

- (1) A morally right act is an act that will produce more good than harm.
- (2) Emphasis is placed on doing what is right based on ethical principles.
- (3) Ethical actions follow universal moral laws.
- (4) Every act is judged by its results.
- (5) The goal is maximizing the good and minimizing the bad
- (6) The most well-known version of this theory is utilitarianism, which picks out the ethical choice according to the overall “utility” (roughly, happiness or well-being) it creates.
- (7) The right is said to have priority over the good. If an act is not in accord with the right, it may not be undertaken, no matter the good that it might produce
- (8) This theory focuses on the rightness or wrongness of actions themselves
- (9) This theory hold that choices are to be morally assessed solely by the states of affairs they bring about.
- (10) This theory is often associated with philosopher Immanuel Kant, who grounded his duty-based system of ethics in the autonomy and dignity of the person and the respect they demand
- (11) What makes a choice right is its conformity with a moral norm.
- (12) Whe should choose the option that brings about the best outcomes.

- (1) A morally right act is an act that will produce more good than harm.
- (2) Emphasis is placed on doing what is right based on ethical principles.
- (3) Ethical actions follow universal moral laws.
- (4) Every act is judged by its results.
- (5) The goal is maximizing the good and minimizing the bad
- (6) The most well-known version of this theory is utilitarianism, which picks out the ethical choice according to the overall “utility” (roughly, happiness or well-being) it creates.
- (7) The right is said to have priority over the good. If an act is not in accord with the right, it may not be undertaken, no matter the good that it might produce.
- (8) This theory focuses on the rightness or wrongness of actions themselves
- (9) This theory hold that choices are to be morally assessed solely by the states of affairs they bring about.
- (10) This theory is often associated with philosopher Immanuel Kant, who grounded his duty-based system of ethics in the autonomy and dignity of the person and the respect they demand
- (11) What makes a choice right is its conformity with a moral norm.
- (12) Whe should choose the option that brings about the best outcomes.

- (1) A morally right act is an act that will produce more good than harm.
- (2) Emphasis is placed on doing what is right based on ethical principles.
- (3) Ethical actions follow universal moral laws.
- (4) Every act is judged by its results.
- (5) The goal is maximizing the good and minimizing the bad
- (6) The most well-known version of this theory is utilitarianism, which picks out the ethical choice according to the overall “utility” (roughly, happiness or well-being) it creates.
- (7) The right is said to have priority over the good. If an act is not in accord with the right, it may not be undertaken, no matter the good that it might produce.
- (8) This theory focuses on the rightness or wrongness of actions themselves
- (9) This theory hold that choices are to be morally assessed solely by the states of affairs they bring about.
- (10) This theory is often associated with philosopher Immanuel Kant, who grounded his duty-based system of ethics in the autonomy and dignity of the person and the respect they demand
- (11) What makes a choice right is its conformity with a moral norm.
- (12) Whe should choose the option that brings about the best outcomes.