

SLIDE #1 **VALUES LECTURE
(POWERPOINT)**

SLIDE #2 **WHAT ARE VALUES?**

- Values are qualities, characteristics, or ideas about which we feel very strongly.
- Our values affect our decisions, goals, and behavior.
- It is a belief or feeling that someone or something is worthwhile.
- Values define what is of worth, what is beneficial, and what is harmful.
- Values are standards to guide your actions, judgments, and attitudes.
- Some people won't wear name brands, others don't care, some people have to have new cars other people don't care. What do you value?

SLIDE #3 **WHERE DO YOU GET VALUES?**

Home – the atmosphere you live in

Society – an extended social group outside your home

School – surrounded by peers and adults

Friends – one of our biggest influences

TV – not only TV programs, but also commercials

Internet – good and bad values can come from internet

You Tube – in some cases it desensitizes people toward sex and violence

My Space – some people go to extremes to fit in and adopt others views whether good or bad.

Church – helps to establish values at a young age

Music – can be very inspiring but can also cause people to do things they might not ordinarily do.

Books – not only books but magazines

Families – One of the strongest ways to gain values from birth

Culture – different cultures value different things. Americans may value more materialistic things, than say a third world country.

Employers – often times people want to please an employer and may change their values for them.

The years you were raised -- the time period in which you were raised (70s anti-establishment, peace, individuality; 80s money, prestige, don't get caught etc.; 90s earth, green peace, health and fitness, 00s move back with parents after college, expect more hand outs), etc.

SLIDE #4 **Your age will also greatly influence your values.** Different people and things influence you at different ages:

Ages 1-7—parents

Ages 8-13—teachers, heroes (sports, rock, TV)

Ages 14-20—peers (values because of peers or peers because of values?)

Ages 21+--your values are established, but you may test your values from time to time.

SLIDE #5 Can you believe?

SLIDE #6 CHARACTERISTICS OF VALUES

- **Values are personal**—No two peoples values are exactly alike
- **Our actions point to what we really value** instead of what we think we value. (example: “I would never have sex before I’m married”, but you secretly have sex with your boyfriend/girlfriend hoping no one knows.) It causes internal conflict because your actions are in conflict with your values.
- Our values give us our perception of the world – Can we see the good in the World? Do you trust people?
- **Inconsistent behavior may indicate absence of values** –have difficulty making decisions and decisions are different each time.
- **Values may change as experiences change**—A life changing event, car wreck, drug overdose, a death may cause us to change our values for good or bad.

SLIDE #7

- **Respecting others values**-- encourages his/her respect for my values.
- **When faced with alternatives, our values determine our choices.**—good to have values in place before the decision needs to be made.
- Interpersonal relationships make us think and compare our values very carefully.
- What we value gives us our identity—people know who we are by our values (people know you would or wouldn’t do certain things (He would never see an R rated movie, she would never cheat on a test, He’s an honest person)
- Value priorities are always subject to change—if you don’t like your values , change them! It’s never too late to change the way you are.

SLIDE #8 Types of values:**SLIDE #9 1.**

MORAL VALUES—What is right or wrong; thoughts or codes by which to live.

SLIDE #10

AESTHETIC VALUES—Values that reflect your feelings about what has beauty in nature and life. They reveal appreciation for the way things look, sound, feel, taste, and smell.

SLIDE #11

MATERIAL VALUES—Material values reflect the possessions we own; the things on which we spend our money.

SLIDE #12

INTRINSIC VALUES—Intrinsic values are things or ideas that have value to us in their own right; the end and not the means. For example, a friend has intrinsic value because of his/her character and personality. An antique car is valued for its beauty.

SLIDE #13

EXTRINSIC VALUES—Some values are important because they help us gain other values or desired results. For example, you value one friend because the friend can help you be popular or you value the antique car because of its monetary value.

SLIDE #14

UNIVERSAL VALUES—Universal values are values on which all or most people agree, such as equality, justice, worldwide brotherhood, respect of self, and others.

SLIDE #15

GROUP SPECIFIC VALUES—Group specific values are those that differ from state to state or region to region. For example, the U.S. citizens value time and are always in a hurry; Europeans value people and spend time talking.