

MORAL VIRTUES

INTEGRAL PARTS OF 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 lead and 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
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JUSTICE (RENDER ANOTHER HIS DUE)

1. Commutative: justice between individuals
2. Legal: justice of the individual to the common good
3. Distributive: justice of those in charge of the common good to the individual
4. Restitution: the habit by which one pays back what one owes
5. Religion: the virtue by which we render to God what is due to Him
6. Devotion: the habit by which one has a prompt will to do those things pertaining to the service of God
7. Adjuration: the swearing or taking of an oath, such as in a court of law
8. Piety: the virtue by which one renders to one's parents due honor and reverence
9. Patriotism: the subvirtue to Piety in which one renders to one's country the honor due to it
10. Observances: making acts of religion
11. Dulia: giving due honor to one's superiors
12. Obedience: promptness of will to do the will of one's superior
13. Diligence: fulfilling one's duty according to one's state in life
14. Gratitude or Thankfulness: appreciation (normally expressed) to a benefactor for some gift given
15. Just vindication: the habit by which one puts an end to the harm caused by others
16. Truthfulness (in English: honesty): the habit of telling the truth
17. Friendship or affability: the virtue by which one is able to be befriended
18. Liberality: the use of one's surplus means to aid the poor
19. Epieikeia: the virtue by which one knows the mind of the legislator

FORTITUDE (THE WILLINGNESS TO ENGAGE THE ARDUOUS)

1. Magnanimity: the virtue by which one seeks excellence in all things but especially great things
2. Magnificence: the virtue by which one uses his wealth to do great things
3. Patience: the ability to suffer evils well or the equanimity in the face of evils
4. Perseverance: the virtue by which one persists in the arduous good until the end is achieved
5. Longanimity: longness of soul; the ability to await the good
6. Mortification: the willingness to suffer

TEMPERANCE (THE VIRTUE WHICH MODERATES THE PLEASURES OF TOUCH)

1. Shame: fear of being perceived as lowly
2. Honestia: the habit of always seeking to do what is virtuous in each situation (may also be called integrity)
3. Abstinence: refraining from the eating of certain kinds of food
4. Fasting: refraining from eating food in general
5. Sobriety: the virtue by which one has moderated use of alcohol
6. Continence: the virtue in the will by which one remains steadfast despite the tumult of the appetites
7. Chastity: the virtue which moderates the pleasures of touch in relation to those matters pertaining to the 6th Commandment
8. Virginity: the habit of mind or soul which always refrains from taking delight, even interiorly, from pleasures associated with the 6th Commandment
9. Continence: a virtue of the will by which one remains steadfast despite the tumult of the appetites (usually in relation to matters pertaining to the 6th Commandment)
10. Clemency or meekness: moderation of the delight of vindication (of anger)
11. Modesty proper: the virtue in which one's externals do not draw others into sins against the 6th and 9th Commandments
12. Humility: willingness to live in accordance with the truth; refraint of the irascible appetite from striving for excellence beyond one's state; not judging oneself greater than he is
13. Eutrapelia: the virtue of right recreation
14. Sportsmanship: the virtue in which one regulates the pleasures specifically in relation to play or games
15. Decorum: the virtue in which one's externals suits person and circumstances
16. Silence: the virtue by which one does not speak unless necessary; also the virtue in which one seeks to have interior quiet of the appetites
17. Studiosity: the virtue in which one pursues knowledge according to one's state in life
18. Simplicity: the virtue in which one moderates one externals as to quantity (having neither more than is necessary nor less)

THEOLOGICAL VIRTUES

FAITH (THE VIRTUE BY WHICH ONE GIVES ASSENT TO THE DEPOSIT OF FAITH)

HOPE (THE VIRTUE BY WHICH ONE AWAITS BEATITUDE AND HAS CONFIDENCE IN GOD'S AID)

CHARITY (THE VIRTUE BY WHICH ONE LOVES GOD AND ONE'S NEIGHBOR FOR THE SAKE OF GOD)

Intellectual Virtues

1. Understanding: the habit of mind (virtue) by which one grasps the natures of things
 2. Knowledge (scientia): the virtue by which one is able to judge created things as they are
 3. Wisdom: the virtue by which one grasps those things that pertain to God as known through the natural light of reason
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