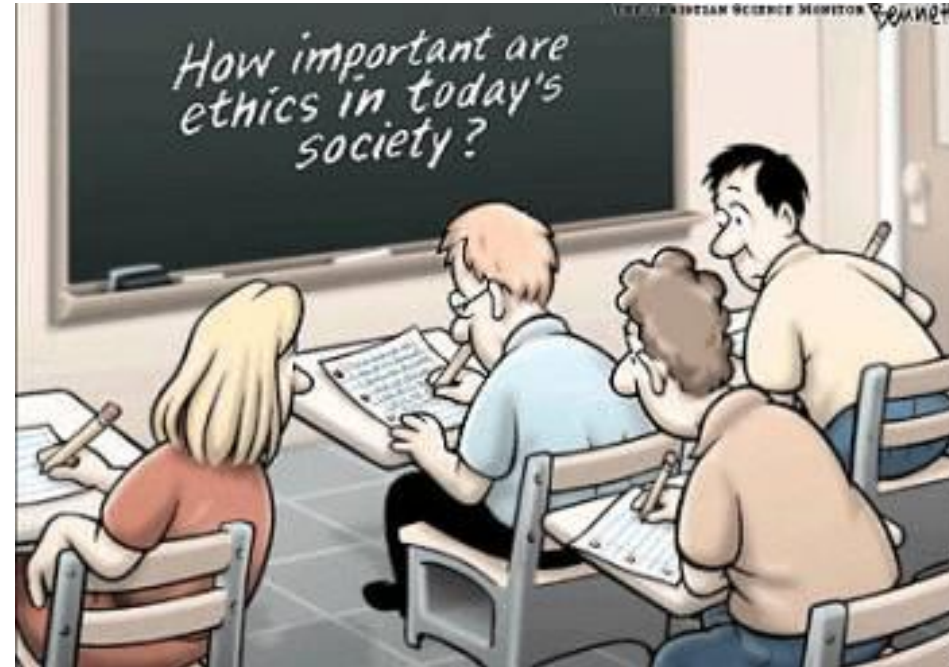
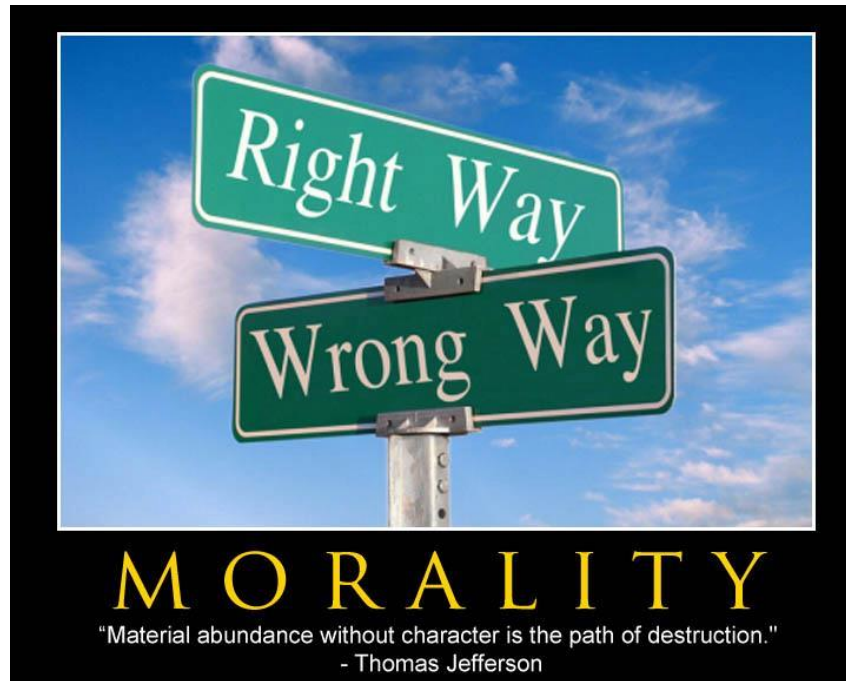


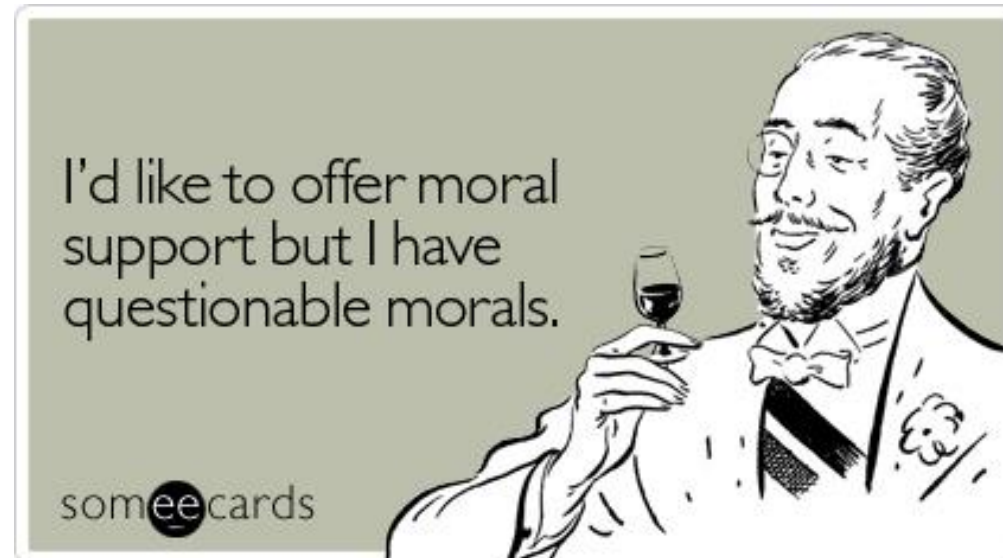
# Moral Development



Three Stage Theory by Lawrence Kohlberg!!!

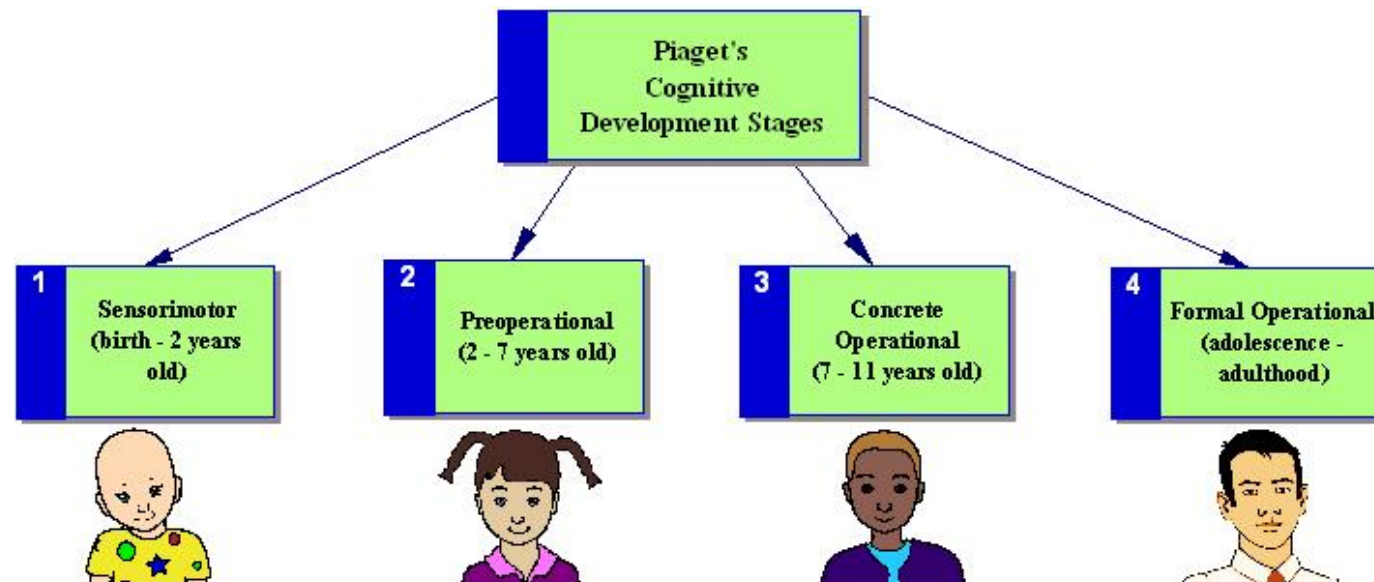
# Three Components to Moral Development

1. To know right from wrong (cognitive)
2. To be able to act on this distinction (behavioral)
3. To feel good about doing right and to feel guilt about doing wrong (affective)



# Where does it begin?

- Piaget's Formal Operational Stage of Cognitive Development
- Child can deduce consequences of hypothetical behavior
- Can detect inconsistencies and hypocrisies



# Lawrence Kohlberg's Moral Ladder

- Sought to describe the development of moral reasoning
- Posed moral dilemmas to children, adolescents, and adults and analyzed answers for evidence of stages of moral reasoning



# Pre-conventional Morality

- Obey to avoid punishments or attain rewards
- Key Point: Self-Interest
- If you are rewarded then it is OK.
- If you are punished, the act must be wrong.





# Conventional Morality



- Uphold laws and rules because they are the laws and rules
- Key Point: Social Approval
- Look at morality based on how others see you.
- If your peers , or society, thinks it is wrong, then so do you.



# Post-Conventional Morality

- Person follows what they personally perceive as ethical principles
- Key Point: Ethical Principles
- Your own personal set of ethics.



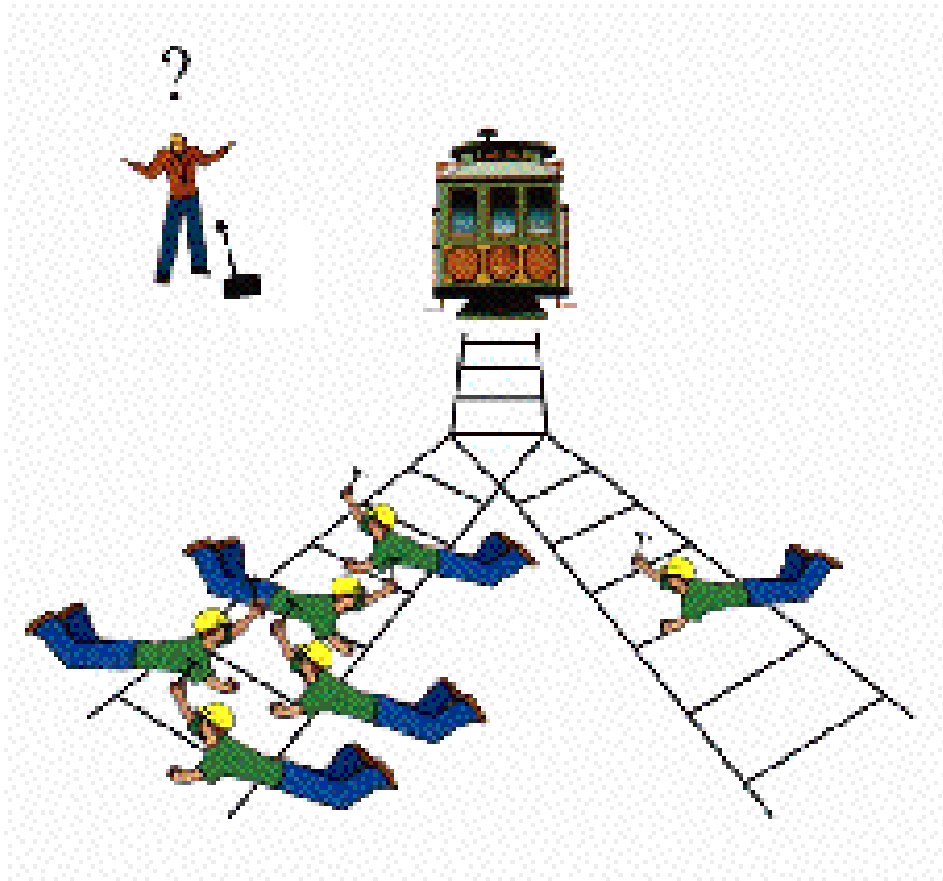
# Criticisms of Kohlberg



- Theory may be culturally biased in that western societies are more individualistic and tend to score more in the "postconventional" range
- Carol Gilligan pointed out that the theory is biased against women who base their ethics more on caring for others
- Does moral action come from moral reasoning or vice versa?



# Runaway Trolley Example



- Imagine seeing a runaway trolley headed for five people. All will certainly be killed unless you throw a switch that diverts the trolley onto another track, where it will kill one person. Should you throw the switch?

- Now imagine the same dilemma, except that your opportunity to save the five requires you to push a large stranger onto the tracks, where it will kill one person. Should you push the person?

# Elizabeth Kubler Ross – Stages of Grief

- Known by the acronym **DABDA**, include:<sup>l</sup>
- **Denial** — "I feel fine."; "This can't be happening, not to me."  
Denial is usually only a temporary defense for the individual. This feeling is generally replaced with heightened awareness of possessions and individuals that will be left behind after death.
- **Anger** — "Why me? It's not fair!"; "How can this happen to me?"; "Who is to blame?"  
Once in the second stage, the individual recognizes that denial cannot continue. Because of anger, the person is very difficult to care for due to misplaced feelings of rage and envy.
- **Bargaining** — "I'll do anything for a few more years."; "I will give my life savings if..."  
The third stage involves the hope that the individual can somehow postpone or delay death. Usually, the negotiation for an extended life is made with a higher power in exchange for a reformed lifestyle.
- **Depression** — "I'm so sad, why bother with anything?"; "I'm going to die soon so what's the point... What's the point?"; "I miss my loved one, why go on?"  
During the fourth stage, the dying person begins to understand the certainty of death. Because of this, the individual may become silent, refuse visitors and spend much of the time crying and grieving.
- **Acceptance** — "It's going to be okay."; "I can't fight it, I may as well prepare for it."  
In this last stage, individuals begin to come to terms with their mortality, or that of a loved one, or other tragic event.

# Child-Rearing Practices

- Authoritarian

- parents impose rules and expect obedience
- “Don’t interrupt.” “Why? Because I said so.”

- Permissive

- submit to children’s desires, make few demands, use little punishment

- Authoritative

- both demanding and responsive
- set rules, but explain reasons and encourage open discussion