

### Introduction to Natural Law

1	Who created Natural Law?	St Thomas Aquinas
2	Who influenced Natural law?	Aristotle
3	What is the Telos?	The end or purpose of something
4	What is Stoicism?	The idea the world is ordered and arranged by nature and God
5	What three elements are draw from the ancient thinkers?	Telos, Reason, Nature
6	Name the four tiers of law	Natural, Divine, Human, Eternal

### The Principles and Precepts

1	What are the Primary precepts?	The most important rules in life
2	Name the 5 precepts	Preserve and protect life, reproduce, live in the community, learn, believe in God
3	What are secondary precepts?	The follows that follow the primary precepts
4	What does synderesis mean?	Do good and avoid evil
5	Why is synderesis so important?	It's the rule all precepts must follow
6	Is the theory relative or absolute?	Absolute

### The role of goodness

1	What does deontological mean?	Ethics focuses on the rightness and wrongness of actions
2	What is the principle of double effect?	Intentions matter. If something has a bad consequence but the right intention it not make the action necessarily wrong.
3	What are real goods?	A characteristic that will help people to become closer to the ideal human nature that God had planned for them
4	What are apparent goods?	Tempting goods, they seem real but are not
5	What is Aquinas' view on human nature?	He has a positive view on human nature, there is a natural response to do good.
6	How does Aquinas say the world was created?	Fixed, immutable and unchanging. The universe was intended and designed.

### The Law and Reason

1	What is the eternal law?	The absolute and eternal element, the reason Gods law is absolute and unchanging.
2	What is divine law?	The commands and teachings of divine revelation such as the Bible.
3	What is natural law?	It allows humans to perceive eternal law through applying human reason
4	What is human law?	The customs and practices of society. The law humans set
5	What is practical reason?	The tool that makes moral decisions
6	What is Euadaimonia?	Living well, the ultimate goal in life which all actions to lead towards

### Key Vocabulary

Deontologic al	From the Latin 'duty', ethics focused on the intrinsic rightness or wrongness of actions
Telos	The, end or purpose of something
Natural law	A deontological based theory based on behaviour that accords with given laws or morals that exist independently of human societies and systems
Synderesis	To follow good and avoid evil. The rule all precepts follow
Secondary precepts	The laws which follow the primary precept
Primary precepts	The most important rules in life: to protect life, reproduce, live in the community, to learn, to believe in God
Practical reason	The tool that makes moral decisions
Euadaimonia	Living well, as an ultimate end in life which all other actions should lead towards



Natural Law Is an ethical theory that suggests there is an order to the universe and that all things are better when they act according to their purpose and order. Natural law does not have to be seen as a religious theory however its key thinker is Thomas Aquinas (1224-1274) who was a Catholic Priest and saint. The most famous of the Natural Law theories is seen as a Christian ethical theory.

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