

BSBA 3306-002

- Act Utilitarianism- assess each separate act according to whether it maximizes pleasure over pain.
- Adam Smith- Wealth of Nations:
 - Economic motivation
 - Private productive property
 - Free enterprise
 - Free markets
 - Competition
 - Limited government
- Administrative Law- branch of public law that is created by administrative agencies in the form of rules, regulations, orders, and decisions to carry out powers and duties.
- Categorical Imperatives- for an action to be moral it:
 - Must potentially be a universal law that could be applied consistently.
 - Must respect the autonomy and rationality of all human beings and not treat them as an expedient.
- Civil Law- duties the violations of which constitutes a wrong against the party injured by the violation.
- Civil Law System- not civil law. It is judicial. You can go to court for money or equity.
- Common Law- (case law/judge-making law) developed by application of **stare decisis**. Determine finality of a case indicate how the court will decide similar cases in the future.
- Constitution- fundamental law of a particular level of government. Restricts the rights of the government. Specifies the rights and liberties of the people.
- Conventional external pressure- you are not doing what you want to do.
- Corporate Governance- size and power of individual corporations.
 - So much control is given to everyone, but shareholders causing social, policy, and ethical issues about how to govern large corporations.
- Cost-Benefit Analysis- compares direct and indirect costs and benefits of program alternatives for meeting a specified objective.
- Criminal Law- establishes duties, the violation of which is a wrong against the whole community.
- Deontology- address the practical problems of utilitarianism by holding that certain underlying principles are right or wrong, regardless of pain or pleasure calculation.
- Distributive Justice- seeks to analyze the type of society that people in a "neutral state" would establish if they could not determine in advance whether they would be rich, healthy, etc. related to other society members; equal opportunity.
- Egalitarianism- society should provide everyone equal goods; regardless of effort, everyone gets the same amount/outcome.
- Ethical Fundamentalism- individuals look to a central authority or set of rules to guide them in ethical decision making.
- Ethical Relativism- a doctrine asserting that actions must be judged by what individuals feel is right or wrong for themselves.
- Ethical Theories- ethical rules can be found by applying **a priori** (reasoning based on theory, rather than experimentation).