

Ethics Knowledge Organisers

- Utilitarianism
- Natural law
- Situation ethics
- Euthanasia
- Kantian ethics
- Business ethics
- Meta-ethics
- Conscience
- Sexual ethics



Introduction to utilitarianism

1	Who created Act utilitarianism?	Jeremy Bentham
2	Who created Rule utilitarianism?	John Stuart Mill
3	Who created Preference utilitarianism?	Peter Singer
4	Is it teleological or deontological?	Teleological

The Hedonic Calculus

1	What is the hedonic calculus?	The hedonic calculus is a system of working out the amount of pleasure and pain involved in a situation
2	Intensity means..	How strong is the pleasure or Pain
3	Duration means...	How long will it last?
4	Certainty means...	How likely is it to occur?
5	Propinquity means...	How likely that the pleasure will lead to more pleasure?
6	Fecundity means...	How likely is that pleasure will lead to further pleasure?
7	Purity means...	How likely is it that pain will come from the original pleasure?
8	Extent means...	How many people will be affected?
9	When should you use it?	Bentham argues that when you are faced with a moral decision you should use the above criteria and weigh up whether there would be more overall pleasure or pain

Principles and pleasure

1	What is the principle of utility?	The greatest good for the greatest number
2	What is a higher pleasure?	Pleasure of the mind-intellectual
3	What is a lower pleasure?	Pleasure of the body-sexual pleasure
4	What is hedonism?	Pleasure driven ideas
5	What is consequentialism?	Morality driven by consequences
6	What does the 'greatest good for the greatest number' mean?	The most moral decision is that which benefits the majority of people

Types of Utilitarianism

1	What is Act Utilitarianism?	Utilitarianism weighs up what do at each individual occasion
2	What is Rule Utilitarianism?	Weights up what to do in principle in all occasions of a certain kind
3	What is Preference Utilitarianism?	Based on preference of the person to make moral decisions
4	What is Eudaimonia?	The ultimate end and flourishing
5	Which theory opposes Utilitarianism?	Natural law and Kantian ethics
6	Is utilitarianism secular?	Yes there is no religious teaching in utilitarianism

Key Vocabulary

Principle of utility	The idea that choice brings about the greatest good for the greatest number
Deontological	From the Latin 'duty' focused on the intrinsic rightness or wrongness of actions
Teleological	Looking at the end result (telos) to draw conclusions on what is right or wrong
Hedonic calculus	A system for calculating the amount of pain or pleasure calculated
Consequentialism	Sees morality as driven by consequences, than actions
Hedonistic	Pleasure-driven
Quantitative	Focus on quantity
Qualitative	Focus on quality
Act utilitarianism	Weights up what to do at each individual occasion
Rule utilitarianism	Weights up what to do in principle in all occasions of a certain kind



Utilitarianism is an ethical theory that teaches everything should lead to 'the greatest good for the greatest number'. It judges the rightness and wrongness of an action by the results produced. It is not based on moral rules and is a secular theory as it teaches religion is irrelevant in moral decision making. The theory is associated with Jeremy Bentham (1748) and John Stuart Mill (1806-1873).

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.

Introduction into Situation Ethics

1	What is a teleological ethic?	Moral goodness is determined by the end result
2	Who created the theory?	Joseph Fletcher
3	What does situational ethics means?	Theory focused on the situation not fixed rules
4	What are Fletcher's three approaches to moral thinking?	Legalistic, antinomian, situational
5	What does Agape mean?	Unconditional self-sacrificing love
6	Is the theory absolute or relative?	Relative- it has no fixed rules

Ideas behind the theory

1	What is Legalism?	There are fixed rules that are universal
2	What is antinomianism?	Denial of any possibility of rules
3	What is situationism?	The only rule is love, it Fletcher's position
4	Name two influences on situation ethics	William Temple Aristotle
5	Whose teachings is situation ethics based upon?	Jesus
6	Why is situation ethics not a Christian Ethics?	It was rejected by the church and Fletcher stopped following Christianity whilst maintaining Situation ethics

Propositions and Principles

1	What are the six fundamental principles?	Only love is intrinsically good, love is the ruling norm, love and justice are the same, love wills good, the end justifies the means, loves decisions are situational
2	What are the four working propositions?	Pragmatism, relativism, positivism, Personalism
3	What is Pragmatism?	Being practical rather than following ideology
4	What is Relativism?	Avoiding absolutism
5	What is Positivism?	Accepting love is intrinsically good and God is love
6	What is Personalism?	Situationalists put humans first

Critiques

1	What does individualistic mean?	Too focused on the individual not the mass
2	Which theory does it conflict with mostly?	Natural law and Aquinas
3	Which Biblical teaching is it based on?	'Love thy neighbour'
4	It is teleological or deontological?	Teleological its focused on the end result
5	What society did Fletcher run?	Euthanasia Society
6	Name three scholars to apply	Paul Tillich, William Temple, J.A.T Robinson

Key Vocabulary

Justice	Fletcher specifically see justice as a kind of tough love; love applied to the world
Pragmatism	Acting, in moral situations, in a way that is practical, rather than ideologically
Relativism	The rejection of absolute moral standards, such as laws or rights.
Positivism	Proposes something as true and good without demonstrating it
Personalism	Ethics centred on people, rather than laws or objects
Conscience	A function rather than a faculty
Teleological ethics	Moral goodness is determined by the end result
Legalistic ethics	Law-based moral decision-making
Antinomian ethics	Do not recognise the role of the law in morality
Situational ethics	Another term for situation ethics, focused on the situation not fixed rules
Agape	Unconditional love, the only ethical norm
Extrinsically good	Good defined with reference to the end rather than good in and of itself. Only Love is intrinsically good.

Situation ethics is a Christian ethic but is very different from other theories such as Natural Law. Its main thinker is Joseph Fletcher (1905-1991) who put forward the idea that in any situation the best action is that which results in the most loving outcome. Fletcher argues the everyone should follow 'agape' love which Jesus shows in the New Testament. What the most loving thing is depends on the situation, hence the name.



Types of Euthanasia – Uk Legal System

1	What is non treatment? Legal or illegal	Medical professionals withdrawing treatment or switching off life support machines. Legal.
2	What is active euthanasia? Legal or illegal?	Deliberate action of third party to kill a person Illegal
3	What is voluntary euthanasia? Legal or illegal?	A persons life is willingly ended by a third party to stop suffering Illegal
4	What is non-voluntary euthanasia? Legal or illegal?	When a person cannot express their own wishes but there is reasonable grounds to choose euthanasia Illegal
5	What is involuntary euthanasia? Legal or illegal?	When a person is killed against their will. Mainly for a condition/disability Illegal

Sanctity, Quality and the Law around life

1	Name two countries euthanasia is legal?	Switzerland Holland
2	Is it an offence to commit suicide?	Suicide is now decriminalised due to mental health but assisting it is illegal
3	What is the sanctity of life?	Life is sacred and intrinsically good. God given gift.
4	What is the quality of life?	The idea life's value is dependent on certain qualities such as happiness and autonomy
5	Give two religious teaching to support the sanctity of life	'So God created humankind in his own image' 'you shall not murder'
6	Name two scholars who support euthanasia	Peter Singer Joseph Fletcher

Applying Normative theories

1	How does Natural law respond?	Euthanasia is wrong
2	Why do they respond this way?	It goes against the first precept to preserve life and against Bible teachings.
3	How does Situation ethics respond?	Euthanasia is acceptable in some situations
4	Why do they respond this way?	It can be the most loving action and follows agape to end suffering.

Concepts on life

1	What is autonomy?	The idea surrounding who has control over life. Human autonomy means people can make their own choice about death
2	What is personhood?	The quality of human life and what makes someone a person
3	Does the right to die mean?	Humans get the choice to choose how and when they will die
4	What is the argument of dignity?	Humans should be allowed to die with dignity, this often means having independence and intellectual capacity over their body.
5	What is palliative care?	Helping the end stages of life to be as comfortable as possible. Its not active and will not help to extend life.

Key Vocabulary

Non treatment decision	The decision of medical professionals to withdraw medical treatment or life support
Active euthanasia	Deliberate action by a third party to kill a person.
Sanctity of life	The idea life is intrinsically good and sacred
Quality of life	Whether a persons life is good enough to justify continuing living
Personhood	The quality of human life that makes it worthy
Autonomy and the right to die	The idea that human freedom should extend to decide the time and manner of death
Voluntary euthanasia	A person life is ended painlessly by a third party willingly
Non-voluntary euthanasia	When a person is unable to express their wish to die, but there is reasonable grounds for ending their life.
Dignity	Worth or quality
Palliative care	End of life care to make remaining moments more comfortable
Involuntary euthanasia	When a person is killed against their wishes, such as the Nazi's killing disabled people.

The ethical dilemma surrounding Euthanasia is a controversial one, the argument is rooted in the question 'who has the right to take life'. Euthanasia is currently illegal in the UK but there is a lot of debate surrounding whether this law should be changed or not.



Core elements of Kantian ethics

1	What is the good will?	The only truly intrinsically good thing, having good motives and intentions
2	What is duty?	The action that is morally required
3	Is the theory deontological or teleological?	Deontological- its duty based
4	Why should people be motivated by duty?	We must always aim to do the right thing and do 'duty for duty sake'
5	What is autonomy?	'self-ruling' the idea humans are free to make their own decisions
6	What is a maxim?	Moral law or rule

Imperatives

1	Is Kantian ethics absolute or relative?	Absolute- some rules are universal
2	Is what rationality?	Something all humans have to help make moral decisions, it is not God given
3	What is an imperative?	A command
4	What is the hypothetical imperative?	A command we must follow to achieved a certain result
5	What is the categorical imperative?	Command that has to be logically followed. It does not depend on the end result.

Ends

1	What is universal law?	The principles that we should only carry out those acts that we are able to will as a law for everyone all the time
2	What is person as ends?	The idea a human should be treated with dignity and respect, not as objects
3	Kingdom of ends?	A hypothetical or imaginary state where people always act according to the moral rules and treat others as ends
4	What is the summon Bonum?	The ultimate goodness and the most supreme good

The three postulates

1	What are postulates?	Things that have been assumed or are a basis for reasoning
2	What does the postulate of free will mean?	If we do not have genuine free will then there is no moral responsibility
3	What does the immortal postulate mean?	Morality requires an afterlife, we need the reward to achieve perfect virtue
4	What 'God exists' postulate mean?	There must be a God who exists so we can achieve happiness, justice and the summon bonum
5	What is Kant's views on human nature?	Power of human nature is to do good
6	What does he say about original sin?	Humans are not damaged by original sin

Key Vocabulary

Moral law	Binding moral obligation
Maxims	Another word for moral rules
Duty	Duties are created by the moral law
Summon Bonum	The highest, most supreme good
Categorical imperative	An unconditional moral obligation that is always binding irrespective of inclination or purpose
Hypothetical imperative	A moral obligation applied only if a person desires an implied goal
Kingdom of ends	An imagined future in which all people act in accordance to the moral law, the categorical imperative

Kantian ethics is linked with the moral philosophy of Immanuel Kant (1724-1804). Kant believed there were absolute moral rules that could be worked out rationally; these moral rules apply in all situations. His ethical theory is absolutist and does not rely on the belief in God.



CSR			Whistleblowing			Key Vocabulary	
1	What is CSR?	Corporate Social Responsibility	1	What is whistleblowing?	When an employee acts out of the interest of the public and fellow workers by exposing employee wrong doing	Corporate social responsibility	business or organization has ethical responsibility to the wider community and environment
2	Which famous scholar challenged CSR?	Milton Friedman	2	What is private whistleblowing?	When a whistle-blower raises concerns internally to someone higher. E.g.: governors		
3	What is a stockholder?	An individual who owns part of or all of a company, They financially benefit from it,	3	What is public whistleblowing?	When a whistle-blower raises concern outside of the organisation. E.g.: the media	Stakeholders	Any individuals or groups who are affected by the actions of the business
4	What is the famous quote from Adam Smith?	'good ethics is good business'	4	Give two reasons for whistleblowing	Bullying/harassment/discrimination Illegal activity		
5	What would Kant say about CSR?	It is your duty that you must do.	5	What is the cost of whistleblowing/	May loose your job and future earnings Mental and emotional trauma through being bullied about it	Stockholders	The individual who own the company or shares in the company
6	What three rating are companies given for their CSR rating?	Environmental, social, governance	6	Two reasons why whistleblowing is ethical	Ensures CSR is being followed Its your duty to comment on wrongdoing and illegal conduct		
Good ethics is good business			Globalisation			Socialism	A political or economic theory which argues that the means of production should be owned or regulated by the community
1	What is Adam Smith one of the fathers of?	Capitalism	1	What is globalisation?	The integration of economies, industries and marked around the world		
2	What is capitalism?	An economic system based on privatisation	2	Give two positive effects of globalisation	It reduces the cost of manufacturing so products are cheaper for the consumer Provides strong income for developing countries	Capitalism	An economic system based on private ownership and free trade
3	Why is socialism different to capitalism?	Socialism means authority is given to the state not private ownership	3	Give two negative effects of globalisation	Loss of culture and identity by contrived high street brands Encourage cheap labour and bad working conditions		
4	What two ways does Smith think Business can make money?	Law of supply and demand The division of labour	4	What would a utilitarian say about globalisation?	When its done correctly more people will benefit from globalisation making it ethical	Whistle-blowing	when an employee acts in the public interest to alert the employer or the public of wrongdoing
5	What is what is more important to Kant, good business or good ethics?	Good ethics, doing your duty and being ethical will result in better business	5	What would Kant say about globalisation?	Would concerned with the increase in exploitation of workers and the loss of jobs due to cheaper labour elsewhere		
6	What did Robert Solomon say?	You cannot divide business from life. What you do in business should impact their social life also.				Globalisation	The integration of economies, industries, markets and policy making around the world



Its hard to live in the world without coming across business ethics. When ever we purchase goods online or in store, whenever we step into a workplace or institution, we step into ethical issues. Some scholars think that we need more ethics in business, that we need to focus on consumer and the world Impact, others believe it is purely profit driven and financial gain is more ethical but that will in turn benefit the masses.

Ethical naturalism		
1	What is ethical naturalism?	Moral truths can be discovered by observation of the world
2	What is a moral realist?	The idea moral facts and truth actually exist
3	What is cognitivism?	The belief moral statements are subject to either being truth or false
4	What do we mean by empirically?	by means of observation or experience rather than theory or pure logic
5	What is naturalism?	The idea moral values can be correctly defined by observation of the natural world
6	What is absolutism?	The idea of fixed rules; It is not the same as naturalism but they are closely connected.

Intuitionism		
1	What is intuitionism?	The idea that moral truths are indefinable and self-evident
2	Who is the main scholar for intuitionism?	G.E Moore
3	What is the naturalistic fallacy?	The idea it is a mistake to define moral terms with reference to other non-moral or natural terms
4	How does it recognise goodness?	Not through empirical facts; 'goodness' is recognised through intuition
5	What is a simple idea?	An idea that cannot be broken into parts, e.g: the colour red
6	What is a complex idea?	An idea that can be broken down into parts, e.g: a horse

Emotivism		
1	What is emotivism?	Moral statements are not statements of fact, but are indications of emotional states
2	What is non-cognitivism?	The belief moral statements are not subject to truth or falsity
3	What is logical positivism?	An idea developed by the Vienna Circle, it considers if philosophical analysis can determine if something is meaningful. Associated with Hume,
4	What is the verification principle?	Statements are only meaningful if they are analytic statements or synthetic statements
5	Who is the key thinker for emotivism?	A.J Ayer
6	What is evince?	Ayer's way of explaining how ethical statements may show an emotional state, we may not actually feel the way our words indicate.

Layers of Ethics		
1	What is meta ethics?	From the Greek meta meaning above and beyond. It's the study of the meaning of concepts
2	What is normative ethics?	Considers ethical theories that advise how we ought to behave
3	What is applied ethics?	Discuss specific issues of ethics
4	What is descriptive ethics?	Explored different ethical views and varied cultures
5	Define the 'what is good' is a key question concept	The idea meta ethical questions are the most relevant
6	Define the 'what is good' is not a key ethics question	not the most important as There is no objective moral truth or the question cannot be answered

Key Vocabulary	
Meta-ethics	Means above and beyond. Study of ethical concepts
Normative ethics	Theories of ethics that given advice on how we ought to behave
Naturalism	Moral values can be defined by the observation of the natural world
Moral realism	The belief that right or wrong actually exists; they are real properties
Cognitivism	The belief that moral statements are subject to being either true or false
Intuitionism	The idea that moral truths are indefinable and self-evident
Naturalistic fallacy	The idea that it is a mistake to define moral terms with reference to other non-moral or natural terms.
Emotivism	The idea that moral statements are not statements of fact, but are indicators of emotional states
Non-cognitivism	The belief that moral statements are not subject to truth or falsity
Logical positivism	Developed by the Vienna circle. Considers philosophical analysis to be the way to determine whether an idea is meaningful



What is 'goodness' what do people mean when they use this term? Do right or wrong actually mean anything? Are they meaningless? This is the heart of Meta-Ethics. The topic explores what lies beneath the ethical and moral language we use and discusses the core issues. Meta ethics asks questions about the game itself, not how we play them.

Aquinas

1	What is synderesis?	Do good and avoid evil, the principle all precepts stem from
2	What is conscientia?	The process of a persons reason making moral judgment
3	What is ratio?	Reason, something that is God given
4	How I reason used?	By developing intellectual virtue or phronesis
5	What is the role of God?	God given us the ability to use reason to access the conscience. A guilt conscience is because we have gone against our God given reason
6	What is the perspective of the theory?	Theological

Aquinas

1	What is Phronesis?	A practical wisdom, particularly in relation to moral decisions
2	What is vincible ignorance?	A lack of knowledge for which a person is responsible
3	What is invincible ignorance?	A lack of knowledge for which a person is not responsible
4	How does the conscience make errors?	It is not fully developed yet or does not possess the level of knowledge needed. Someone may reject their reason.
5	What is the authority of the conscience?	Aquinas states human are obliged to follow and listen to the conscience
6	Who provides an alternative theological view?	Joh Henry Newman- Gods voice speaking to us directly, its an inner voice that we must obey.

Freud

1	What is the role of the ego?	It's the conscience itself
2	What is the role of the Id?	The unconscious self which contains desire
3	What is the role of the super-ego?	Moral controls that often oppose the Id
4	What is consciousness?	The thoughts and desires we have and experience
5	What is the preconscious?	What we aren't experiencing but may come to the surface at some point
6	What is the unconscious?	The thoughts and feelings that are buried beneath the surface of our mind and cannot be retrieved except through psychoanalysis

Freud

1	What is psychosexual development?	The idea all psychological problems are caused by sexuality
2	What is the human personality made up of?	Ego, super-ego, Id
3	What is guilt?	What occurs when we go against our conscience/ superego
4	What is the Oedipus complex?	Where guilt is derived from sexual desires around parents
5	What did Karl Popper say about Freud?	Argued it was not based on any scientific evidence
6	How did Richard Dawkins respond to Freud?	Gave an evolutionary account of the conscience, the idea we learn desired traits from generations

Key Vocabulary

Ratio	Used by Aquinas to describe reason, something which is placed in every person as a result of their being created in the image of God
Synderesis	For Aquinas, this means follow the good and avoid the evil. The rule all precepts follow
Id	Freud, teaching that this part of the mind has instinctive impulses that seek satisfaction of pleasure
Super-ego	Freud uses this word to describe the part of the mind that contradicts the Id and uses internalised ideals from parents and society
Ego	Freud uses this word to describe the mediation between the Id and super-ego
Conscientia	This is the name Aquinas gives to the process whereby a person's reason makes moral judgement
Vincible ignorance	This is how Aquinas describes a lack of knowledge for which a person is responsible, and can be blamed
Invincible ignorance	This is how Aquinas describes a lack of knowledge for which a person is not responsible, and cannot be blamed

We may all have a view on what our 'conscience' issue is to describe elements of our lives or feelings. But depending on which perspective you agree with the conscience means different things for different people, the consequences attached to these having varied impacts on people's lives. This unit explores the conscience from the contrasting perspectives of psychology and theology.



Premarital and Extra Marital sex		
1	What does religion say on marriage?	It's a sacred vow before God between two people. Best place to have children
2	What issues are there are premarital sex?	Religious issues are that it stops the development of a family and remove faithfulness from a relationship Secular issues- contraception and promiscuity
3	What is secularisation?	None religious views on sex. Cohabitation is no longer seen as 'living in sin'
4	What are the religious issues around extramarital sex?	'do not commit adultery' you cannot break your wedding vow
5	What is a covenant?	Promise made between God and humans
6	What Is a sacrament? Where are they found in sexual ethics?	Outward sign of inward grace. Marriage is a sacrament in Catholicism
Homosexuality		
1	What does the law state about homosexuality?	The law has changed in recent years and it is now legal. In the UK a homosexual couple can now be legally married.
2	What does religion sat about homosexuality?	Much of the Bible opposes homosexuality. However this is up for debate, with modern Christians interpreting the Bible differently, the Christian community is split with some churches allowing homosexual clergy and some being more traditional with condemning homosexuality.
3	What issues are there around homosexuality?	The idea that the sexual act of anal sex is wrong and therefore Gay Christians should be celibate. The role of marriage, which is traditionally between men and women. The issue of children, adoption and donors, if homosexual families are a good environment for children. If homosexual should be allowed to be converted by the church to be heterosexual. The ordination of gay clergy.

Application of theory		
1	What four issues does Natural law raise?	Reproduction, marriage, divine law, real and apparent good
2	Which elements of sexual ethics does Natural law oppose?	Extra marital sex Pre-marital sex Homosexuality
3	Which type of Christian follows natural law?	Catholicism
4	What four issues does situation ethics raise?	Agape, criticism of religious ethic, extramarital sex, people centered
5	What is situation ethics supportive of?	Homosexuality and premarital sex
6	What type of Christian might follow it?	Liberal Christians
7	What four issues does utilitarianism raise?	Pleasure, tolerance, consent and preference and evidence
8	What approach does Utilitarianism take?	Relativist and teleological approach
9	What four issues does Kantian ethics raise?	Freedom, homosexuality, marriage, extra marital sex
10	What approach does Kantian ethics take?	Deontological and absolute
11	What does the feminist perspective state?	The balance of control is not even within sexual power. Contraception has supported women's sexual rights. We need to understand women are more likely to suffer sexual abuse

Key Vocabulary	
Premarital sex	Sex before marriage
Extra marital sex	Sex outside of marriage when at least one party is married to someone else. Adultery.
Covenant	A sacred agreement between God and his people
Sacrament	An outward sign that is a means of receiving God's grace.
Adultery	Sexual intercourse between a married person and someone who is not their spouse
Homosexuality	Sexual orientation or attraction to people of the same sex
Cohabitation	An unmarried couple living together in a sexually active relationship
Consent	Freely agreeing to engage in sexual activity
Betrothal	Traditionally enhancing the promises, when sexual activity was allowed to begin
Consummation	An act of sexual intercourse that indicates the finalization of marriage
Exclusive	A commitments to one other only.