

Human base their  
moral on action that  
bring happiness and  
self-contentment  
rather...

[Experience](#), [Happiness](#)



## **Philosophy**

According to Aristotle, human virtue appears in two forms including moral virtue based on experience and time, and moral virtue results from habits. In the book *Nicomachean Ethics*, he asserts that happiness is the greatest good and the end goal among humans. He considers supreme good as an activity of rational mind which is equivalent to excellence in Greece. A virtuous individual performs distinctive activities of being human well, and rationality is the distinctive activity that differentiate humans from other animals and plants. Humans are different and above all because they have a rational soul governing their thoughts. Aristotle considers moral virtue as a disposition to behave in the right manner and a mean between extremes of excess and deficiency. Humans learn moral virtue through practice and habit as virtue is a matter of having the appropriate attitude towards pleasure and pain. The human force of being good is not on the basis of divine legislation and social rules, but the motivation for excellence.

On the other hand, Kant considers the ideology of duty which distinguish between things done by duty and from duty. He asserted that the importance of moral noted in cases accounting for inclination absence, a duty exhibited as a motive. It is possible to know a person by nature of unsympathetic yet behave beneficently because the individual is acting from duty rather than from inclination. According to Kant, moral worth relies on action from duty with respect to achieving happiness. Every human has an inclination to be happy particularly towards thing considered as a source of happiness. Arguably, the central idea of Kant is that the performance of

moral worth of action aims at maximizing happiness and at times worth than production of happiness.

## **Conclusion**