Nonconsequentialism

> contrasted to Consequentialism, Nonconsequentialism judges an action’s morality on the timeframe of the action, and nothing else. If a driver were to run a car past a red stoplight, it would be morally unjust, even if five minutes later a dying patient inside said car would have been saved. Nothing in the future is taken into account in Nonconsequentialism.

> Like consequentialism, nonconsequentialism (THIS REEKS OF COPYPASTA) is divided into two categories, act and rule nonconsequentialism.

> Act Nonconsequentialism, AKA Intuitionism, is based on the man’s intuition, because there is a lack of rules. Since rules do not exist, the person making an action must be judged according to his intuition, and not on the possible consequences of his action. If he perfectly believes his actions were morally just, then they were. Simple as that.

> Human intuition has its limits, though. When faced with a situation never encountered before, what good is human intuition? When two morally justified parties (according to themselves) conflict, which party is morally wrong?

> Rule Nonconsequentialism, AKA Deontological Ethics (Greek, *deon*, lit. “obligation/duty”, *-logia­*, lit. “the study of”)...