

# peter singer famine affluence and morality

Peter Singer Famine Affluence and Morality: Rethinking Our Ethical Responsibilities

**peter singer famine affluence and morality** is more than just the title of a groundbreaking 1972 essay; it's a powerful call to rethink how we perceive charity, morality, and our obligations to those suffering from poverty and famine around the world. In this influential work, philosopher Peter Singer challenges readers to question the conventional boundaries of moral duty, pushing for a radical reassessment of how affluent societies should respond to global suffering. His ideas have sparked decades of debate and remain profoundly relevant in discussions about ethics, humanitarian aid, and global justice.

## Understanding Peter Singer's Moral Philosophy

To appreciate the core of Singer's argument in "Famine, Affluence, and Morality," it helps to understand his broader philosophical stance. Singer is a utilitarian thinker, which means he evaluates actions based on their consequences – specifically aiming to maximize overall well-being and minimize suffering. This utilitarian lens frames his assertion that affluent individuals and nations have a moral responsibility to act when they can prevent suffering without sacrificing anything of comparable moral importance.

At the heart of Singer's essay lies a simple yet provocative question: If we can prevent something bad from happening without giving up anything nearly as important, shouldn't we do it? He illustrates this with a vivid analogy: if you saw a child drowning in a shallow pond, you would be morally obligated to save the child, even if it meant ruining your expensive clothes. Extending this reasoning to famine relief and poverty, Singer argues that geographical distance or national borders don't lessen our ethical duties to help those in dire need.

## The Central Thesis of Famine, Affluence, and Morality

Singer's central thesis disrupts traditional views on charitable giving by suggesting that affluent people are not merely permitted, but morally required, to donate substantial portions of their wealth to save lives. This contrasts with the common perception that charity is supererogatory—an act of generosity but not an ethical obligation.

He writes:

> "If it is in our power to prevent something very bad from happening, without thereby sacrificing anything of comparable moral importance, we ought, morally, to do it."

This principle, often summarized as the "drowning child" analogy, upends complacency about global poverty. It challenges the notion that donating money is a commendable option rather than a moral imperative. According to Singer, failing to help those suffering from famine or extreme poverty when we have the means is morally equivalent to allowing a child to drown right before our eyes.

## Ethical Implications for Affluent Societies

The implications of Singer's argument reach far beyond individual charity. He invites us to reconsider how society structures its moral priorities and resource distribution. This means not only encouraging personal philanthropy but also advocating for systemic changes in how governments, international organizations, and corporations address global inequality.

Singer's essay also forces a confrontation with the concept of moral distance. Many people feel that suffering in faraway countries is less immediate or pressing than problems at home, which can dampen motivation to help. However, Singer dismantles this barrier, insisting that physical proximity has no bearing on the ethical obligation to alleviate suffering.

## Practical Challenges and Criticisms

While Peter Singer's "Famine, Affluence, and Morality" is compelling, it has faced criticism and raised practical questions. Some critics argue that his demands are too stringent and unrealistic, potentially leading to "moral burnout" where individuals feel overwhelmed by the scope of global suffering. Others worry that excessive focus on distant poverty might detract from addressing local social issues.

Moreover, questions arise about how to prioritize aid effectively. Donating to famine relief is vital, but some critics suggest that systemic change—such as improving governance, infrastructure, and economic development in poorer countries—may offer more sustainable solutions.

Despite these concerns, Singer's essay has profoundly influenced the effective altruism movement, which encourages people to use evidence and reason to determine the most impactful ways to improve the world, often focusing on global poverty and health.

## How "Famine, Affluence, and Morality" Resonates Today

Decades after its publication, Peter Singer's essay remains strikingly relevant. In an era marked by global interconnectivity, climate change, and ongoing humanitarian crises, the ethical questions he raises are increasingly urgent. The COVID-19 pandemic, refugee crises, and climate-induced famines have underscored how intertwined our fates are and how wealthier societies can play a pivotal role in alleviating suffering.

Additionally, Singer's call has inspired numerous philanthropic organizations and individuals to reconsider their giving habits. It has pushed the

conversation from optional charity to moral obligation, encouraging more systematic and thoughtful approaches to aid.

### Tips for Applying Singer's Philosophy in Everyday Life

If you're inspired by Peter Singer's ideas and want to incorporate them into your life, here are some practical steps:

1. **Educate Yourself About Global Issues:** Understanding the scale and nature of poverty and famine helps to contextualize why aid matters.
2. **Support Effective Charities:** Research organizations that use donations efficiently to save lives and improve well-being.
3. **Reevaluate Spending Priorities:** Consider what luxuries could be reduced or eliminated to free up resources for charitable giving.
4. **Advocate for Policy Change:** Support policies that promote fair trade, international aid, and climate action to address root causes of suffering.
5. **Engage in Community Discussions:** Share and discuss these ethical ideas with friends and family to raise awareness and collective action.

By following these steps, individuals can move from passive awareness to active participation in reducing global suffering—a direct application of Singer's moral framework.

### The Broader Influence of Peter Singer's Ethical Framework

Beyond famine and poverty, Singer's moral philosophy has influenced many contemporary ethical debates, including animal rights, bioethics, and environmental ethics. His insistence on impartiality and minimizing suffering challenges us to expand our moral circle, considering not just those near us or even just humans, but all sentient beings impacted by our choices.

This broadening of ethical concern aligns closely with the themes in "Famine, Affluence, and Morality," where distance and nationality are irrelevant to moral duty. It's a call for a more compassionate, reasoned approach to ethics that transcends traditional boundaries.

In summary, Peter Singer's "Famine, Affluence, and Morality" is a seminal work that continues to provoke reflection on our responsibilities in a globally connected world. It invites us not only to reconsider what it means to do good but to recognize that sometimes, doing good is not optional—it's a moral necessity.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### What is the central argument of Peter Singer's essay 'Famine, Affluence, and Morality'?

Peter Singer argues that affluent individuals have a moral obligation to

donate far more resources to humanitarian causes than is traditionally considered acceptable, emphasizing that if we can prevent suffering and death without sacrificing anything of comparable moral importance, we ought to do so.

## **How does Peter Singer illustrate his argument in 'Famine, Affluence, and Morality'?**

Singer uses the example of a child drowning in a shallow pond, stating that if you can save the child at minimal cost to yourself, you are morally required to do so. He extends this analogy to global poverty, suggesting that failing to assist those suffering from famine is morally equivalent.

## **What moral principle does Peter Singer propose in 'Famine, Affluence, and Morality'?**

Singer proposes the principle that if it is in our power to prevent something bad from happening, without thereby sacrificing anything of comparable moral importance, we ought morally to do it.

## **How does 'Famine, Affluence, and Morality' challenge traditional views on charity?**

The essay challenges the view that charity is supererogatory (above and beyond duty) by arguing that giving to prevent suffering and death is a moral duty, not just a generous act.

## **What criticisms have been raised against Peter Singer's argument in 'Famine, Affluence, and Morality'?**

Critics argue that Singer's demands are too demanding and may lead to impractical expectations, potentially causing donor fatigue, and that his view neglects the importance of personal projects and commitments.

## **How does Peter Singer address the issue of proximity in moral responsibility in 'Famine, Affluence, and Morality'?**

Singer rejects the idea that proximity or distance diminishes moral obligation, asserting that suffering and death are equally bad regardless of where they occur, so physical distance should not lessen our duty to help.

## **What impact has 'Famine, Affluence, and Morality'?**

## had on contemporary ethical discussions?

'Famine, Affluence, and Morality' has significantly influenced debates on global poverty, effective altruism, and moral responsibility, encouraging a more demanding view of ethical obligations toward those in need worldwide.

## Additional Resources

Peter Singer Famine Affluence and Morality: An In-Depth Review

**peter singer famine affluence and morality** is a seminal essay that has profoundly influenced contemporary ethical discussions regarding global poverty and moral obligation. First published in 1972, Singer's work challenges conventional moral frameworks by compelling affluent individuals and societies to reconsider their responsibilities toward those suffering in famine-stricken and impoverished regions. This article explores the core arguments presented by Singer, the ethical implications of his thesis, and the ongoing debates surrounding his perspective on global aid and moral duty.

## Understanding Peter Singer's Argument in Famine, Affluence, and Morality

At the heart of Peter Singer's essay lies a provocative question: what are the ethical obligations of individuals in affluent societies toward those suffering from famine and poverty elsewhere in the world? Singer asserts that if it is in our power to prevent something bad from happening without sacrificing anything of comparable moral importance, then we are morally obligated to do so. This principle challenges the traditional notion that charity is supererogatory—that is, commendable but not required.

Singer uses the example of a child drowning in a shallow pond to illustrate his point. Most people would agree that one should save the child, even if it means ruining expensive clothes or being late for an appointment. Extending this analogy to global poverty, he argues that failing to donate resources to famine relief when one can do so without significant sacrifice is morally indefensible.

## The Principle of Moral Obligation Beyond Borders

A critical aspect of Singer's thesis is the rejection of geographical and national boundaries as morally relevant distinctions. According to Singer, suffering and death due to famine or poverty are equally tragic regardless of where they occur. Therefore, affluent individuals have a duty to assist those in dire need anywhere in the world. This global perspective on ethics expands the traditional scope of moral responsibility and has influenced discussions

about international aid, humanitarian intervention, and global justice.

## Philosophical Foundations and Ethical Implications

Singer's approach is rooted in utilitarian ethics, which prioritizes actions that maximize overall well-being and minimize suffering. His argument shifts the focus from charity as a voluntary act of kindness to a stringent moral requirement that demands active participation in alleviating global suffering.

### Key Features of Singer's Ethical Framework

- **Impartiality:** Moral agents must consider the interests of all affected individuals equally, regardless of proximity or personal connection.
- **Preventability:** If harm can be prevented without significant sacrifice, it is unethical not to intervene.
- **Continuous Responsibility:** Obligations to help do not cease after a minimal contribution but continue as long as suffering persists and assistance is possible.

This framework challenges many prevailing social norms and policies, prompting debates about the limits of moral duty, the role of governments versus individuals, and the practicalities of global aid.

### Critiques and Controversies Surrounding Singer's Thesis

While widely influential, Singer's argument is not without its detractors. Critics often point to the demanding nature of his moral obligations, arguing that such expectations are unrealistic or potentially burdensome. Some common critiques include:

1. **Overextension of Moral Duty:** Expecting individuals to give up significant portions of their income to aid distant strangers may lead to moral burnout or apathy.
2. **Practical Limitations:** Skeptics question whether individual donations

effectively address systemic issues like famine or whether structural political and economic reforms are more critical.

3. **Cultural and Political Concerns:** Some argue that imposing a universal moral framework ignores cultural differences and may inadvertently perpetuate paternalistic attitudes.

Despite these concerns, Singer's essay remains a cornerstone in debates on ethical responsibility, inspiring both grassroots movements and policy discussions aimed at reducing global poverty and famine.

## **Impact on Global Ethics and Humanitarian Efforts**

The influence of "Famine, Affluence, and Morality" extends beyond academic philosophy into practical realms of international development, charity, and global ethics. Singer's insistence on moral responsibility has informed the strategies of numerous organizations dedicated to poverty alleviation and emergency aid.

## **From Philosophy to Practice: Real-World Applications**

Many contemporary charitable organizations emphasize the importance of effective altruism, a movement directly inspired by Singer's ideas. Effective altruism encourages donors to contribute in ways that maximize the positive impact of their resources, often by supporting evidence-based interventions in health, education, and poverty reduction.

Data from organizations like GiveWell and The Against Malaria Foundation illustrate how targeted donations can save lives cost-effectively, aligning with Singer's principle that preventable suffering must be addressed when possible.

## **Comparative Perspectives: Singer and Other Ethical Theories**

While Singer's utilitarian approach has been pivotal in shaping modern views on affluence and morality, alternative ethical frameworks offer different interpretations:

- **Deontological Ethics:** Focuses on duties and rules rather than

consequences, potentially limiting the obligation to aid if no direct duty exists.

- **Virtue Ethics:** Emphasizes character and moral virtues, encouraging generosity as part of a good life but allowing for personal discretion.
- **Communitarianism:** Highlights the significance of community ties and may prioritize local obligations over global ones.

These contrasting perspectives enrich the discourse by providing nuanced views on how affluence intersects with morality.

## The Ongoing Relevance of Peter Singer's Essay

Decades after its publication, "Famine, Affluence, and Morality" continues to resonate amid persistent global inequalities and humanitarian crises. The rise of digital platforms and social media has amplified awareness of distant suffering, making Singer's call for moral responsibility more accessible and urgent.

Moreover, contemporary challenges such as climate change, refugee crises, and pandemics further complicate ethical considerations about affluence and global aid. Singer's framework serves as a foundational reference point for evaluating these complex moral landscapes and urging action where it can alleviate preventable harm.

The discourse surrounding Peter Singer's famine, affluence, and morality ultimately underscores a broader question: how should individuals and societies balance personal interests with global ethical imperatives? As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, this question grows in significance, inviting continuous reflection on the nature and limits of moral responsibility.

### [Peter Singer Famine Affluence And Morality](#)

Find other PDF articles:

<https://old.rga.ca/archive-th-081/files?dataid=alk49-9383&title=the-rise-of-big-business-us-history.pdf>

**peter singer famine affluence and morality:** Famine, Affluence, and Morality Peter Singer, 2015-11-04 In 1972, the young philosopher Peter Singer published *Famine, Affluence and Morality*, which rapidly became one of the most widely discussed essays in applied ethics. Through this article,



Singer presents his view that we have the same moral obligations to those far away as we do to those close to us. He argued that choosing not to send life-saving money to starving people on the other side of the earth is the moral equivalent of neglecting to save drowning children because we prefer not to muddy our shoes. If we can help, we must--and any excuse is hypocrisy. Singer's extreme stand on our moral obligations to others became a powerful call to arms and continues to challenge people's attitudes towards extreme poverty. Today, it remains a central touchstone for those who argue we should all help others more than we do. As Bill and Melinda Gates observe in their foreword, in the age of today's global philanthropy, Singer's essay is as relevant now as it ever was. This attractively packaged, concise edition collects the original article, two of Singer's more recent popular writings on our obligations to others around the world, and a new introduction by Singer that discusses his current thinking.

**peter singer famine affluence and morality:** Comment on "Famine, Affluence, and Morality" by Peter Singer. A brief evaluation Tim Windbrake, 2021-09-17 Essay from the year 2020 in the subject Philosophy - Theoretical (Realisation, Science, Logic, Language), grade: First Class Honours, London School of Economics, language: English, abstract: This essay claims that Singer's argument, We ought to be preventing as much suffering as we can without sacrificing something else of comparable moral importance, is valid but unsound. It acknowledges his overall purpose to alleviate absolute poverty, and his more recent attempts of rewriting the concept to make his conclusion less demanding and thereby more appealing to a broader audience. Nevertheless, this essay will solely focus on the strong version of his initial argument.

**peter singer famine affluence and morality:** Famine, Affluence, and Morality / Hunger, Wohlstand und Moral. Englisch/Deutsch Peter Albert David Singer, 2023-11-17 Angenommen, ich stehe an einem Teich und muss mitansehen, wie ein Kind ertrinkt, würde mir bei der Rettungsaktion aber meinen teuren neuen Anzug ruinieren: Müsste ich das Kind nicht trotzdem retten? Wenn nun das durchaus zumutbar wäre: Warum teile ich dann nicht meinen Besitz mit jemandem, dem ich dadurch das Leben retten könnte, ohne dass mich das unzumutbar viel kosten würde? Das »Kind im Teich« ist nicht nur eines der berühmtesten philosophischen Gedankenexperimente, sondern drückt auch die Kernidee des »effektiven Altruismus« aus, einer sozialen Bewegung, die Singer maßgeblich geprägt hat. Der Band bietet eine Neuübersetzung sowie einen genauen Kommentar und zeichnet die Wirkungsgeschichte dieses so maßgeblichen Textes nach.

**peter singer famine affluence and morality:** *Current Debates in Global Justice* Gillian Brock, Darrel Moellendorf, 2006-03-30 Issues of global justice dominate our contemporary world. Increasingly, philosophers are turning their attention to thinking about particular issues of global justice and the accounts that would best facilitate theorizing about these. This volume of papers on global justice derives from a mini-conference held in conjunction with the Paci?c Division meeting of the American Philosophical Association in Pasadena, California, in 2004. The idea of holding a mini-conference on global justice was inspired by the growth of interest in such questions, and it was hoped that organizing the mini-conference would stimulate further good writing in this area. We believe that our mission has been accomplished! We received a number of thoughtful papers on both theoretical and more applied issues, showing excellent coverage of a range of topics in the domain of global justice. A selection of some of the very best papers is published in this special issue of The Journal of Ethics. In particular, we tried to include papers that would reflect some of the range of topics that were covered at the conference, to give readers a sense of both the scope of the field as it is currently emerging and the direction that the debates seem to be taking. As a result of increased attention to theorizing about global justice, cosmopolitanism has enjoyed a resurgence of interest as well.

**peter singer famine affluence and morality:** Ethical Theory Russ Shafer-Landau, 2007-07-30 In presenting this reader on ethical theory, Shafer-Landau (philosophy, U. of Wisconsin) has made sure to cover the standard topics of the day, consequentialism, deontology, contractarianism, and virtue ethics, but has also sought to include areas that are less common in sections on moral standing, moral responsibility, moral knowledge, and works that question the very possibility of

systematic ethics. He also includes a section that discusses ethics and religion and another that examines prima facie duties and particularism. Rather than include critics' views following the various theoretical presentations, he has instead decided to include more works of allied thinkers in order to provide readers with a more nuanced view of the particular view in question. Selections from classic writers such as Aristotle, Thomas Hobbes, Immanuel Kant, and Plato are accompanied by more contemporary writings. Annotation ©2007 Book News, Inc., Portland, OR (booknews.com) -- Distributed by Syndetic Solutions, LLC.

**peter singer famine affluence and morality: Justice Without Borders** Kok-Chor Tan, 2004-10-28 The cosmopolitan idea of justice is commonly accused of not taking seriously the special ties and commitments of nationality and patriotism. This is because the ideal of impartial egalitarianism, which is central to the cosmopolitan view, seems to be directly opposed to the moral partiality inherent to nationalism and patriotism. In this book, Kok-Chor Tan argues that cosmopolitan justice, properly understood, can accommodate and appreciate nationalist and patriotic commitments, setting limits for these commitments without denying their moral significance. This book offers a defense of cosmopolitan justice against the charge that it denies the values that ordinarily matter to people, and a defence of nationalism and patriotism against the charge that these morally partial ideals are fundamentally inconsistent with the obligations of global justice. Accessible and persuasive, this book will have broad appeal to political theorists and moral philosophers.

**peter singer famine affluence and morality: Political Theory of Global Justice** Luis Cabrera, 2006-02-03 This book offers a moral argument for world government, claiming that not only do we have strong obligations to people elsewhere, but that accountable integration among nation-states will help ensure all persons can lead a decent life.

**peter singer famine affluence and morality: Justice and Global Politics** Ellen Frankel Paul, Fred D. Miller (Jr.), Jeffrey Paul, 2006 Since the end of the Cold War, there has been increasing interest in the global dimensions of a host of public policy issues - issues involving war and peace, terrorism, international law, regulation of commerce, environmental protection, and disparities of wealth, income, and access to medical care. Especially pressing is the question of whether it is possible to formulate principles of justice that are valid not merely within a single society but across national borders. The thirteen essays in this volume explore a range of issues that are central to contemporary discussions of global politics. Written by prominent philosophers, political scientists, economists, and legal theorists, they offer valuable contributions to current debates over the nature of justice and its implications for the development of international law and international institutions.

**peter singer famine affluence and morality: Parceling the Globe** Danielle Poe, Eddy M. Souffrant, 2008 *Parceling the Globe* is a study in the processes of global democracy. It offers an early answer to the question regarding our responsibility to others. Through its organization, it presents a partial understanding of the globalization process. It determines the range of global behaviors and articulates the prospects for peace in a globalizing environment.

**peter singer famine affluence and morality: Moral Responsibility and the Boundaries of Community** Marion Smiley, 1992-06 The question of responsibility plays a critical role not only in our attempts to resolve social and political problems, but in our very conceptions of what those problems are. Who, for example, is to blame for apartheid in South Africa? Is the South African government responsible? What about multinational corporations that do business there? Will uncovering the true facts of the matter lead us to the right answer? In an argument both compelling and provocative, Marion Smiley demonstrates how attributions of blame—far from being based on an objective process of factual discovery—are instead judgments that we ourselves make on the basis of our own political and social points of view. She argues that our conception of responsibility is a singularly modern one that locates the source of blameworthiness in an individual's free will. After exploring the flaws inherent in this conception, she shows how our judgments of blame evolve out of our configuration of social roles, our conception of communal boundaries, and the distribution of power upon which both are based. The great strength of Smiley's study lies in the way in which it brings

together both rigorous philosophical analysis and an appreciation of the dynamics of social and political practice. By developing a pragmatic conception of moral responsibility, this work illustrates both how moral philosophy can enhance our understanding of social and political practices and why reflection on these practices is necessary to the reconstruction of our moral concepts.

**peter singer famine affluence and morality: *The Individual and the Political Order*** Norman E. Bowie, Robert L. Simon, 2008 This fourth edition of *The Individual and the Political Order* provides a careful, accessible, and reasoned liberal justification for the democratic state and political authority. The central feature of liberalism is the commitment to individual autonomy. The authors show how that commitment provides a defense of democracy, and they give a liberal interpretation to such core values as liberty, equality, and political authority. Although the authors support liberal theory, they also provide a sympathetic treatment of the critics of liberalism. The authors give a sound explanation of such positions as feminist political theory, communitarianism, and post-modernism but they also argue persuasively that these theories fall short as adequate theories of the political order. A significant feature of the new edition is the treatment of international issues and globalization, particularly the war on terrorism and poverty in the third world. This edition retains its balanced treatment of such major theorists as Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Rawls and, in this edition, Marx. This edition continues the tradition of readability, balance, and careful argumentation that characterized the earlier editions. *The Individual and the Political Order* is accessible to a wide audience and to nearly all individuals who are interested in how citizens in a state should be governed.

**peter singer famine affluence and morality: *The Political Responsibilities of Everyday Bystanders*** Stephen L. Esquith, 2011-02-28 In a world where every person is exposed daily through the mass media to images of violence and suffering, as most dramatically exemplified in recent years by the ongoing tragedy in Darfur, the question naturally arises: What responsibilities do we, as bystanders to such social injustice, bear in holding accountable those who have created the conditions for this suffering? And what is our own complicity in the continuance of such violence&—indeed, how do we contribute to and benefit from it? How is our responsibility as individuals connected to our collective responsibility as members of a society? Such questions underlie Stephen Esquith's investigation in this book. For Esquith, being responsible means holding ourselves accountable as a people for the institutions we have built or tolerated and the choices we have made individually and collectively within these institutional constraints. It is thus more than just acknowledgment; it involves settling accounts as well as recognizing our own complicity even as bystanders.

**peter singer famine affluence and morality: *Morality and Politics*** Ellen Frankel Paul, Fred Dycus Miller, Jeffrey Paul, 2004 Complicating the ancient debate over the intersection of morality and politics are diverse definitions of fundamental concepts: the right and the good, virtue and vice, personal liberty and public interest. Divisions abound, also, about whether politics should be held to a higher moral standard or whether pragmatic considerations or realpolitik should prevail. Perhaps the two poles are represented most conspicuously by Aristotle and Machiavelli. These essays address perennial concerns in political and moral theory and underscore the rekindled yearning of many to hold the political realm to a higher standard despite the skepticism of dissenters who question the likelihood or even the desirability of success.

**peter singer famine affluence and morality: *Ethics of Global Development*** David A. Crocker, 2008-07-10 Poverty, inequality, violence, environmental degradation, and tyranny continue to afflict the world. *Ethics of Global Development* offers a moral reflection on the ends and means of local, national, and global efforts to overcome these five scourges. After emphasizing the role of ethics in development studies, policy-making, and practice, David A. Crocker analyzes and evaluates Amartya Sen's philosophy of development in relation to alternative ethical outlooks. He argues that Sen's turn to robust ideals of human agency and democracy improves on both Sen's earlier emphasis on 'capabilities and functionings' and Martha Nussbaum's version of the capability orientation. This agency-focused capability approach is then extended and strengthened by applying it to the

challenges of consumerism and hunger, the development responsibilities of affluent individuals and nations, and the dilemmas of globalization. Throughout the book the author argues for the importance of more inclusive and deliberative democratic institutions.

**peter singer famine affluence and morality: An Introduction to Utilitarianism** Richard Chappell, Darius Meissner, William MacAskill, 2024-10-11 An Introduction to Utilitarianism: From Theory to Practice is a state-of-the-art text, simultaneously accessible to introductory students and informative for more advanced readers. Two key features set it apart. First, its comprehensive coverage of the arguments for and against utilitarianism is unparalleled. Second, it takes seriously the practical implications of utilitarianism for how we should live, with a particular emphasis on utilitarianism's impartial beneficence and its focus on effectiveness. Guided by the conviction that practical ethics is more about how best to use our limited time and resources than which victims to hit with trolleys in thought experiments, its practical upshots should prove amenable to utilitarians and non-utilitarians alike.

**peter singer famine affluence and morality: The Possibility and Role of Supererogation in Evangelical Ethics** B. J. Condrey, 2023-01-10 "Supererogation" is an awkward term but a useful concept. While not a term that we use every day, the concept is very familiar to most of us. It is an act that is neither obligatory nor forbidden and that possesses moral worth. While Roman Catholics and a large number of moral philosophers affirm the possibility and value of such acts, Evangelicals from the time of the Reformation have rejected them. Yet, this is to their detriment. Relying on Gregory Mellema's insight that acts of supererogation are possible without compromising the orthodox Evangelical doctrine of justification, I argue that there is clear evidence for supererogation in the New Testament and that performing such deeds with a proper motive is essential in an Evangelical account of supererogation. It is my hope that Evangelicals will reconsider the possibility of supererogation and embrace the concept as a useful tool in counseling contexts, biblical interpretation, and homiletics.

**peter singer famine affluence and morality: Oxford Studies in Normative Ethics Volume 8** Mark Timmons, 2018 OSNE is an annual forum for new work in normative ethical theory. Leading philosophers advance our understanding of a wide range of moral issues and positions, from analysis of competing normative theories to questions of how we should act and live well. OSNE will be an essential resource for scholars and students working in moral philosophy.

**peter singer famine affluence and morality: Violence Elsewhere [2 Volume Set]** Clare Bielby, Mererid Puw Davies, 2024 This two-volume set explores what postwar German representations and imaginings of violence in other places and times tell us about Germany.

**peter singer famine affluence and morality: Towards an Ethical Framework for Poverty reduction ,**

**peter singer famine affluence and morality: Very Practical Ethics** David Benatar, Emeritus Professor Philosophy David Benatar, 2024 In Very Practical Ethics David Benatar discusses some of the moral problems that ordinary people face in their everyday lives. These are not moral problems that arise only in extraordinary circumstances, nor those which are confronted only by select people in their professional or public roles; rather, they are problems that most people face on a daily basis. Written accessibly and covering topics not often discussed by moral philosophers, Very Practical Ethics will be of interest to students and other readers who care about how we might resolve the kinds of ethical issues we all face every day.

## **Related to peter singer famine affluence and morality**

**Saint Peter - Wikipedia** The ancient Christian churches all venerate Peter as a major saint and the founder of the Church of Antioch and the Church of Rome, [1] but they differ in their attitudes regarding the authority

**1 Peter 1 KJV - Peter, an apostle of Jesus Christ, to - Bible Gateway** 1 Peter, an apostle of Jesus Christ, to the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia, 2 Elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father,

**Saint Peter the Apostle | History, Facts, & Feast Day | Britannica** Saint Peter the Apostle, one of the 12 disciples of Jesus Christ and, according to Roman Catholic tradition, the first pope. Peter, a Jewish fisherman, was called to be a disciple

**Who Was the Apostle Peter? The Beginner's Guide - OverviewBible** The Apostle Peter (also known as Saint Peter, Simon Peter, and Cephas) was one of the 12 main disciples of Jesus Christ, and along with James and John, he was one of Jesus'

**Who was Peter in the Bible? -** Simon Peter, also known as Cephas (John 1:42), was one of the first followers of Jesus Christ. He was an outspoken and ardent disciple, one of Jesus' closest friends, an

**Apostle Peter Biography: Timeline, Life, and Death** The Apostle Peter is one of the great stories of a changed life in the Bible. Check out this timeline and biography of the life of Peter

**Saint Peter - New World Encyclopedia** In Catholic tradition, Peter was the first pope. The ancient Christian churches all consider him a major saint and associate him with the foundation of the church in Rome, but differ about the

**Meaning, origin and history of the name Peter** Derived from Greek Πέτρος (Petros) meaning "stone". This is a translation used in most versions of the New Testament of the name Cephas, meaning "stone" in Aramaic, which

**Book of 1 Peter | Guide with Key Information and Resources** Dive into the book of 1 Peter in the Bible. Explore key themes such as the new identity of God's family, Jesus as the new temple, and hope for Jesus' return with videos, podcasts, and more

**Peter in the Bible - Scripture Quotes and Summary** Who is Peter in the Bible? Saint Peter was one of the Twelve Apostles of Jesus Christ and the first leader of the early Church. The gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke list

**Saint Peter - Wikipedia** The ancient Christian churches all venerate Peter as a major saint and the founder of the Church of Antioch and the Church of Rome, [1] but they differ in their attitudes regarding the authority

**1 Peter 1 KJV - Peter, an apostle of Jesus Christ, to - Bible Gateway** 1 Peter, an apostle of Jesus Christ, to the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia, 2 Elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father,

**Saint Peter the Apostle | History, Facts, & Feast Day | Britannica** Saint Peter the Apostle, one of the 12 disciples of Jesus Christ and, according to Roman Catholic tradition, the first pope. Peter, a Jewish fisherman, was called to be a disciple

**Who Was the Apostle Peter? The Beginner's Guide - OverviewBible** The Apostle Peter (also known as Saint Peter, Simon Peter, and Cephas) was one of the 12 main disciples of Jesus Christ, and along with James and John, he was one of Jesus'

**Who was Peter in the Bible? -** Simon Peter, also known as Cephas (John 1:42), was one of the first followers of Jesus Christ. He was an outspoken and ardent disciple, one of Jesus' closest friends, an

**Apostle Peter Biography: Timeline, Life, and Death** The Apostle Peter is one of the great stories of a changed life in the Bible. Check out this timeline and biography of the life of Peter

**Saint Peter - New World Encyclopedia** In Catholic tradition, Peter was the first pope. The ancient Christian churches all consider him a major saint and associate him with the foundation of the church in Rome, but differ about the

**Meaning, origin and history of the name Peter** Derived from Greek Πέτρος (Petros) meaning "stone". This is a translation used in most versions of the New Testament of the name Cephas, meaning "stone" in Aramaic, which

**Book of 1 Peter | Guide with Key Information and Resources** Dive into the book of 1 Peter in the Bible. Explore key themes such as the new identity of God's family, Jesus as the new temple, and hope for Jesus' return with videos, podcasts, and more

**Peter in the Bible - Scripture Quotes and Summary** Who is Peter in the Bible? Saint Peter was one of the Twelve Apostles of Jesus Christ and the first leader of the early Church. The gospels of

Matthew, Mark, and Luke list

**Saint Peter - Wikipedia** The ancient Christian churches all venerate Peter as a major saint and the founder of the Church of Antioch and the Church of Rome, [1] but they differ in their attitudes regarding the authority

**1 Peter 1 KJV - Peter, an apostle of Jesus Christ, to - Bible Gateway** 1 Peter, an apostle of Jesus Christ, to the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia, 2 Elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father,

**Saint Peter the Apostle | History, Facts, & Feast Day | Britannica** Saint Peter the Apostle, one of the 12 disciples of Jesus Christ and, according to Roman Catholic tradition, the first pope. Peter, a Jewish fisherman, was called to be a disciple

**Who Was the Apostle Peter? The Beginner's Guide - OverviewBible** The Apostle Peter (also known as Saint Peter, Simon Peter, and Cephas) was one of the 12 main disciples of Jesus Christ, and along with James and John, he was one of Jesus'

**Who was Peter in the Bible? -** Simon Peter, also known as Cephas (John 1:42), was one of the first followers of Jesus Christ. He was an outspoken and ardent disciple, one of Jesus' closest friends, an

**Apostle Peter Biography: Timeline, Life, and Death** The Apostle Peter is one of the great stories of a changed life in the Bible. Check out this timeline and biography of the life of Peter

**Saint Peter - New World Encyclopedia** In Catholic tradition, Peter was the first pope. The ancient Christian churches all consider him a major saint and associate him with the foundation of the church in Rome, but differ about the

**Meaning, origin and history of the name Peter** Derived from Greek Πέτρος (Petros) meaning "stone". This is a translation used in most versions of the New Testament of the name Cephas, meaning "stone" in Aramaic, which

**Book of 1 Peter | Guide with Key Information and Resources** Dive into the book of 1 Peter in the Bible. Explore key themes such as the new identity of God's family, Jesus as the new temple, and hope for Jesus' return with videos, podcasts, and more

**Peter in the Bible - Scripture Quotes and Summary** Who is Peter in the Bible? Saint Peter was one of the Twelve Apostles of Jesus Christ and the first leader of the early Church. The gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke list

**Saint Peter - Wikipedia** The ancient Christian churches all venerate Peter as a major saint and the founder of the Church of Antioch and the Church of Rome, [1] but they differ in their attitudes regarding the authority

**1 Peter 1 KJV - Peter, an apostle of Jesus Christ, to - Bible Gateway** 1 Peter, an apostle of Jesus Christ, to the strangers scattered throughout Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia, 2 Elect according to the foreknowledge of God the Father,

**Saint Peter the Apostle | History, Facts, & Feast Day | Britannica** Saint Peter the Apostle, one of the 12 disciples of Jesus Christ and, according to Roman Catholic tradition, the first pope. Peter, a Jewish fisherman, was called to be a disciple

**Who Was the Apostle Peter? The Beginner's Guide - OverviewBible** The Apostle Peter (also known as Saint Peter, Simon Peter, and Cephas) was one of the 12 main disciples of Jesus Christ, and along with James and John, he was one of Jesus'

**Who was Peter in the Bible? -** Simon Peter, also known as Cephas (John 1:42), was one of the first followers of Jesus Christ. He was an outspoken and ardent disciple, one of Jesus' closest friends, an

**Apostle Peter Biography: Timeline, Life, and Death** The Apostle Peter is one of the great stories of a changed life in the Bible. Check out this timeline and biography of the life of Peter

**Saint Peter - New World Encyclopedia** In Catholic tradition, Peter was the first pope. The ancient Christian churches all consider him a major saint and associate him with the foundation of the church in Rome, but differ about the

**Meaning, origin and history of the name Peter** Derived from Greek Πέτρος (Petros) meaning

"stone". This is a translation used in most versions of the New Testament of the name Cephas, meaning "stone" in Aramaic, which

**Book of 1 Peter | Guide with Key Information and Resources** Dive into the book of 1 Peter in the Bible. Explore key themes such as the new identity of God's family, Jesus as the new temple, and hope for Jesus' return with videos, podcasts, and more

**Peter in the Bible - Scripture Quotes and Summary** Who is Peter in the Bible? Saint Peter was one of the Twelve Apostles of Jesus Christ and the first leader of the early Church. The gospels of Matthew, Mark, and Luke list

Back to Home: <https://old.rga.ca>