), to come practice and do ground-breaking research at your hospital. Funding his project and paying him what he requires would mean sacrificing a great portion of your benevolent funds, which support the in-house Free Clinic to those who cannot afford health care.

The work of Dr. Ferrerro is indisputably important in saving lives, but the Free Clinic serves hundreds of patients who might not otherwise be able to receive health care. Do you lessen the services of the Free Clinic (including laying off employees) to hire Dr. Ferrerro, or do you decide to keep the Free Clinic open and not hire Dr. Ferrerro?

It would seem that the Ferrerro decision lies in the “here and now,” which is the existing clinic, versus the future factor, which is Dr. Ferrerro’s research and the lives it
Approach 3: Duty-Based Ethics, Also Known as Deontology

You just read about good versus bad in the consequential approach and how it focuses on what is best for the majority. Let us now examine the third and final approach within normative ethics—the individual as the center of attention. Duty-based ethics, also known as deontology or rights-based ethics, maintains that certain life obligations should be of primary focus in a person’s everyday life (Tooley, n.d.). Those obligations should take priority over other considerations. In deontological-based ethics, the individual’s rights are most important, so what is best for the individual cannot be precluded by what is best for the greater good. Deontologists believe that it is wrong to violate individual rights for the sake of a possible better situation for more people. When you think of individual rights, such terms as religion, speech, and safety probably come to mind.

In deontology, it is believed to be wrong and immoral to assume that one person is more deserving of something than someone else is. Unlike with the consequential approach and the utilitarian approaches, the greater good is not considered because it weakens the rights of the individual.

**CASE STUDY**

**Deontology**

In the hypothetical country of Bernard, there is a great wave of a new strain of influenza B (one that only affects humans). Though Bernardian medical professionals have made every effort to treat those affected, the Thunder Flu, as it is called, has already killed 400 people, with another 2,400 infected and in critical condition. The quarantine of patients to the main hospital in the region has not helped, so government officials gather to decide what to do, with the advice of the medical community. If patients are not soon moved or healed, the entire Bernardian population could be destroyed.

Off the coast of Bernard is Aquarian Island, which is also part of the country. There are no modern conveniences such as electricity or modern communication on Aquarian. The island is also overrun by snakes and is dense in forests. At the insistence of the majority of Bernardian officials, it was decided that all infected with Thunder Flu must be evacuated immediately to Aquarian. These people will have no electricity and no communication outlets, and will not be allowed to communicate with anyone not on the island. No doctors will be sent, and only a limited supply of food, water, and basic provisions will be distributed. It is expected that the people will eventually die out (most likely within a month). The orders are instantly carried out and the infected patients are exiled to Aquarian despite protests from the patients themselves and others in the country.

This may seem to be an extreme example, but it drives home the fact that those who contracted Thunder Flu were stripped of all rights and left to die. According to deontology, what would be the argument for not moving the Thunder Flu patients to Aquarian?
Major Area 3: Applied Ethics

Applied ethics is a major area of ethics that calls for the investigation of any given debate over a morally based issue. There are two aspects of an applied ethical dilemma: (1) it is an issue that is controversial (meaning, there are two or more viewpoints on the issue) and (2) it is clearly classified as a moral issue. Examples of this would include abortion, euthanasia, and stem cell research. Not included in applied ethics are traffic laws, political elections, and Homeland Security because these three and many others do not address controversial, morally based ethics for the most part. As Fieser states, a drive-by shooting would not involve applied ethics because most would agree it is immoral. However, gun control (which is a broader issue) would involve applied ethics (Fieser, 2003).

In applied ethics, it would seem that the answer is clear on a given matter. Let’s look at euthanasia as an example. If the patient is in intolerable pain and has stated that he does not want to be “kept alive by machines,” it would seem that euthanasia is the obvious answer. But what if that patient only stated verbally his wishes (nothing in writing) and the family does not want to end his life? It is then that the issue becomes controversial and requires deep reflection as to what is most appropriate in this situation. Controversy only occurs when there is more than one viewpoint on an issue.

Ethical Decision Making

Whether it be choosing to send sick people to an island, as the Bernard case study considered, or to cross the street, you make decisions (both major and minor) many times throughout the day. If you think about it, the entire healthcare profession and the services rendered are based on decisions, such as:

- What are the patient’s symptoms?
- What is the best course of treatment?
- Does the medication given, if any, have side effects that might be harmful to the patient?
- Are hospitalization or home health services more appropriate?
- Should the injection be given in the arm or in the hip?

The list could go on and on. That is why the consummate healthcare professional should be equipped with the latest knowledge of any given disease and the skill sets to provide the best care for the patient. Knowledge combined with skills plus a caring attitude make for the best patient care possible. Decision making is important to the patient because it could be a matter of life and death; at the very least, it is a matter of health.

The Three-Step Ethical Decision-Making Model

There is no right way to do a wrong thing.
—From The Power of Ethical Management by Blanchard and Peale

Some decisions, like body movements, are made automatically (or involuntarily), while other decisions must be contemplated. In the field of health care, you will be faced with a great many important ethical dilemmas that require contemplation.
A dilemma is a crisis or situation in which a decision is required in order for change or improvement to occur. When decision time comes, you might consider using the Three-Step Ethical Decision-Making Model as presented by Kenneth Blanchard and Norman Vincent Peale in their book *The Power of Ethical Management* (FIGURE 1-5). This model was created to help individuals make decisions at work, but it can help you make decisions on any ethical dilemma, both personal and professional. Though developed over 30 years ago, this time-tested ethical measurement is simplistic, yet effective. Commit it to memory and use it when you need to make a difficult decision:

- Is it legal?
- Is it balanced?
- How does it make me feel?

Is It Legal?

A law is a rule set by a group (such as state legislators) to serve as a boundary of expected behavior. Failure to abide by a law results in penalties, such as fine or imprisonment. Laws are based on what is believed to be fair and just. (This is the point at which Socrates might have asked “...but what IS justice?”) Laws serve as guides you must follow to be a law-abiding citizen. In making any moral decision, it can be presupposed that if something is not legal, it is not ethical. Therefore, if you ask yourself, “Is it legal?” and the answer is “no,” there is no need to go further in the Three-Step Model.
Is It Balanced?
Balance, as Socrates believed, is important to the well-rounded individual. “All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy” is still a true statement. If something seems extreme to you, it is most likely not balanced. Being dedicated to a sport is commendable, but doing so in an extreme manner is out of balance. For example, an athlete who practices 8 hours a day in the off-season and still does not get the results he or she desires might resort to steroids. This is, of course, not only illegal, but out of balance.

How Does It Make Me Feel?
How you feel is an all-essential factor in decision making, so your feelings should not be ignored. How you feel is most likely a product of your conscious and subconscious beliefs about any given matter. Have you ever done something then felt so guilty it almost made you sick? This is just one example of how your feelings guide you mentally, and as in this case, physically.

CASE STUDY

Saundra’s Story
Saundra Valquez, age 55, is having chest pains and is short of breath. She believes she is having a heart attack. Her adult son, Juan, is visiting her and decides she should go to the emergency room.

Juan doesn’t know it, but his mother is a regular patient at the Smith County General Hospital. She averages about once a week going to the emergency room, complaining of severe back pain. The doctors there cannot find anything wrong with Saundra and suspect she is just trying to get pain medication. Saundra’s inability to pay has caused friction between her and the hospital’s billing staff, yet she continues to complain of pain.

On this particular day, Juan helps a very weak Saundra into the emergency room waiting area while he goes up to the receptionist to explain the situation. The staff does not get in a hurry, complaining that “Saundra is back.” Thirty minutes pass and she is not improving. Juan goes up to the desk to ask when his mother will be seen. With his back turned, Saundra collapses and goes into full cardiac arrest. By the time the staff gets her back to the examination room, she has died.

One staff member said, “I had no idea she was having symptoms of a heart attack. I just figured she was complaining with her back and wanting pain meds again.” Other emergency room staff members admitted they felt the same way, regretfully.

Is the hospital obliged to treat patients who do not pay their bills? What mistakes, ethically, did the staff make with this patient?

TRIVIA QUEST
Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, coauthor of *The Power of Ethical Management*, was one of the greatest spiritual leaders of his time. He was author of more than 40 books and personal advisor to two American Presidents (Eisenhower and Nixon). Still widely read today, perhaps his most memorable writing was *The Power of Positive Thinking* (1952).
Putting It All Together

While the pioneers of ethical thinking, such as Socrates and Confucius, laid a firm foundation on which to build our own personal values system, ethical dilemmas have been around long before they were born. Those who followed them would further investigate and expand on their work. Consider the three major areas of ethics studies: meta-ethics, normative ethics, and applied ethics. To which area do you most relate? The truth is, if we are balanced in our thinking (as the Three-Step Model would encourage), we would find that we will use all three areas from time to time.

Decision making, whether conscious or unconscious, is the task of every human. However, decision making in health care involves intentional reflection. The decisions that healthcare professionals make on a daily basis are largely matters that affect people’s well-being and could be matters of life and death. The healthcare professional deals with heavy decisions, not to be taken lightly. Knowing your own values will help you arrive at a logical and practical conclusion that will be the most appropriate choice. Practice and experience will enhance your decision-making skills.

Chapter Checkup

Matching

Identify each statement with one of the following major areas of ethics study:

A. Meta-ethics
B. Normative ethics
C. Applied ethics

1. Is guided by society.
2. Involves highly controversial issues.
3. The ethics of ethics.
4. Involves deep reflection.
5. Three subsets under this area are duty-based, virtue-based, and consequential.
6. Asks, “What is the source?”
7. Utilitarianism is the most widely known approach to this area.
8. The Golden Rule is an example of this.

Identify each statement with one of the following people:

A. Socrates
B. Confucius

1. Isolated himself to fully focus on his studies
2. Was highly regarded for his wisdom only after his death
3. Was sentenced to death by drinking hemlock (poison)
4. Taught in the court square
5. Lived in Athens, Greece
6. Lived in Lu, China
7. Died penniless
8. Father of Democracy
**Fill-in-the-Blank**

1. ______ is a branch of philosophy concerning moral considerations.
2. Name three factors that can influence a person’s values system: ______, ______, ______.
3. An example of a virtue is ________.
4. Utilitarianism maintains that what is best for ______ is the best solution.

**References**


