

MORAL VIRTUES

PRUDENCE (KNOWING THE MEANS TO ATTAIN THE END)

1. Memory (Memoria): The virtue by which one remembers the right things pertaining to the action and its circumstances
2. Understanding (Intellectus): The ability to grasp practical principles and the nature of various situations
3. Docility (Docilitas): Ability to be led and to take counsel from others
4. Shrewdness (Solertia): Quickness in arriving at the means to the end
5. Reason (Ratio): Ability to reason about practical matters; the ability to apply universal practical principles to particular situations
6. Foresight (Providentia): Ability to see future outcomes of actions based upon past experience
7. Circumspection (Circumspectio): Virtue by which one keeps track of one's circumstances
8. Caution (Cautio): Application of knowledge of the past to action in order to avoid impediments and evils

POTENTIAL PARTS OF PRUDENCE

1. Good Counsel (Eubulia): The habit of taking good counsel
2. Synesis: The ability to know what to do when the common law applies
3. Gnome: The ability to know what to do when the common law does not apply

VICES CONTRARY TO PRUDENCE

1. Precipitation: The vice in which one does not take counsel (results in acting too quickly)
2. Inconsideration: The vice in which one does not judge which means is the best among the various means arrived at during counsel
3. Inconstancy: A vice in which one does not command or do the action which has been counseled and judged as the best

4. Negligence: Failure to take counsel or a failure to do what one should when he ought
5. Carnal Prudence: The vice in which one applies one's reason to arrive at means to attain created goods which are seen as one's final end
6. Craftiness (Astutia): Industry in not using the right or true means to an end
7. Guile (Dolus): The habit of deceit (usually in words)
8. Fraud (Fraus): The habit of deceit (usually in deeds)