REVIEW ARTICLE

TWENTIETH CENTURY AND MIDDLE AGES MORALITY -A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Trends in the cultural salience of morality across the 20thcentury in the Anglophone world, as reflected in changing use of moral language, were explored using the Google Books (English language) database. Comparative incidences of 304 moral terms, organized into six validated sets corresponding to universal morality and the five moral domains proposed by moral foundations theory were charted for the years 1900 to 2007. Each moral language set showed single, often nonlinear antique trajectories. Words conveying general morality (e.g., good, bad, moral, evil), and those representing Purity-based morality, associating holiness and contagion, declined steeply in frequency from 1900 to around 1980, when they're bounded sharply. In group-based morality, emphasizing group loyalty rose steadily over the 20thcentury. Harm-based morality, focused on suffering and care rose sharply after1980. Authority-based morality, which highlights respect for grading and tradition, rose to a highest around the social convulsions of the late 1960s. There were no reliable tendencies for moral language to become more individualist or less beached in concern for social order and cohesion. These differing time series suggest that the changing moral landscape of the 20thcentury can be divided into five distinct periods and illuminate the re-moralization and moral polarization of the last three decades.

Keywords: moral behavior; moral emotions; moral judgment; moral reasoning; moral self-views

Introduction

Moral judgments and intuitions feature obviously in everyday life. They drench the news, social media, and normal conversation and argument. Increasingly they also feature conspicuously in the academic literature. Morality has become a major interdisciplinary investigate focus, explored intensively within the fields of economics, philosophy, and evolutionary biology among others. Inside the psychological study of morality, two key intelligent growths have been the 'intuitionist turn' and the emergence of pluralist accounts. The former development reflects the growing recognition of the importance of emotion and intuition in moral judgment, in

contrast to the freethinking of earlier approaches such as Kohlberg. The last development curtailed from cross-cultural research that broadened the scope of morality beyond individualistic considerations of harm and fairness to include values related with sociality and spirituality. The idea that morality is not colossal has had its most powerful realization in the form of Moral Foundations Theory.

Literature review

We review empirical research morality in twentieth century and Middle Ages to recognize the ideas of morality and religious virtue which were tortuously connected to the women of this time period which issues and relations are well recognized by existing data. These were subjected to skilled content analysis and consistent biblio-metric analysis to classify research questions and relate these to empirical methods that characterize research on morality. We classify the research questions addressed in this literature into five different themes and consider how empirical approaches within each of these refrains have addressed psychological qualifications and implications of moral behavior. We conclude that some key features of theoretical questions relating to human morality are not methodically captured in empirical research and are in need of further study.

Objective

- the cultural salience of morality through the 20thcentury

- culture manifest in English language

Result

The chronological patterns revealed by our analysis are not reliable with a simple narrative of linear rises or falls in the cultural salience of morality through the 20thcentury. Though the central moral terms collected in the General Morality dictionary showed a sheer failure, likeminded with a broad reduction in the cultural salience of morality, that decline was not unstoppable, retrogressive sharply from about 1980.

Hypothesis

Prior to presenting our descriptive data analyses, we conducted preliminary checks on the internal consistency of the six sets of moral terms across the 108 years, and on the temporal coherence of their time series. This finding does not imply that the Fairness set would necessarily lack consistency when assessing language use cross-sectionally, just that its words do not exhibit consistent patterns of historical change. Analysis of auto-correlations of each of the six time series demonstrated that their temporal variation was highly predictable rather than random. Auto-correlations at a four-year lag–the shortest lag outside the ±3 year smoothing band, which art if actually inflates auto-correlations at shorter lags–were lowest for Fairness (0.60) and otherwise ranged from 0.70 for Authority, to 0.81 for Harm and 0.90 for both In group and General Morality. In sum, with the important exception of Fairness, the sets of moral terms demonstrated internal and temporal coherence. Descriptive statistics, correlations with year, and inter correlations among the six sets of moral terms over the 108 years are presented in Table 1 (all correlations are Pearson correlations with a critical value of $p<.01$ in view of the large number of correlations computed).The correlations with year reveal broad linear temporal trends in each set, and the inter correlations show the degree to which the time series for different sets have similar or dissimilar over-all trajectories. The standard deviations indicate that the Fairness, Authority, and Harm foundations had relatively low variability over time, whereas in group and Purity foundations and the General Morality dictionary had more substantial variability.

Conclusions

The present study adds to a developing body of measurable research on historical changes inhuman culture. It extends previous work with its full and systematic attention to the multiple scopes of morality. The lively changes in the salience of morality through the20thcentury that it finds are complex, resisting simple linear narratives of unceasing rises or falls. There does appear to have been a liberal reduction in the cultural salience of morality in general since the beginning of the last century, but there has also been a energetic reflection since

the early 1980s. At a more fine-grained level, dissimilar moral foundations have decidedly distinct routes, which correlative with major general conflicts and developments. Understanding historical variations in moral decisions and values may help to illumine social challenges in the present and those yet to rise.

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