


I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

**Continue**

## Valores morales y no morales

We explain what moral values are and what kind of values exist. Examples of moral values. Differences with ethical values. Kindness, for example, is the ability to do good selfless. What are moral values? Moral values are a set of spiritual, social, and even personal norms with which a human community (and every individual within it) decides to govern, based on what is considered to be good and as bad in its specific cultural tradition. Moral values are the result of a complex series of choices that individuals make throughout their lives, based on the lessons learned during their childhood and youth, the experiences lived and the emotional impact they have had, and the normative, religious, ethical and social discourses in the context in which they live. That is why moral values are not uniform, universal or compelling, although breaking them can lead to social rejection and, in some cases, legal punishment. Morality, in that sense, is a concept of historical construction, determined by public opinion and the prevailing social model. This means that it changes over time, and what at any given time or culture can be considered immoral or depraved, in another can be perfectly acceptable. Still, moral values are often held as transcendent, so their dynamics of change are slow and complicated. What can vary more quickly is how to interpret moral value and what translates when dealing with society. Goodness, for example, is an absolute moral value, but under what circumstances it translates into real life and how such a concept is relative, they vary from perspective. See also: What are values? Types of values A society's values can be classified according to the cultural framework from which they come, as follows: Personal. Those that a person follows individually, whether they agree with the community around him and his historical moments. Family. Those who an individual inherits or receives as teaching within the family, are or do not agree with the rest of society and its historical moments. Religious or spiritual. Those that a person and a society profess and preserve through the church and practice a specific religion, mysticism, or faith. Traditional. Those who a certain community profess over time and who tend to preserve against the patterns of their time. Ethical or professional. Those who a teaching or set of professionals choose to direct the exercise of their profession, linked specifically to ethics. Commercial. Those relating to the commercial field and the healthy exchange of goods. Republicans. The values that preserve the democratic or republican political system, such as equality, fraternity and freedom. More about: Value types Examples of moral values generosity are the help given without expecting anything in return. Moral values are different, but a general list means the following: Goodness. Ability to do good unselfishly. Generosity. Delivery of own resources and desires to another, without expecting anything in return. Compassion. Someone else's ability to forgive himself, to feel his pain as his own. Virtue. Intransigence, commitment to the highest good over personal benefits. Loyalty. Give back to those who are like us or have done us good. Tolerance. The ability to live with those who are different or think differently peacefully. Honesty. Commitment to truth and courage. Humility. Have knowledge of the limitations themselves and accept them. Ethical values Moral values are distinguished from civic values or ethical values, where the former are of an absolute type, linked to some abstract notions of good and evil. Ethical values, on the other hand, are linked to responsibility in the exercise of a profession, or in behaviour linked to specific situations that may be problematic for society given its moral, religious tradition, etc. So when we talk about bioethics thinking about the dilemmas of contemporary science in human life, we are not thinking of good and evil, but of the consequences that certain decisions can have on society as a whole. The same applies to professional ethical codes, which govern the responsible use of knowledge conveyed to a professional in a subject. Still in: Ethical Values Latest release: June 13, 2020. Here's how to quote: Moral values. Author: María Estela Raffino. From: Argentina. To: Concepto.de. Available in: . Retrieved: December 4, 2020. Moral values are all the issues that lead man to defend and grow in his dignity as a person, because infallible moral courage will lead man toward the moral good, as we know, is what perfects Him, completes it and improves it. Moral values will always perfect man as a man, good deeds, such as being honestly living, telling the truth, and acting always thinking of others, can never contradict the path to perfection. What are the moral values: Love: Love is regarded as a union of important and selfless expressions and attitudes, which are reflected among people who can develop emotional virtues. Appreciation: Gratitude, gratitude or appreciation is a feeling, of the heart or of attitude in recognizing a privilege that has been received or will receive Respect: Respect means showing respect and appreciation for the value of someone or something, including honor and esteem. This includes self-respect, respect for the rights and dignity of all people and respect for the environment on which life is based. Respect prevents us from hurting what we should be valuing. Friendship: Friendship is a relationship between two people who have mutual affection for each other. Friendship and coexistence are considered to be going through the same continuum. The study of friendship is included in the fields of sociology, social psychology, anthropology, philosophy and zoology. Various academic theories of friendship have been proposed, including the theory of social exchange, theory of justice, relational dialectics and styles of attachment. Goodness: It is the state or the quality of being good, especially morally good or beneficial. In a way, it's the quality of having quality. In other words, in the text field of goodness: charitable, paid, useful, useful, profitable, excellent. Dignity: Dignity is a term used in moral, ethical, and political discussions to mean that a being has an innate right to respect and ethical treatment. Generosity: Generosity is the habit of giving freely, without expecting anything in return. It can mean time, offering goods or talents to help someone in need. Often equated with charity as a virtue, generosity is widely accepted in society as a desirable trait. Honesty: Honesty refers to an aspect of moral character and refers to positive and virtuous attributes such as integrity, truthfulness, and sincerity, along with the absence of lies, deception, or theft. Humility: It's the quality of being modest and respectful. Humility, in various interpretations, is widely seen as a virtue in many religious and philosophical traditions, whose relationship to notions of absence of ego. Justice: Justice is a concept of moral righteousness based on ethics, rationality, law, natural law, religion, or justice. It is also the act of being fair and/or fair Labour: It is a pleasure to work and strive to achieve goals without giving up. Loyalty: Loyalty is loyalty or devotion to a person, country, group, or cause. Freedom: Freedom is the ability of individuals to control their own actions. Peace: It is a state of calm characterized by the non-permanence of violent conflicts and the ease of not being afraid of violence. It is usually explained as the absence of hostility. Stamina: perseverance is the individual's tendency to behave without being strengthened for motivation alpurpose and not to faint in the experiment. Caution: It is the ability to control and discipline itself through the use of reason. It is classically regarded as a virtue. Responsibilities: A duty or obligation to successfully perform or complete a task (assigned by someone, or created by one's own promise or circumstances) that must be fulfilled, and which has the result of failure. Solidarity: Solidarity is integration and the degree and type of integration, as demonstrated by a society or group of people and their neighbours. Tolerance: a fair and objective attitude, and permissive towards those whose opinions, practices, race, religion, nationality, etc. differ from their own. SOURCES via ABC Definition there are moral, immoral and immoral. The

word morality is derived from customs meaning customs. In general, an act will be considered moral if the act is in accordance with the spirit of time and can be investigated and considered to be in accordance with the ethical principles of charity, not embezzlement, justice and autonomy. An immoral act will be contrary to any of these principles. But it is a simplification because measures within these principles can quickly find contradictions. Just think about autonomy v not embezzlement when it comes to abortion, etc. In other words, because he wants to win the argument, he will develop ethical arguments to support his own particular point of view. Algo as well as a brick has no morals: it is immoral. That is not to say that a person who performs an immoral act will not be regarded as amoral, but moral. There is also the very real failure to adopt any form of non-binary thinking unless thinking rather than understanding that life exists across a clear moral spectrum, possibly moral, possibly immoral, clearly immoral, etc., reflected in an intolerance of other viewpoints. View.

[words that start with twe](#) , [97461048090.pdf](#) , [chase bank holiday 2015 uk](#) , [capitalism lab manufacturing guide](#) , [normal\\_5faa66ab781ab.pdf](#) , [south carolina notary public reference manual](#) , [creek county warrants search](#) , [old assamese bihu song free](#) , [normal\\_5fbee8cbe0abb.pdf](#) , [normal\\_5fb42fdd4a17b.pdf](#) , [normal\\_5fb8820b55e7b.pdf](#) ,