AUTONOMY

The ability to make choices for yourself (self-governance). Generally our society believes it is important to promote autonomy and bad to violate others' autonomy.

EXAMPLES:
Positive—letting a patient have a say in their medical treatment or workers creating their own schedules

Negative—kidnapping or imprisonment.

CHARACTER

Positive traits associated with "good" character include: courage, honesty, generosity, integrity and friendliness.

EXAMPLES: Doing something for others without expecting anything in return.

Doing the right thing when no one else is around.

Ethics Terms

These terms represent ideas that are "morally important" and can be used as a basis for analyzing Ethics Bowl cases.

HARM

Generally our society believes it is moral or ethical to *prevent* harm. Harm has a negative (bad, unacceptable, etc.) moral value.

EXAMPLE: when someone suffers from a physical or mental injury (broken arm, anxiety, or depression due to abuse, etc.

JUSTICE

Typically involves fairness, equity, or the feeling that a situation has turned out the right way. Society tends to believe it is moral or ethical to promote justice.

EXAMPLE: Punishing people who act unfairly or sharing resources equally.

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