

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS

WHAT ARE THEY?

- Environmental Ethics is branch of environmental philosophy which explores the relationship between the humans and the environment.

Importance of environmental ethics

ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

Environmental ethics is a branch of philosophy that studies the moral relationship between human beings and the natural environment. It is a relatively new field of study, but it has become increasingly important in recent years as the world's population grows and the environment is increasingly threatened by human activities.

DEFINITION

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CLIMATE CHANGE

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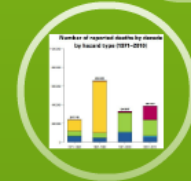
CLIMATE CHANGE

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO US?

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ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS

WHAT ARE THEY?

- Environmental Ethics is a branch of environmental philosophy, which questions the moral relation that humans have to nature and its moral status.



- Integrity within ecosystems



- Chains. Right to live

ANTHROPOCENTRIC AND ECOCENTRIC VIEWS

- Idea that acknowledges humans as the only rational, conscious and therefore most important entities, disregarding other living organisms unless they provide with our necessities.
- The idea that acknowledges that the value of all living organisms is equal. It encourages respect and care for nature.

HISTORY

Environmental Ethics appeared during the 1970s. Earth Day, first developed during 1970 in Scandinavia, thanks to Klaus Hartung and Hans. They admired the mountains and forests the work of the German School movement.

Then, Naess develops the concept of "Shallow Ecology Movement" which "right against pollution and resource depletion" with an objective of promoting "the health and affluence of people in the developed countries". He also creates the concept of "Deep Ecology Movement" that claims that all living things have their value independent of their usefulness for others, and that we should therefore care and respect them.



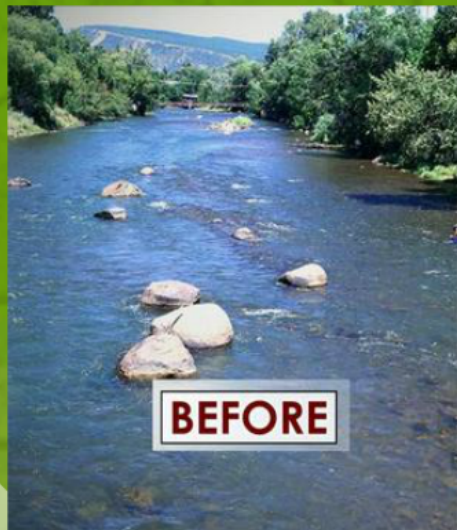
He also thought of a possibility: that future generations can identify themselves with nature. That we can "enlarge the boundaries of Self beyond our skin". That we have an ecological debt to the Self and that we should respect and to show us that respect is to respect the natural processes.

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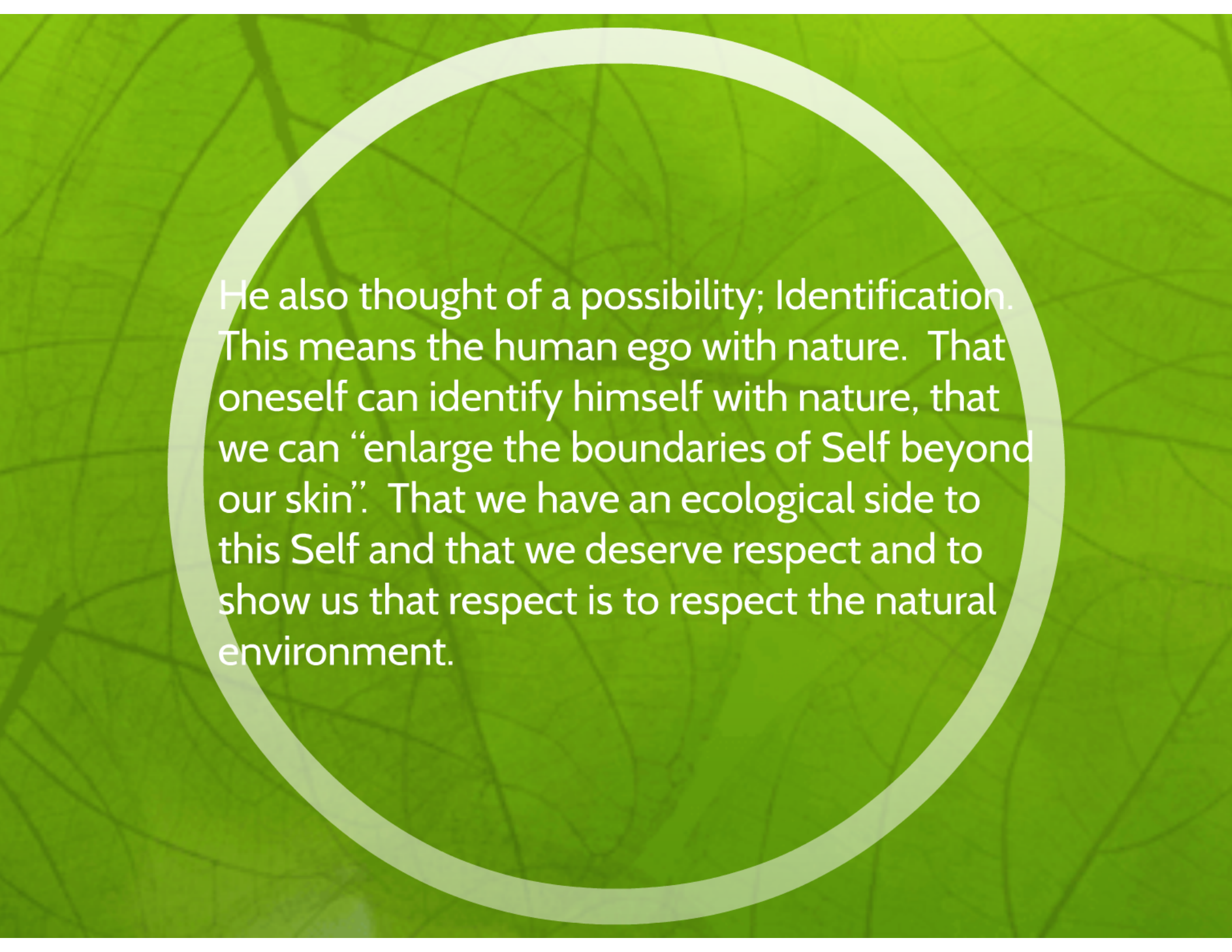
Why You Shouldn't Eat Meat

- Non-anthropocentric
 - Animals are **morally considerable**; that is, they can be wronged and they have a moral claim on those who can recognize such claims.
- Anthropocentric
 - Eating meat is bad for us and the environment



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- Then, Naess develops the concept of “Shallow Ecology Movement” which is “fight against pollution and resource depletion” with an objective of promoting “the health and affluence of people in the developed countries.” He also creates the concept of “Deep Ecology Movement” that claims that all living things have their value independent of their usefulness for others, and that we should therefore care and respect them.



He also thought of a possibility; Identification. This means the human ego with nature. That oneself can identify himself with nature, that we can “enlarge the boundaries of Self beyond our skin”. That we have an ecological side to this Self and that we deserve respect and to show us that respect is to respect the natural environment.