Response

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Author Note

Response: Classmate 1

Aristotle's theory of Virtue ethics states that all actions are based on an individual’s choice, which is a primary factor, and virtue comes secondary. When a person repeats a same behavior knowingly, it becomes his habit. When a person adopts this behavior on daily basis, it becomes virtue. Every action involves a mean between good and bad if a person chooses a good side, the mean is honor and if he chooses to devalue the honor, his choices are not in a balanced position. Moreover, he asserts that the ultimate goal is to attain ethics through virtue (Sherman, 1989). When a person repeatedly chooses good, it becomes a virtue. The theory of virtue ethics does not need an existing structure because it supports the idea of ethics over virtue. On the contrary, the Kantian and Utilitarian theories focus on an action at a majority level. Therefore, if an action benefits the majority, it is considered good.

Response: Classmate 2:

The theory of Virtue ethics places “balance” as a deciding factor between good or bad actions. It emphasizes on “choice” a lot because choice acts as a deciding factor. The people who think or act according to this theory carry a sense of good or bad actions nonetheless but the voluntary actions manifest itself as a habit. However, one time voluntary action does not qualify as a virtue. Therefore, if a person decides to go with the mean of dishonesty or disloyalty for only one time, he does not become selfish, unless and until this habit manifests itself as a regular pattern. According to Aristotle, traits such as generosity, loyalty, honesty and courage serve as a deciding factor because these factors promote the well-being of a society and promote a communal experience. Likewise, apart from personal good, good ethics should be chosen as they prove beneficial to the collective welfare of society.

# References

Sherman, N. (1989). *The fabric of character: Aristotle's theory of virtue.*