

Set of personal ideals or attitudes that direct each person's conduct.

Historical significance

- Religion used to explain unknown occurrences
- Pharaohs were viewed as incarnation of God on Earth
- Source of legitimacy and power of authority from Divine Will
- Moral law linked to Natural Law. Higher laws to obey than human

Middle Ages

- Church central figure in government
- Unlawful acts against state, church and God
- Law provided social order and protection and deterred individuals from violating divine authority

Modern society

- Morality based on Judeo- Christian beliefs
- Law, morality, religion are treated separately
- Charter makes us tolerate more than one belief
- Many beliefs have been incorporated into law from religion

Changes of Morality in Society

- Transfer of power from church to judicial system
- Stronger separation between church belief and laws

Two types of Morality

- Public morality
- Norm or standard or ethical behavior codified in law.

- Private morality
- Personal set of attitudes and values unobstructed by the law

- Conflict between public and private morality
 - Public - Charter, other laws
 - Private - traditions, religion, utility, experience.