ABSTRACT

The philosophical discourse of reason and the autonomy of the will both as moral action principles seem to be dismantled by the critic of the XIX century prophets: Marx, Nietzsche and Freud. Nevertheless, the moral praxis exercised by common and daily usage of men has preserved a force that demands theoretical justification not to be left blindfolded and without direction. Two fundamental ideas of the Aristotelian ethics make this possible: the idea of election of something that should be chosen by itself and what Aristotle called the 'good’ (spoudaios) or 'prudent' (phronimos) man.