

Obeying The Law Is Ethical Behavior

Human Values and Ethics in the Workplace
 Spinoza's Political and Ethical Philosophy
 Legal and Ethical Issues in Nursing Education
 Limits of Legality
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[Human Values and Ethics in the Workplace](#) AuthorHouse

This volume is designed to be an in-depth and nuanced philosophical treatment of the virtue of obedience in the context of the professional military and the broader civilian political community, including the general citizenry. The nature and components of obedience are critical factors leading to further discussions of the moral obligations related to obedience, as well as the related practical issues and implications. Pauline Shanks Kaurin seeks to address the following questions: What is obedience? Is it a virtue, and if it is, why? What are the moral grounds of obedience? Why ought military members and citizens be obedient? Are there times that one ought not be obedient? Why? How should we think about obedience in contemporary political communities? In answering these questions, the book draws on arguments and materials from a variety of disciplines including classical studies, philosophy, history, international relations, literature and military studies, with a particular focus on cases and examples to illustrate the conceptual points. While a major focus of the book is the question of obedience in the contemporary military context, many similar (although not exactly the same) issues and considerations apply to other political communities and in, particular, citizens in a nation-state.

[Spinoza's Political and Ethical Philosophy](#) SAGE Publications

What is tradition? A higher authority, which is obeyed, not because it commands what is useful to us, but merely because it commands. And in what way can this feeling for tradition be distinguished from a general feeling of fear? It is the fear of a higher intelligence which commands, the fear of an incomprehensible power, of something that is more than personal-there is superstition in this fear. In primitive times the domain of morality included education and hygienics, marriage, medicine, agriculture, war, speech and silence, the relationship between man and man, and between man and the gods-morality required that a man should observe her prescriptions without thinking of himself as individual. Everything, therefore, was originally custom, and whoever wished to raise himself above it, had first of all to make himself a kind of lawgiver and medicine-man, a sort of demi-god-in other words, he had to create customs, a dangerous and fearful thing to do!-Who is the most moral man? On the one hand, he who most frequently obeys the law: e.g. he who, like the Brahmins, carries a consciousness of the law about with him wherever he may go, and introduces it into the smallest divisions of time, continually exercising his mind in finding opportunities for obeying the law. On the other hand, he who obeys the law in the most difficult cases. The most moral man is he who makes the greatest sacrifices to morality; but what are the greatest sacrifices? In answering this question several different kinds of morality will be developed: but the distinction between the morality of the most frequent obedience and the morality of the most difficult obedience is of the greatest importance. Let us not be deceived as to the motives of that moral law which requires, as an indication of morality, obedience to custom in the most difficult cases! Self-conquest is required, not by reason of its useful consequences for the individual; but that custom and tradition may appear to be dominant, in spite of all individual counter desires and advantages. The individual shall sacrifice himself-so demands the morality of custom.On the other hand, those moralists who, like the followers of Socrates, recommend self-control and sobriety to the individual as his greatest possible advantage and the key to his greatest personal happiness, are exceptions-and if we ourselves do not think so, this is simply due to our having been brought up under their influence. They all take a new path, and thereby bring down upon themselves the utmost disapproval of all the representatives of the morality of custom. They sever their connection with the community, as immoralists, and are, in the fullest sense of the word, evil ones. In the same way, every Christian who "sought, above all things, his own salvation," must have seemed evil to a virtuous Roman of the old school.

Legal and Ethical Issues in Nursing Education Princeton University Press

Thoroughly revised, updated, and expanded, The SAGE Encyclopedia of Business Ethics and Society, Second Edition explores current topics, such as mass social media, cookies, and cyber-attacks, as well as traditional issues including accounting, discrimination, environmental concerns, and management. The new edition also includes an in-depth examination of current and recent ethical affairs, such as the dangerous work environments of off-shore factories for Western retailers, the negligence resulting in the 2010 BP oil spill, the gender wage gap, the minimum wage debate and increasing income disparity, and the unparalleled level of debt in the U.S. and other countries with the challenges it presents to many societies and the considerable impact on the ethics of intergenerational wealth transfers. Key Features Include: Seven volumes, available in both electronic and print formats, contain more than 1,200 signed entries by significant figures in the field Cross-references and suggestions for further readings to guide students to in-depth resources Thematic Reader's Guide groups related entries by general topics Index allows for thorough browse-and-search capabilities in the electronic edition

Limits of Legality Why People Obey the Law

This volume probes the social context of Paul's letter to Galatians in order to determine the character and purpose of the moral instruction Paul gives to its recipients. Here the new perspectives on Paul and the Law are fully integrated with a detailed exegesis of Galatians, shedding light on the crisis Paul addressed and on the whole character of Pauline ethics.

Essentials of Management and Leadership in Public Health SAGE

Designed for courses in business ethics, corporate social responsibility, corporate strategy, and organizational behaviour, this text will also be an indispensable companion text for business students to use throughout their full programme of study. This text provides objective coverage of key issues in corporate social responsibility, the obligation of companies to various stakeholder groups, the contribution of business to society and culture, and the relationship between organizations and the quality of the environment. Business Ethics in Brief is divided into eight sections which contain important keywords that relate to those sections: Ethics and the Individual; Theories of Ethics; Understanding Global Ethics; Ethics of Management and Business; Employee and Human Resources Issues; Consumer Issues; Ethics of Advertising, Marketing, and PR; and Environmental Issues in Ethics. Key features of the text include the following: - Keyword entries featuring comprehensive essays on such crucial topics as strategic corporate social responsibility, consumer rights, and ethical decision making - A listing of suggested readings for each entry, so that readers can find more information on topics of particular interest. - Three appendices: An appendix of "problematic practices" that highlights key corporations and industries and the ethical issues they faced; an appendix with key ethics institutes and organizations; and an appendix listing key business ethics periodicals

[The Ground for Christian Ethics](#) Jones & Bartlett Publishers

Powerful emotion and pursuit of self-interest have many times led people to break the law with the belief that they are doing so with sound moral reasons. This study, a comprehensive philosophical and legal analysis of the gray area in which the foundations of law and morality clash, views these oblique circumstances from two perspectives: that of the person who faces a possible conflict between the claims of morality and law and must choose whether or not to obey the penal code; and that of the people who make and uphold laws and must decide whether to treat someone with a moral claim to disobey differently from ordinary lawbreakers. In examining the extent of the obligations owed by citizens to their government, Greenawalt concentrates on the possible existence of a single source of obligation that reaches all citizens and all laws. He also discusses techniques of amelioration of punishment for conscientious lawbreakers, asking how far legal systems should go to accommodate individuals who break the law for reason of conscience. Drawing from numerous examples of conflicts between law and morality, Greenawalt illustrates in detail the

positions and predicaments of potential lawbreakers and lawmakers alike.

Obedience to Authority Oxford University Press

Distinguished philosopher Bernard Gert presents a clear and concise introduction to what he calls "common morality"--the moral system that most thoughtful people implicitly use when making everyday, common sense moral decisions and judgments. Common Morality is useful in that--while not resolving every disagreement on controversial issues--it is able to distinguish between acceptable and unacceptable answers to moral problems.

Business Ethics John Wiley & Sons

How would you respond to the suggestion that failure to live like Jesus in the daily ethical situations of life may well indicate that one's profession of Christ is unproven, and whatever service may have been rendered in His Name may actually be in vain? How then must we react to the ethical and moral crises around us? As the Instructor and a Disciple tackle this question, we come to understand that following God's law in the daily practice of our lives is essential to our walk of faith in Jesus Christ.

Lawyers and Fidelity to Law Oxford University Press, USA

Conversations about real-life ethically challenging situations form the core of the book, aimed specifically at business school teachers and students. *Conversations on Ethics and Business* offers a direct line and insight into workplace ethics for an undergraduate and graduate audience. Each topical 'conversation' is followed by a curated and guided list of additional readings. The book also offers an introduction to business ethics for working professionals who may not have had any formal exposure to ethical examination of the typical problems of running a business. The authors approach business ethics as an integrative part of everyday business decisions, with the aim of promoting better choices, and creating value for various stakeholders. Filled with real-world examples, *Conversations on Ethics and Business* serves as a primer for all readers interested in business ethics, and applied ethics in general.

SAGE Brief Guide to Business Ethics Springer

This encyclopedia spans the relationships among business, ethics and society, with an emphasis on business ethics and the role of business in society.

Religion and Culture Oxford University Press on Demand

A part of Harper Perennial's special "Resistance Library" highlighting classic works that illuminate our times: A special edition reissue of Stanley Milgram's landmark examination of humanity's susceptibility to authoritarianism. "The classic account of the human tendency to follow orders, no matter who they hurt or what their consequences." — Washington Post Book World In the 1960s, Yale University psychologist Stanley Milgram famously carried out a series of experiments that forever changed our perceptions of morality and free will. The subjects—or "teachers"—were instructed to administer electroshocks to a human "learner," with the shocks becoming progressively more powerful and painful. Controversial but now strongly vindicated by the scientific community, these experiments attempted to determine to what extent people will obey orders from authority figures regardless of consequences. "Milgram's experiments on obedience have made us more aware of the dangers of uncritically accepting authority," wrote Peter Singer in the New York Times Book Review. With an introduction from Dr. Philip Zimbardo, who conducted the famous Stanford Prison Experiment, *Obedience to Authority* is Milgram's fascinating and troubling chronicle of his classic study and a vivid and persuasive explanation of his conclusions.

Obeying Orders Regent College Pub.

The Model Rules of Professional Conduct provides an up-to-date resource for information on legal ethics. Federal, state and local courts in all jurisdictions look to the Rules for guidance in solving lawyer malpractice cases, disciplinary actions, disqualification issues, sanctions questions and much more. In this volume, black-letter Rules of Professional Conduct are followed by numbered Comments that explain each Rule's purpose and provide suggestions for its practical application. The Rules will help you identify proper conduct in a variety of given situations, review those instances where discretionary action is possible, and define the nature of the relationship between you and your clients, colleagues and the courts.

Obeying the Truth Cambridge University Press

This book offers a systematic exposition of Aristotle's legal thought and account of the relationship between law and politics.

Conflicts of Law and Morality Rowman & Littlefield

A soldier obeys illegal orders, thinking them lawful. When should we excuse his misconduct as based in reasonable error? How can courts convincingly convict the soldier's superior officer when, after Nuremberg, criminal orders are expressed through winks and nods, hints and insinuations? Can our notions of the soldier's "due obedience," designed for the Roman legionnaire, be brought into closer harmony with current understandings of military conflict in the contemporary world? Mark J. Osiel answers these questions in light of new learning about atrocity and combat cohesion, as well as changes in warfare and the nature of military conflict. Sources of atrocity are far more varied than current law assumes, and such variations display consistent patterns. The law now generally requires that soldiers resolve all doubts about the legality of a superior's order in favor of obedience. It excuses compliance with an illegal order unless the illegality - as with flagrant atrocities - would be immediately obvious to anyone. But these criteria are often in conflict and at odds with the law's underlying principles and policies. Combat and peace operations now depend more on tactical imagination, self-discipline, and loyalty to immediate comrades than on immediate, unreflective adherence to the letter of superiors' orders, backed by threat of formal punishment. The objective of

military law is to encourage deliberative judgment. This can be done, Osiel suggests, in ways that enhance the accountability of our military forces, in both peace operations and more traditional conflicts, while maintaining their effectiveness. Osiel seeks to "civilianize" military law while building on soldiers' own internal ideals of professional virtuousness. He returns to the ancient ideal of martial honor, reinterpreting it in light of new conditions, arguing that it should be implemented through realistic training in which legal counsel plays an enlarged role rather than by threat of legal prosecuti

Law, Love and Language Yale University Press

Understand the legal framework that provides the structure of Nursing! This is the only current text to critically examine the vast array of legal and ethical matters confronting nursing faculty in classroom and clinical settings. Designed to assist students preparing to be nurse educators, academic nursing administrators, and novice and seasoned faculty in making real-life decisions about academic issues within a legal and ethical framework. Replete with practical advice from experts in the fields of nursing, law, and ethics, this text guides the reader through legal and ethical principles, analyses of relevant case-based scenarios, and practical recommendations for handling problems in accordance with existing laws and institutional policy. Clearly and concisely written and organized, this text provides a comprehensive description of the legal process, including higher education law, the courts, case law, the role of a university attorney, and how to read and cite judicial decisions. Real-world case scenarios and detailed analyses of pertinent issues, including coverage of incivility, discrimination, harassment, academic dishonesty, and freedom of speech, are examined from the perspective of students, faculty, and administrators. Key Features: Written by a nursing dean, a former nursing dean, an ethicist, and a higher education attorney An entire section of legal and ethical cases, featuring a unique philosophical and ethical perspective Delivers best practices for nursing faculty Provides tips on when to consult the university attorney, critical elements to consider, actions to take when law and ethics conflict, helpful resources, and a glossary of legal terms An Instructor's Manual and discussion questions facilitate teaching.

Business Ethics and Corporate Governance (Principles and Practices) Oxford University Press

Even lawyers who obey the law often seem to act unethically--interfering with the discovery of truth, subverting justice, and inflicting harm on innocent people. Standard arguments within legal ethics attempt to show why it is permissible to do something as a lawyer that it would be wrong to do as an ordinary person. But in the view of most critics these arguments fail to turn wrongs into rights. Even many lawyers think legal ethics is flawed because it does not accurately describe the considerable moral value of their work. In *Lawyers and Fidelity to Law*, Bradley Wendel introduces a new conception of legal ethics that addresses the concerns of lawyers and their critics alike. Wendel proposes an ethics grounded on the political value of law as a collective achievement that settles intractable conflicts, allowing people who disagree profoundly to live together in a peaceful, stable society. Lawyers must be loyal and competent client representatives, Wendel argues, but these obligations must always be exercised within the law that constitutes their own roles and confers rights and duties upon their clients. Lawyers act unethically when they treat the law as an inconvenient obstacle to be worked around and when they twist and distort it to help their clients do what they are not legally entitled to do. *Lawyers and Fidelity to Law* challenges lawyers and their critics to reconsider the nature and value of ethical representation.

Breaking the Law Under Competitive Pressure SAGE

Julia Annas presents a study of Plato's account of the relation of virtue to law: how it developed from the Republic to the Laws, and how his ideas were taken up by Cicero and by Philo of Alexandria. Annas shows that, rather than rejecting the approach to an ideal society in the Republic (as generally thought), Plato is in both dialogues concerned with the relation of virtue to law, and obedience to law, and presents, in the Laws, a more careful and sophisticated account of that relation. His approach in the Laws differs from his earlier one, because he now tries to build from the political cultures of actual societies (and their histories) instead of producing a theoretical thought-experiment. Plato develops an original project in which obedience to law is linked with education to promote understanding of the laws and of the virtues which obedience to them promote. Annas also explores how this project appeals independently to the very different later writers Cicero and Philo of Alexandria.

The Rise of the First Reich S. Chand Publishing

Why People Obey the Law Princeton University Press

The Duty to Obey the Law HarperCollins

Sergeant William Calley's defense of his behavior in the My Lai massacre and the widespread public support for his argument that he was merely obeying orders from a superior and was not personally culpable led Herbert C. Kelman and V. Lee Hamilton to investigate the attitudes toward responsibility and authority that underlie "crimes of obedience"--not only in military circumstances like My Lai but as manifested in Watergate, the Iran-Contra scandal, and the Kurt Waldheim affair. Their book is an ardent plea for the right and obligation of citizens to resist illegal and immoral orders from above.

Non-violence in Peace & War Oxford University Press

"What is ethics all about? In this book Herbert McCabe suggests that it is about loving, obeying laws and talking to people. In doing so, he offers an introduction to ethical thinking for anyone with a serious interest in moral philosophy. He does so as someone who writes with a Christian audience in mind. Most of his arguments, however, do not presuppose a believing Christian readership."-- Bloomsbury Publishing.

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