

Lennick and Kiel's **Moral Intelligence**. Chapter and Lecture Highlights/Questions (**revised**)

Ch 1. Moral Intelligence (MI) is the capacity to apply moral principles to one's own values, goals, and actions (or the ability to see what is right and integrate it into one's life and actions.) It involves integrity, responsibility, compassion, and forgiveness. MI is distinct from emotional intelligence (EI) which is an awareness of emotions in one's self and others and the ability to understand, regulate, and manage emotions).

Q1. Part of Lennick's "business case" for ethics is the distinction between threshold and differentiating competencies. What is this distinction and how does Lennick use it to make his case? Also, summarize his more specific "business case" for ethics on pp. 13-18.

Q2. On p. 9, Lennick distinguishes emotional intelligence (EI) and moral intelligence (MI). In your own words, please show that EI is neither sufficient nor necessary for MI and vice versa – so you will need to show four claims. How do these ideas relate to what Lennick calls sustainable and optimal performance?

Ch 2. Hardwiring and moral software: the basis for a common/universal morality.

Q3. What is the reasoning given for taking "neonate responsive crying" as an "inborn capacity for empathy"? Please evaluate this reasoning.

Ch 3/4. Your Moral Compass/ Staying True to Your Moral Compass.

Q4. Be able to list the three boxes (and their contents) that express living in alignment. In class, which boxes did Lennick label ideality and reality?

Q5. Please define alignment, list the qualities needed to help us stay in alignment, and the two typical ways in which misalignment can occur.

Ch 5/6/7. Integrity, Responsibility, Compassion, and Forgiveness.

Q6. Define Lennick's four universal principles, the behavioral competencies of each and the positive business consequences of each.

Ch 8. Emotions. Important elements of emotional intelligence (EI) are taking time to be *self awareness* of one's own emotions, nurturing one's own emotional health in terms of *self control* and *balance*, and using emotions of *empathy*, *compassion*, *respect* in order to become interpersonally effective.

Q7. Outline the experiential triangle. How does this triangle illustrate what Lennick calls the power of the mind? Give some examples in which thoughts can change emotions and physiology.

Of course, alignment depends on our accurate self awareness of our thoughts, emotions, and actions. Self awareness is also important in order to detect destructive emotions and moral viruses.

Q8. Define and illustrate Lennick's 4 R's: recognition, reflect, reframe, and response by using his freeze frame exercise.