**Key Terms**

*Ethical Choices*, Third Edition

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Chapter 13: Feminism and Care Ethics

**asymmetrical relationship** In an asymmetrical relationship, one person tends to depend upon the other.

**care ethics** A particularist ethical theory that began to emerge at the end of feminism’s second wave and that places emphasis on the care perspective and on relationships as morally basic.

**care perspective** The characteristically feminine moral perspective that emphasizes relationships, feelings, and individual needs.

**cared-for/carer** The carer initiates an act of caring toward the cared-for, who receives the caring.

**closeness** A quality of relationships that depends on how much persons share their lives; close relationships can yield special responsibilities for caring.

**degenderized morality** A gender-neutral morality that is intended (by some feminists) to replace both the justice perspective and the care perspective.

**identity markers** These name social categories (e.g., socio-economic standing, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, religion, nationality) within which people can select specific identities—for example, male, Buddhist, Korean.

**intersectionality** A theoretical tool for drawing attention to differences between subgroups of a broader social categorization. For example, within the category of women, there are subgroups such as Black women, Muslim women, and those at the intersection of these groups (e.g., Black Muslim women); society treats each differently.

**justice perspective** The characteristically masculine moral perspective that emphasizes moral rights, principles, and justice.

**mutuality** A quality of relationships that “ties” persons to each other and that is built upon the sharing of knowledge, feelings, and trust.

**nature** Gives rise to those beliefs, personal traits, and so on that are inborn or innate and so remains largely unchanged by environmental influences

**nurture** Gives rise to beliefs, personal traits, and so on that are not inborn but are developed as products of one’s environment

**symmetrical relationship** In a symmetrical relationship, each person depends upon the other to roughly the same degree.

**third wave** The wave of feminism that focused on personal identity and gender, and developed care ethics.