

Summary of Aristotle's Virtues

<i>Sphere of Action: Kind of Situation</i>	<i>Type of Emotion, Desire, Attitude</i>	<i>Vice of Too Much (Excess)</i>	<i>Virtue (Mean)</i>	<i>Vice of Too Little (Deficiency of Defect)</i>
Responses to Danger	Fear, confidence	Foolhardiness	Courage	Cowardice
Satisfaction of appetites	Physical pleasure	Overindulgence	Temperance	Inhibition
Giving gifts	Desire to help	Extravagance	Generosity	Miserliness
Pursuit of accomplishments	Desire to succeed	Vaulting ambition	Proper ambition	Lack of ambition
Appraisal of oneself	Self-confidence	Vanity	Proper pride	Sense of inferiority
Self-expression	Desire to be recognized	Boastfulness	Truthfulness	False modesty
Response to insults	Anger	Irascibility	Patience	Apathy
Social conduct	Attitudes to others	Obsequiousness	Friendliness	Rudeness
Awareness of one's flaws	Shame	Shyness	Modesty	Shamelessness
Conversation, humor	Amusement	Buffoonery	Wittiness	Boorishness

Moral virtues are products of habits that begin in childhood and are strengthened in adult life.

Moral virtues have limits and are identified by the mean between two extremes (desires, emotions, or actions).