20th Century and middle Ages Morality Plays

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ABSTRACT

Using the Google Books database (in the English language), we investigated shifts in the cultural significance of morality over the 20th century in the Anglophone world. These shifts were mirrored in the language people used to discuss morality. Comparative incidences of 304 moral terms were charted from 1900 to 2007, and these terms were categorized into six validated sets matching universal morality and the five moral areas given by moral foundations theory. Each moral language set displayed a singular, frequently nonlinear, archaic trajectory. Words that conveyed general morality, such as sound, wrong, moral, and evil, and words that represented purity-based morality, which associated holiness with contagion, experienced a severe fall in prevalence between 1900 and 1980, after which they experienced a sharp increase. Over the 20th century, there was a consistent rise in the importance placed on loyalty to one's group within group-based morality. After 1980, there was a discernible uptick in the prevalence of a brand of morality that centred on the infliction and alleviation of pain. The authority-based morality that strongly emphasizes respect for grading and tradition reached its zenith around the time that social unrest was at its worst in the late 1960s. There was no discernible trend toward moral language being either more individualistic or less concerned with maintaining social order and cohesion. These various time series shed light on the re-moralization and moral polarization over the last three decades and imply that the shifting moral landscape of the 20th century can be broken down into five separate periods.

Keywords: moral actions and emotions; moral assessments; moral justifications; moral self-views; and moral reasoning.

INTRODUCTION

There is no denying the importance of moral reasoning and intuition. They are everywhere: in the news, on social media, in everyday discourse, and in the debates that take place. They also appear more frequently in prominent roles in scholarly literature. The concept of morality has emerged as a central topic of investigation across a wide a wide variety of academic fields, including, but not limited to, economics, philosophy, and evolutionary biology, amongst others.

The 'intuitionist turn' and the formation of pluralist perspectives are two significant intellectual developments that have taken place within the realm of the psychological study of morality. The former change indicates an increasing acknowledgment of the relevance of emotion and intuition in moral judgment, as stated in the article.

In contrast to the freethinking of older approaches such as Kohlberg, the contents of Vol. 9, Issue 2, 2016 (April–June) will be published. The most recent advancement resulted from cross-cultural studies that widened the scope of morality to include values associated with sociality and spirituality and individualistic considerations of damage and fairness. This was accomplished by expanding the scope of morality. In the form of Moral Foundations Theory, the concept that morality is not all-encompassing has received its most profound realization to date.

LITERATURE REVIEW

We evaluate empirical research on morality in the twentieth century and the middle Ages to recognize the concepts of morality and religious virtue that were intricately related to the women of this period. Existing data will recognize these issues and relations. We do this to acknowledge the notions of morality and religious virtue that were intricately connected to the women of this period.

In order to classify research topics and tie them to the empirical methodology's characteristic of research on morality; these were submitted to expert content analysis and consistent bibliometric analysis. We organize the research concerns discussed in this body of work into five distinct themes and investigate the empirical approaches used within each of these refrains to address the psychological prerequisites and implications of moral action.

The results of our investigation have led us to the realization that certain fundamental aspects of theoretical concerns concerning human morality should be rigorously represented in empirical research. As a result, more research is required.

Objective

- The cultural significance of morality during the 20th century;
- Culture as expressed in the English language

RESULT

The temporal trends uncovered by our research cannot be reliably explained by a straightforward narrative describing a linear ascent or descent in the cultural significance of morality during the 20th century. Even though the central moral phrases collected in the General Morality Dictionary indicated a plain failure comparable to a broad fall in the cultural prominence of morality, that decline was not inexorable, and it began to retrogress significantly around the year 1980.

Hypothesis

Before we presented our descriptive data analyses, we carried out preliminary tests to ensure the internal consistency of the six sets of moral terms over 108 years and the temporal coherence of their time series. These checks were carried out before we presented our descriptive data analyses. This conclusion suggests that the words in the Fairness set do not display consistent patterns of historical change; it does not imply that the Fairness set would inevitably lack consistency when measuring language use cross-section ally. The autocorrelations of each of the six-time series were examined, and the findings revealed the fact that the temporal variation of each time series was highly predictable rather than random.

Auto-correlations at a four-year lag were the 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. This was the shortest lag outside of the 3-year smoothing band, which inflates auto-correlations at lower lags.

To summarize, the collections of moral concepts proved internal and temporal consistency, except fairness, which was not included. Table 1 contains descriptive statistics, correlations with the year, and inter correlations among the six sets of moral words over 108 years (all correlations are Pearson correlations with a critical value of p less than.01 due to the high number of correlations computed). The correlations with year reflect broad linear temporal trends in each set.

However, the inter correlations demonstrate the degree to which the time series for distinct sets have similar or differing overall trajectories. According to the standard deviations, the fairness, authority, and harm foundations had a shallow degree of variability over time. On the other hand, the purity and in-group foundations, together with the general morality dictionary, exhibited more significant variability.

CONCLUSIONS

This new research adds to the ever-expanding body of evidence that quantifiable research on the historical shifts in human civilization has occurred. This one expands on previous work with its comprehensive and methodical attention to the various dimensions of morality. It finds that there were active shifts in the significance of morality throughout the 20th century. These shifts are complicated and resist being explained by simplistic linear narratives of unending climbs or declines. Since the beginning of the previous century, there has been a significant decline in the cultural significance of morality in general. In contrast to this, however, there has also been vigorous contemplation since that time.

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