

The Most Profound Role in Human History "Positive Points"

1- Universal phenomenon

- it's everywhere and you can find traces in a lot of cultures

2- Tells our place in the world

- answers big questions like, who am I? where do I come from? where am I going? and how should I live?
- it tells us the big picture and how to live in it

3- Value laden

- Gives us a sense a value to ourselves
- Sense of dignity.

VS.

- naturalistic evolutionary outlook
this is an atheistic non religious view, and it says nature is all there is, all the ~~biggest~~ things that exist are matter

- Western Religions

Judaism, christianity, islam

They tell us that "All human beings have sense of dignity"
"Sense of value"

because God created us specially

- Eastern Religions

They think that not only humans but everything that exist is valuable, because they believe everything is a part of something bigger called Prama, and Prama is divine therefore everything is. To them every little thing is a drop of water and together they make an ocean.

4- Comfort

it gives people comfort when something bad happens and gives them hope to go on

5- inspiration

it inspires people to do great things, positive things that help the world around us

6- Purpose and meaning to life

Religion help guid the lost people to find a purpose and meaning

7- life changing

it's life changing to people new to it

Common Objections Against Religion "Negative Points"

1- "God is Dead" - Friedrich Nietzsche

He doesn't mean that god is actually dead, what he's saying is that the idea and believe in god that the humans had a long time ago is dead because they don't need that idea anymore.

2- Wishful thinking - Sigmund Freud

He shared much of his ideas with Friedrich Nietzsche, and he believes that the idea of god is man made out of wishful thinking. Humans are weak creatures that live in a harsh world so they created god to help them get through hard times, and give them justice when life isn't fair.

He said "Religion is not true because it comes from desire" and it has great truth in it but argument wise it doesn't follow.

3- Scientific naturalism - Richard Dawkins

Naturalism = a view that says, nature is all that exists, and by nature they mean all the things that are material and physical nothing else

Some atheistic scientist who don't know much about philosophy and argument believe that only science gives the truth about reality, and by science they mean nature science like biology, physics, chemistry stuff like those.

Which is not true because science can tell you that putting chemical X in your grandmother's tea will kill her but it won't tell you ~~if~~ if it's right or wrong to do that.

4- "God is not great" - Christopher Hitchens

He wrote this book, and he thinks religion poisons everything.

He uses examples of ~~bad people~~ bad people who have religions to prove that religion is bad and evil and that we should get ~~rid~~ rid of them all.

5- The problem of evil

Atheist people say "if god is ~~so good~~ all good, if so he should want only good things for his people"

They say that if there is a god there shouldn't be evil in the world but there is and since religious people can't deny that atheists stick to their point and they don't believe evil is there to test us.

6- Religious pluralism

Pluralism = many

Many of us are muslims because we are born into it, if we were born in japan we would be something else, and every religion says different things but who's really right?

They can't all be right, and everyone is saying they're right out of their own vision and that the problem with religion pluralism.

The Ultimate Worldviews

1- Two ultimate worldviews

Atheism & Theism

- * Atheism - naturalism - monism - materialism/physicalism

The primacy of the matter

They say nature is all there is, there exists only one kind of things and they are all the same, and that kind is materialistic, matter, only matter exists, since god is not matter he doesn't exist, your soul, your feelings, your thoughts to them those are just a ~~few~~ few chemical reactions in your brain, they are the result of brain activity, so in the end they believe that matter is the ultimate thing.

- * Theism - supernaturalism - dualism - material & non material

The primacy of the mind

Supernaturalism mean beyond naturalism, they believe that there are two types of things, two types of beings in the world, the first one is just like the atheism they agree that there are material things, but for the second they believe that there is something else beyond matter that exists that we can't see or touch with the scientific stuff. They know that matter things are there but they also know that the source of them is not material

Theos: God

Theism: God exists

Atheism: God does not exist

Agnosticism: I don't know

2- The key point: Which is primary
Who is true? Atheism or theism?

No ~~one~~ one knows, no one has seen god and know one
can also prove that he doesn't exist.

So what do we do? we look at the world, and each one
decide which side makes more sense to them.

3- The best explanation

Who of Atheism and theism explain the world and its existence
and everything in it better?

* Key Question: Does the universe explain itself?

Look at the universe, the fact that it exists, it didn't
have to ~~but~~ it does now, so which view explains it
better? or as ~~the quote says~~ this quote says...

"The starry heavens above and the moral laws within"
our ~~the~~ thinking and the universe and everything which
you explains it better?

Philosophy of Religion

1 - Definition of "Religion"

* lege = joint \rightarrow rejoin
* re = repeat

trying to rejoin and get back to god and be good again like we used to be in the beginning before men fell and sined and turned against god.

2 - Definition of "Philosophy"

* Philo: Comes from the greek word "Love"

* Sophia: means wisdom

So philosophy means the love of wisdom and wisdom here means how to use knowledge

3 - Clear analysis of religious issues via human reason

Atheist people and religious people have their human reason in common so we try to have a wise, and clear disccusion about religous issues and that what this class will be about.

Faith & Reason

Atheists Critique of Religious Faith

1- Mark Twain

- Faith: "believing what you know ain't true"

He thinks ~~these~~ people are believing and have faith without having evidence to it.

2- Michel onfray

- "Monotheism loaths intelligence"

People who have one god like christians and muslims hate intelligence, because they tend to avoid some questions and not answer them.

- "God puts to death everything that stands up to him, beginning with reason, intelligence and the critical mind."

in other words he's saying that if you question god he kills you, he ofcourse doesn't believe that god exists so what he means is, people who believe in god in the name of god puts down everything that stands up against it instead of questioning or engaging in dialog with non religious people.

- Religious people do not want to see the evidence.

Some religious people see new scientific discoveries in a negative way, like "the big bang theory" instead of seeing it positively and trying to link it to other things.

- ~~the~~ wishful thinking: "Better the faith that brings peace of mind than any ~~the~~ rationality that brings worry — even at the price of perpetual mental infantilism."

~~the~~ in other words ~~the~~ they say we want to believe what we want and whatever scientists bring we ignore it and criticizes it without understanding it.

3- Richard Dawkins

- "Faith is blind; science is evidence based"
- "Scientific belief is based upon publicly checkable evidence. Religious faith not only lacks evidence; its independence from evidence is its joy, shouted from the rooftops."
- "Faith, being belief that isn't based on evidence, is the principle vice of any religion."
all religions are based of faith therefore it is wrong and evil, vice means evil
- "...a case can be made that faith is one of the world's greatest evils, compared to the smallpox virus but harder to eradicate."
faith is bad and hard to get rid off

4- Oppositions

- atheism, reason, science - VS - theism, faith, religion
atheists think these two are opposites and separate them
you can't have faith with reason you have to choose one.

Reality of Blind Faith

1- Blind faith: wishful belief that is without evidence

2- Danger of blind religious faith

For example, David Koresh, he ~~was~~ was a christian and many people followed him because he created a cult and claimed that he was jesus. Those people treated him ~~as~~ like a god and did everything he said. They just followed him without any evidence or question.

3- Danger of any blind faith, religious or non-religious

yes some religious people did do really bad things but that doesn't mean that all religions are bad and every religious person is bad too.

Evidence Based Religious Faith

1- Definition of "faith": fides (Latin): fidelity, trust, confidence, reliance, etc.

2- Faith in various areas

- Scientists have faith in their theories
- Religious people have faith in their religion and god

3- Faith in people

Example, do you have faith in your wife ~~or~~ or husband?
ofcourse you do!

Why? the evidence you see.

How they treat you, how they look at you, what ~~the~~
~~see~~ they see, and a lot more.

4- Evidence based faith

Even religious faith is based on evidence

- Proportional strength
- Cumulative evidences

4 Dimensions in Religious Faith

1- Emotional

Religion makes you ^{feel} happy, safe, ^{hopeful} ~~hopeful~~ and gives you courage.

2- Intellectual

What you believe and know have to make sense, be grounded on something solid ~~and~~ something in ~~reality~~ reality.

3- Volitional

volition means will, choosing.
you need to choose to commit

4- Heart Commitment

your entire and whole commitment should be there when it comes to religion

Relationship Between Faith & Reason

1- Rationalism: reason over faith

These people think that faith is useless and you won't get any knowledge from it.

The real knowledge to them comes from reason and science, there is no more for faith with them.

They are also heavily influenced by...

- The enlightenment
and

- Scientism

These people are in our modern days and they believe you can only learn from science it's the only truth.

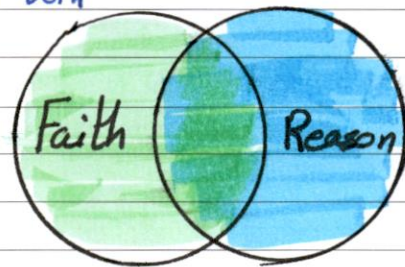
2- Fideism: faith over reason

To these people, faith only, reason is limited and god is very wise and our small ~~small~~ minds can't talk about god.

3- Faith & reason overlapping

There is room for both and we need both

- Truth of reason
- Truth of faith
- Truth of both faith and reason



Faith Involved in Science

1- Atheistic denial of faith in science

- AC Grayling: "Science does not rest on faith"
- R. Dawkins: "Science is evidence based"
"if you have evidence, you don't need faith"

2- Presuppositions / assumptions & Scientific method

- Presupposition of paradigm/framework — Thomas Kuhn's

The Structure of Scientific Revolution

Presuppositions means assuming something to be true before anything happens.

- This book describes the history of science and how it grows and when it does the main cause ~~is~~ is not scientific evidence it's the new way of thinking.

- The scientific method

Looking at part of the universe in a controlled setting and after several times ~~is~~ the end result shows how it is everywhere else

3- Rational Intelligibility of the universe

In order to do science you need to assume and believe even if you don't have prove.

Universe has a structure and order, its a system, its not a random thing.

If universe is random you can't do science.

4- Rationality of the mind

The mind is like energy its hard to explain, scientist don't know its nature and there is no scientific evidence that our mind is reliable.

5 - Scientists on faith in Science

- Paul Davies

"Science can proceed only if the scientists adopt an essentially theological worldview"

"even the most atheistic scientists accepts as an act of faith the existence of a law-like order in nature that is atleast in part comprehensible to us."

- Albert Einstein

"Science can only be created by those who are thoroughly imbued with the aspiration toward truth and understanding. This source of feeling, however, springs from religion. To this there also belongs the faith in the possibility that the regulations valid for the world of existence are reasoned, that is, comprehensible to reason. I cannot imagine a scientist without the profound faith. The situation may be expressed by an image: Sincere without religion is lame, and religion without science is blind"

You can only do science if you are serious about truth and understanding

"I am not an atheist and I don't think I can call myself a pantheist... Unless you assume a theistic perspective, you really can't do science"

- John Polkinghorne

"Physics is powerless to explain its faith in the mathematical intelligibility of the universe; for the simple reason that you cannot begin to do physics without believing in that intelligibility"

3-10-2017

Faith Displayed by Atheistic Scientists

1- Atheists ~~was~~ initial rejection of the Big Bang Theory

- George Lemaitre

He's a Belgium priest and a physicist, he was struggling this idea ~~but then~~ he said "what if instead of thinking that the universe is eternal, what if univers came into existence at some point"

- Arthur Eddington

He looked at the stars and he discovered some evidence and he saw some lights coming from different galaxies and they were getting farther apart and that meant the universe was expanding

- John Maddox

He was an editor at nature's magazine, he says "the idea of a beginning of the universe was unacceptable" and he believed that this gave evidence that the universe was created

2 - Atheists' protest against Antony Flew

He was an atheist and he was very ~~brilliant~~ brilliant and he was going to publish a book against religion but he didn't because he had a change of mind, He then wrote a book about the evidence of fine tuning and he no longer believed the universe was random or chance but an intelligent being was responsible for it and the atheist people did not like it and they called him old and crazy others accused his assistant of writing it

Concluding Comments

1- Anti scientific attitudes

2- The real question

- is belief in God delusional or evidence based?
- Evidence verses proof
- Which fits better?
Naturalism or supernaturalism?

3- is belief in God a delusion?

- ~~Richard~~ Richard Dawkins; Michel Onfray
- Sigmund Freud → They say yes
- The genetic fallacy
- Manfred Lutz: A Brief History of the Great One
- ~~Czeslaw~~ Czeslaw Milosz — a polish Nobel Laureate
"A true opium of the people is a belief in nothingness after death — the solace of thinking that for our betrayals, greed, cowardice, murder, we are not going to be judged."

4- is there evidence for God's existence?

Cosmological Argument The Best Explanation for the Beginning of the Universe

The Key Question:
Does the Universe explain itself?

1- The principle of sufficient reason

When something happens there is a cause or reason

2- Two way to answer : two worldviews

• Naturalism/Atheism

They agree with...

- Carl Sagan: "The cosmos is all that is or was or ever will be"

By Cosmos he means universe, by universe he means nature, by nature he means all the material things.

- Materialism: The primacy of matter

The material physical things

They claim you can find answers to the beginning of the universe within the universe

• Supernaturalism/Theism

- CS Lewis: "I felt in my bones that this universe does not explain itself"

- Dualistic Idealism: The primacy of the mind

They know there is matter in the world but they also believe there is something more that's not matter

Cosmological Argument

1- Aristotle, Al Ghazali, Aquinas

The first Cosmological Argument was developed by Aristotle, he wasn't religious but he knew there must be a creator for everything around us.

Al Ghazali made one of those arguments important.

Aquinas wrote 5 things to prove gods existence and they give good arguments.

2- The universe (and each thing in it) is a series of chain that comes into existence,

3- The First Cause

The thing that started the whole chain.

4- The Necessary Being

- Contingent Being

The unnecessary being they didn't have to exist but they did

- Necessary Being

They had to exist

5- Alternative to Necessary Being:

infinite regress of causes

infinite regress is going backwards in an infinite chain that doesn't stop ~~or~~ or start anywhere just keeps going back and back.

Kalam Cosmological Argument

1- Premise 1: Whatever begins to exist has a cause

2- Premise 2: The universe began to exist

This argument only works if you agree with this premise

- The Big Bang Theory
- The 2nd Law of Thermodynamics

3- Conclusion: Therefore, the universe has a cause

4- Premise 3: Anything that begins to exist is either uncaused, self-caused or other-caused.

Uncaused doesn't have a reason it just existed on its own.

Self-caused means the thing made itself exist.

Other caused someone else was responsible for it existing like the universe.

5- Premise 4: The universe is neither uncaused nor self-caused

6- Conclusion: Therefore, the universe is other-caused

Some Common Atheistic Objections

1- Why not an infinite regress of causes?

- infinity in mathematics
- infinity and reality
- infinite numbers or causal things/agents

Atheists say you use infinity in math so why not this too.
There is a difference between math and reality not everything in math works in real life, it just helps us ~~solve~~ solve some questions.

2- Why not "something from nothing"?

- Quantum mechanics

it's the physics that deal with the particles that are smaller than atomic particles, and those people were trying to prove this point with science

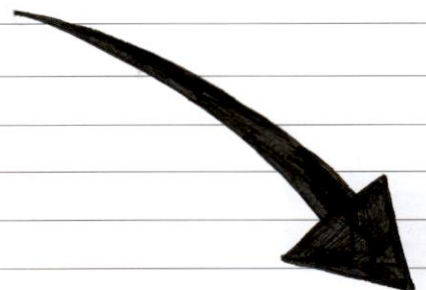
- Vacuum vs nothing
- Argumentum ad ignorantiam

Argument from ignorance

They didn't know how to explain and they don't know how it's happening so they just chose to say it doesn't exist

- Hawkings: "Laws of physics"
- Nature of laws

He says "you don't need the first cause, you don't need a god or creator, because laws of nature by themselves would create matter from nothing"



3- if everything needs a cause, then who made God?

- Everything or anything that begins to exist
Not everything needs a cause only the things that began to exist.
- Theistic concept of God
God doesn't have a beginning that's why they can't ask when did he begin, or what caused him to begin, or who created him because no one did.
- Need for a necessary being
The necessary being doesn't have a beginning and that's why the questions about god can't be answered not because they don't want to answer.

4- The first cause: Why God? Why not the universe?

- The first cause must be uncaused and necessary
- The universe began to exist
- "Why not a computer?" - Lewis Wolpert

5- The cosmological argument does not prove God

- The purpose: beyond naturalism
- What the argument shows, the reality of something:
 - Immaterial
not material
 - Beyond space and time
The ~~being~~ being is beyond these things
 - Uncaused and beginningless
 - Necessary
 - Powerful
 - Personal agency: rationality, consciousness, will
 - * Non-physical entity: abstract concepts or mind
 - * Infinity of cause and finitude of effect

Intelligent Design Argument for God's Existence What explains the Complexity of the Universe?

Introduction

There are different ~~types of~~ design argument
and we'll only focus on one

- Paley's watchmaker

This watchmaker argument states that a design implies a designer.

- Does the universe explain the complexity, like the conditions necessary for life, of the universe?

if the universe has complexity it has a designer
and no you need something beyond matter to
explain it

12-10-2017

The Fine-Tuning Argument

- Premise 1: The universe displays fine-tuning for life.
 - Nature's fundamental constants
 - DNA molecules

The universe is very ~~simple~~ complex and detailed and you can see how complex it is in the smallest things like DNA molecules it's very delicate and detailed.

- Premise 2: The fine-tuning is due to either physical necessity, chance or intelligent design.

- Premise 3: The fine-tuning is not due to physical necessity.
~~Both~~ Both atheist people and theist people agree on this point.

- Premise 4: The fine-tuning is probably not due to chance.
 - Improbability of low entropy state by chance
 - Roger Penrose: 1 in 10^{100}
 - Leonard Susskind: 1 or 2 in 10^{122} or 123

Most people say the fine-tuning is not due to chance but it's logically possible, a low possibility but it's still there.

Roger says "for the universe to have this precise condition that is necessary for life, the chance of that happening is 1 in 10^{100} "

& Leonard Susskind made the same point and those two are atheists

- Conclusion: Therefore, the fine-tuning is due to intelligent design

19-10-2017

Atheistic Objections & Theistic Responses

• The Anthropic Principle

They claim that the universe just happened without explanation, it just happened by chance.

• The Multi-verse Hypothesis

This states that there are multitudes of universes, each formed very randomly and the universe that we live in now is the only one that randomly formed to one that can support lives.

• Difficulties with the Multiverse Hypothesis

- Absence of scientific evidence
- Impossibility of scientific evidence
- Against Ockham's Razor

He said "The simpler explanation is a better explanation" and all the scientists agree with it because in science you don't want the explanations to be complicated.

Atheists try to use other universes to explain this one and its complicating things a lot and making unnecessary arguments.

They accuse religious people of using god to explain stuff like gravity while they are doing the same thing by bring in other universes to explain one aspect.

- Which accounts for the Multiverse Hypothesis better?

~~Depends~~ Depends how you see the world and what you ~~believe~~ believe in.

22-10-2017

God & Morality

Do objective moral values and duties depend on God?

Moral Arguments for God's Existence

1- CS Lewis' Moral Argument

- All men are conscious of objective moral laws.
in other words he's saying all human beings have a sense of right and wrong.
- Moral laws imply a moral law giver.
Theist people say its from god and that doesn't mean the quran, it does contain moral but that's not what this argument is about.
- Therefore, there exists a moral law giver.
Atheist people say its just our instinct but CS Lewis responds by saying there is ~~that~~ something more to it than just that.

2- William Lane Craig's Moral Argument

- If god does not exist, then objective moral values and duties do not exist.
but...
- Objective moral values and duties do exist.
So...
- Therefore, God exists.

3- "Objective Moral Values & Duties" ((OMVD))

- Not only: unbiased, impartial, measurable, agreed upon
many people consider this is what objective is
- Plus: Objectively true, absolutely binding, obligatory
when something is objectively true it doesn't depend on people's opinion, and whether people like it or not.

4- The issue

- it's not:

- Can we know moral values without god?

Obviously yes, a lot of people are atheist know the moral values.

- Can we be moral without believing in god?

~~and yes to the question~~
again, yes.

- The real issue

- is there any objective moral value or duty?

- What is the source, foundation, justification, binding or obligatory nature of objective moral values or duties?

24-10-2017

Is there any objective moral value or duty?

1- 3 reasons to deny objective ~~value~~ moral value and duty.

- There is a wide disagreement about morality.
- There is no clear way to resolve moral differences.
- Morality is ~~not~~ produced (created) by each individual/society.

2- The reality of diversity in moral practices.

we have to ~~not~~ recognize that people view morality and practice it in different ways.

3- The reality of core, fundamental, moral values.

4- Responses to the 3 reasons for denying objective moral values and duties.

• Do societies/individuals disagree so widely?

- Exaggeration of diversity in moral practices.
- Diverse application of fundamental moral values.
- Diversity due to different understanding of facts.

Sometimes societies differ because they have different understanding of facts that are related to their moral practices.

- Hierarchy of values

People have different rankings of value.

- Why?

under those moral practices you find some kind of a moral value that is the same for everyone.

• Is there no clear way to resolve moral differences?

- ~~Some~~ There are some resolved moral differences
- Argument of ignorance

Just because we don't know who is right, doesn't mean that nothing is right.

• Is morality created or discovered?

Where do you learn morality? normally you would say society. that's why they believe its created.

- Equating learning from ~~created~~ with created by.

Just because you learned it from something doesn't mean it created it

- Creating and nature of reality, like boats or desks.

5- Additional reasons to affirm objective moral value and duty

- Moral disagreements
- Moral criticisms
- Moral progress

30-10-2017

Theistic Foundation of Objective Moral Value & Duty

1- God as the source/foundation of objective moral values.

- To theist people, God is the source of all the things
- Human beings with moral sense
God put the moral sense in humans
- All human beings, ~~if~~ religious or not, can be moral

2- Objective: Euthyphro's Dilemma

Does morality really depend on God?

- The problem: The Divine Command Theory is morality arbitrary or independent of God?
This theory says "Things are good because God commanded it".
Good and evil depends ~~on~~ on god's command.
- The solution: The Modified Divine Command Theory
The Divine Essence Theory
The normal divine theory makes it look like a random choice so to fix it, we believe god is the foundation for the objective moral values but instead of saying god commanded it we say its god's essence, nature and character.

3- God as the source of objective moral duties.

- Distinction between values and duties
if something is valuable do you have a duty to do it? in other words is being a doctor valuable? Yes, but is it a duty? no.
- Duties and authority
Authority commands duty, God has the authority so humans have to do their duties.
- 2 kinds of authority
 - Power or coercion
 - Inspiration or attraction

2-11-2017

Consistent Naturalism : Nihilism

Nihilo = Nothing

1- The naturalistic conception of man ((Bertrand Russell))

"That man is the product of causes which had no prevision of the end that they were achieving; that his origin, his growth, his hopes and fears, his love and his beliefs, are but the outcome of accidental collocation of atoms."

In other words he's saying "A man is just the outcome of no goals or intelligent, man doesn't have a purpose, they just happened, no one designed it, it happened randomly.", and all the things he mentioned are the things that matter and they are the outcome of accident, and how can we talk about morals if we're accidents.

2- "God is Dead" & it's implications ((Friedrich Nietzsche))

The idea of god is dead because people are smarter now and they don't need him.

3- Inability to find values ((Jean Paul Sartre))

"The existentialist... thinks it very distressing that God does not exist, because all possibility of finding values in a heaven of ideas disappears along with Him; there can no longer be an a priori Good, since there is no infinite and perfect consciousness to think it. Nowhere is it written that the good exists, that we must be honest, that we must not lie; because the fact is we are on a plain where there are only men. Dostoevski said; "If god didn't exist, everything would be possible." That is the very starting point of existentialism. Indeed, everything is permissible if god does not exist, and as a result man is forlorn, because neither within him or without does he find anything to cling to. He can't start making excuses for himself." (Existentialism)



4- Unintelligibility of morality without God ((Richard Taylor))

"To say that something is wrong because... it is forbidden by God, is... perfectly understandable to anyone who believes in a law giving God. But to say that something is wrong... even though no God exists to forbid it, is not understandable..."

"The concept of moral obligation is unintelligible apart from the idea of God. The words remain but their meaning is gone."

What do you base your moral values on in naturalism?
you can't and that's why it's meaningless.

~~you can't~~

2-11-2017

Evaluation of Nihilism

1- Consistency

This view is very consistent and logical.

2- The most reasonable options for nihilistic morality

- Ayn Rand's Virtue of Selfishness

She thinks if everyone was selfish the world would be better, and believes it's a duty to be selfish.

- Machiavelli's "know how to do evil"

He believes that humans can't be trusted so you need to know how to control them.

3- Test of Livability — moral praise or blame

There is something in us that cares about right and wrong. Even the bad people stop when it comes to the people they care about, and they'll behave morally.

4- Inconsistencies of Nihilists

Even the stricts nihilists are not consistence

- Nietzsche

- Russell

- Dostoevski's Raskolnikov

→ Nietzsche told a Nazi that he's on the wrong side.

→ Russell was fighting for woman rights and believed it was right.

→ Raskolnikov couldn't pay the rent to this old lady who was mean to everyone and made everyone miserable so he killed her to make all the problems go away but from that moment he felt guilty and only felt better when he ~~confessed~~ confessed to his crime.

5-11-2017

Inconsistent Naturalism (e.g. The New Atheists)

1- Atheistic affirmation of objective moral value and duty

- Richard Dawkins

He thinks suicide bombers are bad, oppressing women is bad and ~~the world~~ those are some reasons he doesn't like religion.

The thing is he thinks it's bad and he's not saying it's just his opinion, it's bad and everyone should get rid of it.

- Sam Harris

He says "even the atheists that say that there is no right or wrong are mistaken"

2- Socio-biological foundation for moral values

- Biological evolution for survival
(Dawkins, Jacques Monod)

~~most~~ Most atheists in the end say morality is based on the Biological evolution for survival.

We evolve in order to survive.

So how is morals based on this?

We value certain morals, but those morals are not valuable if they don't help us survive.

- Well-being of conscious beings (Sam Harris)

Sam Harris says "What is good is that which helps and is useful to conscious ~~beings~~ beings like humans"

5-11-2017

Evolution of Inconsistent Naturalism

1- Incompatibility of Evolutionary theory and objective moral values and duties

• Michael Ruse

"if God does not exist, then morality is determined by biological or social evolution. Moral laws are not objective. They are just different customs that vary by time and place. Anyone who "violate" these moral laws are simply being "unfashionable and unconventional".

against what people in that time and place believe so it is not that it was morally wrong.

"The position of the modern evolutionist... is that humans have an awareness of morality... because such an awareness is of biological worth. Morality is a biological adaptation no less than are hands and feet and teeth... Considered as a rationally justifiable set of claims about an objective something, ethics is illusory. I appreciate that when somebody says, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," they think they are referring above and beyond themselves... Nevertheless, such reference is truly without foundation. Morality is just an aid to survival and reproduction,... and any deeper meaning is illusory.

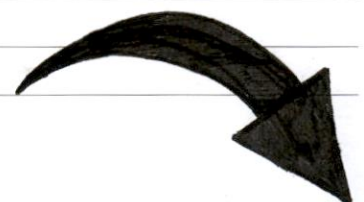
morality helps us survive just like our hands and teeth help us.

• Charles Darwin on The Descent of Man

"if... man were reared under precisely the same conditions as hive bees, there can hardly be a doubt that our unmarried females would, like the worker bees, think it a sacred duty to kill their brothers, and mothers would strive to kill their fertile daughters; and no one would think of interfering."

• Irreconcilable: Darwinian Naturalism & Secular Humanism

Darwinian Naturalism contradicts Secular Humanism



2- Denial of free will and objective moral values and duties

- Reductive Materialism
- Impossibility of morality without free will agency

All the material physical things go by physical laws of nature.
if there is a cause there is an effect.

if everything is based on that then you can't have free will.

3- Seeing good as well-being.

Confusion of moral with practical.

~~Seeing good as well-being.~~

4- Inconsistencies of naturalists

- Richard Dawkins

"In a universe of blind physical forces and genetic replication, some people are going to get hurt, other people are going to get lucky and you won't find any rhyme or reason in it, nor any justice. The universe we observe has precisely the properties we should expect if there is, at bottom, no design, no purpose, no evil and no good. Nothing but blind pitiless, indifference. DNA neither knows nor cares. DNA just is, and we dance to its music." (River out of Eden, 133)

"it's pretty hard to defend absolute morals on anything other ~~than~~ than religious grounds.", "Science has no method for deciding what is ethical."



5- Impossibility of objective moral values and duties without God (Arthur Allen Left on Duke Law Journal)

All I can say is this: it looks as if we are all we have. Given what we know about ourselves, and each other, this is an extraordinarily unappetizing prospect; looking around the world, it appears that if all men are brothers, the ruling model is Cain and Abel. Neither reason, nor love, nor even terror, seems to have worked to make us "good", and worse than that, there is no reason why ~~anything~~ anything should. Only if ethics were something unspeakable (i.e. uncreated) by us could law be unnatural, and therefore unchallengeable. As things stand now, everything is up for grabs.

Cain and Abel are brothers, Abel killed his brother.

HE's basically saying we killed each other.

Nevertheless: Napaalming babies is bad. Starving the poor is wicked. Buying and selling each other is depraved. Those who stood up and died resisting Adolf Hitler, Joseph Stalin, Idi Amin, and Pol Pot have earned salvation.

Those who acquiesced deserve to be damned.

There is in the world such thing as evil.

But then... says who?

God help us.

He doesn't believe in god ~~the god~~

MyGUST.com - @GUSTKWT

Download
Note 1-2 - for final

Notes specifically for the
final exam.

:) MyGUST.com
@GUSTKWT