
Chapter 2 Lesson 1

1.) Central to Kant's notion of freedom is acting freely and acting morally are one and the same thing, Why? How? Support your answer.

A person can choose to act on his own will about what is morally right for him, therefore he can expect that people would also do the same thing and maintain that behavior as a part of his exercise of freedom. Being free means you're not being influenced by outside factors and what you think is correct will lead you to autonomously conform to it.

2.) True freedom is dependent upon truth, and based on John's gospel "You will know the truth, and the truth will set you free". What does it mean? Cite examples of this gospel.

Being an honest person and accepting the truth will keep you from being blinded from lies and prison you from the feeling of guilt.. Such as telling a lie to your partner that you're not cheating, and lying to your friends that you're rich so that you can maintain social relationships. Therefore, you are not acting freely and being true to yourself.

3.) What will happen to us if there is unlimited freedom of the absence of freedom in our society? Is freedom absolute? Defend your answer.

Acting freely based on what they wanted to do without consideration if they're doing the right thing or not will make the society at chaos and people will be uncivilized. Freedom is absolute because we are still guided by our morals, and we put restrictions to our self in order to bring peace within the society and maintain good social relationships.

1.) As a student, did you encounter some dilemmas in your school? What did you do? Site example of this dilemmas example.

I've encountered dilemmas in my school such as during my SHS, my professor wanted me to badly help him to decorate the stage for the event tomorrow morning. However, I still haven't studied yet for my exams which is also for tomorrow. What I did is that, I called for my closest friend to be my proxy and explained to my professor why I couldn't able to help him and how deeply sorry I am. Luckily, she understood the situation.

2.) Your daughter is suffering from a debilitating disease that has put her in constant pain and agony. Finally, one day, she decides that she really wants to die. However, her condition is such that she cannot die on her own she is begging and pleading with you to help her commit suicide. This would, of course, be illegal. What would you do?

As a mother, I couldn't stand seeing my daughter suffer. However, I don't want put an end to her life. I would plead to the doctor to give her something to ease the pain and do anything to cure her even if it costs me a lot of money and even my life. I would be with her at all times so that she wouldn't feel alone and won't do anything to harm herself. As long as there is still a chance of survival and healing, I won't give up on her.

1.) Moral law is also called Law of Nature because early philosophers thought that generally speaking, everybody knows it by nature. In this age, do human beings know that there is such a moral law? Defend your answer.

Yes, because our moral laws have been maintained throughout the years, even though there are changes, they are more improved. People's actions are now regulated by the legal law that was based from the experiences of people in what is morally right and morally wrong. At the same time, most people interact with one another autonomously on basis of what is good conduct and right behavior.

2.) From Aristotle's perspective, "a decision is a particular kind of desire resulting from deliberation, one that expresses the agent's conception of what is good". In this connection, what kind of moral agent does Aristotle want? Describe this agent.

Aristotle considered a moral agent who is capable of making decisions and have rights to act on it. He or she can think rationally about what is right and wrong and then take responsibility on those actions. When someone is capable of making decisions, then he or she will be put in a position where he or she should be worthy of praise or worthy of blame. Therefore, those people have a proper mindset and mostly adults.

3.) When do we say morality is absolute? Cite examples to support your answer.

We can say that morality is absolute when people have a standard mutual understanding of what is morally wrong or morally right and all of them should act and behave in conformity with those. For example, it is common sense for us not to kill innocent people, rape children, harass old people, covet someone's wife/husband, and hurting your family physically.

Chapter 2 Lesson 2

- 1.) How do you think your community influences your behavior? Discuss with your classmates.
- 2.) Edward Tylor, an Englishman, developed one of the classic definitions of culture. Explain the meaning of culture according to Tylor.
- 3.) How does culture help to generating the character and identity of its people? Explain and cite some examples.

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