

Phil 143 - Midterm

Multiple Choice

0 What is morality?

- What morality involves?

1) Human affair

2) Definition of morality

3) Queerness of morality/ethics

Distinctive affair of conscious-rational beings (human beings)

Δ ethos (greek) or mores (latin)

Δ Queer - something weird/strange

↓
something we should do not what we normally do

Binding, ought

Binding = you should/ you are connected to it/ you must

Moral needs to be:

Sense of right or wrong, good or evil, kind or wicked.

- The goal/purpose of Morality:

A. 5 common views

1) To keep society from falling apart
without it there will be some chaos

2) To ameliorate human suffering
↓
ease

3) To promote human well-being

4) To resolve conflict with justice & order
(fairness) ↓ fairness

5) To obey god

↓
because if you don't,
you go to hell

B. To be/become god:

2 Kinds

1) Instrumental good:

it is good for something else
has 1000 needs ←

2) Intrinsic good:

Knowledge, studying
because gaining knowledge
So it is good at the end.

* Intuitive moral knowledge

* Relation to other purposes

- Common causes of Moral disagreements - ?

1) Motivated by selfishness

(Like driving in the car)

They think about themselves more and couldn't care less for others.

2) Clouded by prejudices & cultural conditionings from society

3) Over-emphasis on one aspect among many

- What moral reasoning involves - ③

1) Legitimacy of appealing to moral

* Moral intuition:
It is what it is → you can't explain.*

intuition.
the quality of being reasonable and acceptable

Moral intuition:

Something is wrong because it just seems wrong and you have no way to justify it to someone if they truly don't see it for themselves.

2) Limits of appealing to moral intuition

3) Accurate facts

4) logical reasoning

↓
- We don't go with our instincts
- Must be logical

5) Universalizability



- it is universal, Morality applies to all human beings.

- Wherever you come from, or what time you are living in won't matter.

6) Impartiality



Unbiased → like you are not fair.

7) Overriding nature of morality

- Morality has priority over anything Religious, academic anything
- you shouldn't sacrifice anything else over morality.

0 Complexities in morality

- Dimensions in ethics - (5)

1) Consequences

- important
- look at all the good it does
- Can lead to good/mix ^{but} consequences and look at which one that makes more sense

2) Motives


- your intentions, reasons for doing this
- just as important as consequences but more
- without motives you can't really talk about morality.

3) Actions

- whether it brings good or bad consequences
- or whatever your motives are ^{actions} some are good and some are bad.

→ Right: obligatory (you must do, ^{your duty} _{example: honor your parents})

→ Wrong: forbidden (you must not do _{example: cheating, drugs, murder})

→ Indifferent: neutral
 do and  actions either way you can't choose where you have a choice.

→ **Supraerogatory** → acts you have a choice to do or don't.
~ its not moral but if you do amazing.
~ you do its good and amazing.

→ **Infraerogatory** → acts that you do I won't say your immoral but won't respect you much.

4) Character

5) Divine Command

What my guts say, I'm commanded to do so.

- The parable of the Sadhu

1. Was McCoy ignorant of the differences between right & wrong?

He knew what went from right & wrong, he just wasn't thinking. He wasn't realizing that what was going through was a moral dilemma. He was thoughtless.

The fact that it was a group setting made him believe he didn't have to be responsible for the Sadhu.

2. Why didn't Stephen go all the way to help?

He wanted to be moral but everyone was against him. He got pressured to do otherwise.

McCoy had already gone ahead. So the group had to leave Sadhu behind.

3. Are moral dilemma easy to determine? ^{crisis}

No
everyone views a situation differently and has a different idea of what's right/wrong. Each person has a different opinion. Not every person has to agree with what you say.

o The approaches to Ethics

- The key question

Is there any objective moral value or duty that is valid (binding) for all human beings at all times?

2 possible answers, 3 views

NO: Moral Nihilism & Moral Relativism

YES: Moral Realism/Objectivism

- Moral/Ethical **NIHILISM**
"The doctrine that there is no moral facts, no moral truths, and no moral knowledge."
- Gilbert Harman

- Nietzsche: (6)

1. "God is dead" - the absence of absolute moral standard.

the idea, concept, believe in god is not true but dead.

2. Interpretation

- Our own perspective, If I see it red then it is red.
- The truth is subjective or relative.
- Everything is what you say can be right or wrong.
- I believe what I want to believe that is my moral, nothing to do about it.

3. Slave morality vs. Master morality

↓
telling you what to do

↓
you depend on yourself, don't depend on anyone, not society no one

4. Will to power

Screw others before they screw you.

5. Beyond Good & evil

- Tell yourself what is right and what is wrong.
- Don't be in that box be beyond.

6. Ubermensch vs. Lastman

- ↓
- overman in germany meaning Superman
 - authentically what he desires
 - be the authentic man going beyond the good & evil

- ↓
- man that needs to cut off and get rid of
 - they do not believe in god and morality
 - Nietzsche hated them



- Gilbert Harman

1) impossibility of testing morality scientifically

Science cannot give any knowledge about morals.

2) impossibility of observing morality

Moral sense → me believing what is right or wrong. I have been taught to think this way.

3) illusion of morality

- Not [↓] real made up
- thinking that there is only right or wrong.
- He thinks we should get rid of morality because so many things I wanna do but get restricted by morals.

- J.L. Mackie: Inventing Right and Wrong

1) Argument from relativity

[↓]
views, aspect

2) Pathetic Fallacy

- We have a tendency to lay ^{impose} our feelings into things to attach meanings to it.

3) Error Theory

- How language determine our thinking
- Things ^{that} we don't like giving it names making it immoral and the things we like moral.



Continuing Studying for Finals Phil 43

- The two key principles

- 1) Absence of objective moral values or duties
- 2) Moral values or duties are human creation

o Moral/Ethical Relativism

- Claims by Ethical Relativism

- 1) Disagreements about morals
- 2) Inability to resolve moral differences
- 3) Morality as a product of human beings.

- Cultural Relativism \rightarrow society as a whole

\rightarrow Morality is a product of SOCIETY/CULTURE

\rightarrow X is good = society approves/likes X

\rightarrow The foundation of morality is culture

- Subjective Relativism \rightarrow individual

\rightarrow Morality is product of an individual.

\rightarrow X is good = I approve/like X

\rightarrow The foundation of morality is an individual.

2 kinds of ethical Relativism

- Positive aspects

- 1) Warning abt against absolutism
- 2) urges open-mindedness
- 3) urges tolerance

o Moral/Ethical Objectivism

- 1) Relativity in moral practices

2) Core-fundamental moral values ^{basic level}
 - It applies to all man kind.

3) Based on human nature, need and goal.
 - Justice, courage, loyalty are all the same in society because we are human beings and so they are human nature.
 ∴ We are where we are now and so we have common needs and common goals.
 Morality plays a crucial role in that.
 - We deserve justice and loyalty because we are humans.

Moral Objectivism's Response to Moral Nihilism & Relativism

1) Apparent moral diversity
 - exaggeration of diversity with regards to moral practices what they do.
 • if things were really different we won't know they are different.
 • This doesn't explain moral differences.

- diverse applications of fundamental moral values
 • different applications of what we share in common values.

↓
 different culture,
 different society.

• Each country are different where some might think a situation is justice or that a person is wrong and so each culture is different.



• different because of historical, cultural of society.

- differences on facts rather than morals

• The facts that are different. For example abortion where some might think it's just a baby and so it is very valuable but some might think it is just a tissue fetus.

- differences due to conflicting moral values - hierarchy

• Like ranking justice, honour but some put things not important way above.

- "why question"

• you should ask the why question when there are differences due to practice.

• by asking why we are able to understand ppl's logic for doing things.

- Some extreme cases - simply wrong

• doesn't mean if society does it, it is right.

• No one should be degraded.

• cases like murdering, raping etc.

2) There is no clear way to resolve moral differences.

• just because people disagree does not mean it's not true.

Objectists responding to this:

• any moral differences?

- Argumentum ad ignorantiam

argument from ignorance.



• I am ignorant for a cause, for a right thing, therefore it doesn't exist.

• Like I am ignorant for what is the cause of a university began therefore no cause for how a university began.

• OR I am ignorant for who stole my money therefore no one stole my money.

3) Scientific Knowledge vs. Moral Knowledge

- different kinds of knowledge

Scientific and Moral Knowledge

↓
Quantity
→ speed
→ size
→ density
→ what chemical compound is made of

↓
Quality
→ morality
→ beauty
→ non scientific things

- does disagreement imply absence of truth?

Yes

- does moral thinking never arrive at truth?

Generally yes, opposite point of view then arrive for a final answer.

4) Moral illusion or intuition?

- intuitive nature of morality

- Nihilism/Relativism: illusion
- Realism/Objectivism: intuition

- Nihilism

• Very logically consistent

• If morality is an illusion then Ted Bundy is right and so he doesn't believe there is right or wrong.

- Cultural Relativism

- ∴ different society make different right or wrong.
- ∴ each cultural has a different morality as they have a different society.
- ∴ In the end its an illusion to really think there's right or wrong.

- Subjective Relativism

- Right or wrong is created by each individual.
- Like Tim Bundy's person's belief is for example eating a pork is like raping a woman as they are both fine.

5) Morality Created or discovered?

- Objectism disagrees not created by society
- Moral values are discovered by society.
∴ Learning from society: created or discovered?
- each society creates a way in which morality apply in cultural practices.
- For example pythagoras, school didnt create it but discovered it instead.

- Think of it as inventing or discovering "wheel".

- Discovery of morality: ∴ growth & Maturity, trial & error.

(From Moral Realism/Objectivism)

o Further Critique of Moral Nihilism & Relativism

1) Impossibility of moral criticism

- Nihilism
- Cultural Relativism

~ impossible to criticize one's own culture

~ impossible to criticize another culture

- Subjective Relativism

• if it's true then nothing you can criticize to Ted Bundy.

2) Impossibility of moral progress

- progress versus change

• if there is no goal you want to aim then of course

there won't be any progress.

- Cultural Relativism

• They used to allow slavery but now they don't

So there is a progress.

• There is a change for the better when talking about women's right.

- Subjective Relativism

3) Educating the young

- "forget about it!!!"

• Don't worry about right or wrong cuz there isn't such thing

- "follow the crowd"

• If you wanna be moral then be moral.

- Look at what people are doing and do it.
- If society is lying then go ahead and lie and so there is no right or wrong.

- "Do only what you want to do"
- Do what you think is right for yourself

Ethical Egoism

greatest good for me
What is right/wrong or good/evil?

- One's own self-interest
- What is moral is what brings the best consequences for yourself.
- What is right will bring good benefits not to anyone else but me.

- Thomas Hobbes

1) The state of nature

- It is a state where it is a war against.
- If something is vulnerable, I have to protect it from them.
- That's who we really are.
- Brings good consequences because it is beneficial like stealing. I won't steal because it is not because I like you but I don't want you to steal from me so I am benefiting.

2) Need for ethics

- as it is useful and beneficial for me.
- Ethics has a root foundation of one's own self interest and so my self-interest is very important.

- Ayn Rand

1) Objectivism

- We are selfish and we need to be selfish. This is how reality works.

2) Selfish as virtue

3) Altruism as vice

↓
evil

- Altruism is like unselfish good deed and unselfish good deed is when you do things not for yourself but for someone else. It is good for someone else.
- How can helping someone or sacrificing to help means it is evil and so it doesn't make sense.

(Ayn Rand) 4) Psychological Egoism

- For Lincoln pig story, he says what we do is for a selfish reason.
- If he wouldn't help the pig he will feel guilty and so he helped to get piece of peace of mind.

o Evaluation of Ethical Egoism

1) Counter-intuitive consequences

- If ethical egoism is right some of the fundamental is thrown out.

2) Selfishness vs. self-interest

↳ distinction between the two

- Not the same



2~ Webster's dictionary on "selfishness": "Seeking or concentrating on one's own advantage, pleasure or well-being without regard for others."
→ Both definition the same bs cly bl pink qeir.

3) The paradox of happiness

↳ Self-interest and others' well being

- In order for me to be happy, seeing others happy makes me happy as well.

2~ Achieving happiness

- you won't be happy if you pursue happiness directly.
- if you want to be happy focus on people around you.

4) Consequence and Motive

- helping someone to make THEM feel good, for her need not for me.
- point here when we do things, we don't think about ourself.

5) Genuine friendship

- Staying friends with someone till they're 100% okay.

the greater good for the greatest number

whatever actions that brings the good, then that is what is right.

Utilitarianism

1) Three key principles

① The Consequentialist principle: "the end justifies the means"

- Whatever brings the good consequences than that is what is good.
- No matter what you do, make sure it brings good consequences like helping someone.

2) The happiness (hedonist) principle

• They define good in terms of happiness

- Happiness means pleasure.

i. Epicurus (4th Cent. BC): "Pleasure is the goal the nature has ordained for us; it is also the standard by which we judge everything good."

ii. Jeremy Bentham (18th Century): "the greatest happiness for the greatest number is the foundation of morals and legislation."

3) The equality principle: equality for the greatest number

• Everyone is equal in terms of value

- everyone in the end when judging should be considered the same.

- Everyone should be treated the same.

No Wastage

2) Bentham's Hedonistic Calculus

- ① Intensity, ② duration, ③ certainty, ④ nearness,
⑤ fruitfulness, ⑥ purity and extent

Intensity - as painful.

Nearness - how close of painful or pleasure.

Purity - Mix of pleasure and pain (regretting)

Extent - Consequences, What effect does my decision affect me.

o Evaluation of Utilitarianism

1) Ignores intentions/motives

~~if~~ if you ignore intentions/motives you have got nothing.

2) Ignores personal integrity.

3) Ignores justice.

giving people what they deserve whether good or not bad: good.

4) Difficulties of calculating consequences

• Examp: when you try to help someone but it turns out to be bad.

- foreseeing the consequences

- Calculating two greatest: the greatest happiness for the greatest number.

- ~~Incalculable~~ Incalculable values - cannot calculate values.

5) No-rest argument: Too demanding.

6) Different levels of obligation

• Equality = everyone the same, treat people the same not differently.

- 7) Pleasure-pig philosophy
- defining greatest good in terms of pleasure and that is what animals do.

Kant's Duty Theory

• 3 Key influences on Kant

1) Inner goodness (German Pietism)

↓
purity,
kindness,
honesty

↓
passion

2) Intrinsic worth-dignity of human beings (Rousseau)

↓ a man

- No one should be able to take away your dignity.
- Each individual has their freedom and he/she is supposed to make her own decisions.
- No one should be using someone else's dignity.

3) Natural law intuitionism

① St. Thomas Aquinas: human nature

- didn't believe in god but believed all things are human nature as everything has their own nature.
- We are Homo sapiens, we have bodies, we are thinking animals and so we are in need for nourishment and desire.
- We need to live in our proper thought in what we desire and want.

② Joseph Butler : Conscience

Agrees with St. Thomas saying we have human nature but nature that is conscience.

• Just because we don't share the same conscience doesn't mean it is not relative.

• Conscience is which we cannot escape from.

little voice
angel/devil
telling you
what is
right/
wrong

③ Samuel Pufendorf

• He agrees that there is human nature and likes the idea of conscience.

- Discovering universal moral rules through intuition

• Uses intuition instead of conscience.

• Intuition is closer to more ethical ideas.

- 3 kinds of duties: to god, to oneself, & to others

↓
(true, perfect goodness and perfect beauty)

↓
(don't do drugs as it is harmful for you. → avoid doing harming yourself)

o What morality is about

1. Deontology (duty/obligation)

• you have certain duties whether you like it or not.

• Whether you like it or not, you should be honest and even if you want to steal → don't.

• Being honest, faithful and so that is your duty but never neglect.

2. Motive

- Do it for pure motive.
- Consequences don't matter but your motive.
- you should worship god as we have human nature in which god is beauty and so we worship beauty and true goodness as well.

3. Will

- You choosing to do good as it is good not because it is benefiting you.

it applies to all categories Male, Female

o Categorical Imperatives

① Universality

- A command that applies to the entire categories like human beings (no exception).
- What is moral is something you command to yourself.

{ Command form like "STOP!"

① Universality

1- "1st version: "Act as though the maxim of your action were by your will to become a universal law or nature"

- What is moral is what I want everyone else to be including me.
- Act & behave as so what you're doing or what you want to do is what you want all human beings to behave the same way. (e.g. cutting in line)

2. The Golden Rule

- If you don't like it, then others don't like it as it has to be consistent.

② The Kingdom of the ends

- 1- 2nd version of Categorical Imperative: "So act as to treat humanity, whether in your own person or in that of another, in every case as end and never as merely a means."

2- Human dignity due to rationality / intelligence

- There is dignity no matter who that person is or what his occupation is, whether good looking or not, president or driver.
- No human should violate.

3- End versus merely as means

- Use people for their needs but also treat them as individual.
- Treat someone not to use but with respect.

o Key problems for Kant

- 1) Absoluteness of morality and
- 2) Conflicting moral values.

↳

• W.D. Ross's Solution to Kant

- 1) Moral intuition
 - He believes in moral intuition
 - Kindness is better than cruelty
 - Honesty better than being guilty.
- 2) Multiple moral obligations: "promise keeping,
2) fidelity, 3) gratitude, 4) beneficence, 5) justice,
6) self improvement, 7) humbale ficence
- 3) Overridable nature of moral principles
 - Not all duties are the same. Some moral duties are higher and some moral duties are not very high.
 - Justice is very high.

• 2 kinds of duties

1) Prima-facie duties

(face-to-face)

doing what you have
in the beginning life
being honest or lying

2) Actual duties

- often 2 or more duties conflict
- If lying will save a life then saving lives is the actual duty.

Virtue Theory (Aristotelian)

• What ethics is really about:

Becoming a strong person

- 1) Excellence in oneself
- 2) Building up others
 - I contribute to others to become more excellent than others.
- 3) Living a flourishing life
 - As we want to live a full life instead of an empty one and flourishing life is life that keeps going.

Aristotelian Virtue Ethics

• Character

- To develop/strengthen your character
- Make yourself strong virtuest person and so making yourself stronger & stronger is a good thing.

1) Inner & interpersonal character

2) Integrity → comes from a word integer a whole ✕

- Something positive
- Someone who has respectable values
- The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles.
- In terms of his beliefs and actions he/she is divided as a whole.
- Sometimes we want to do the bad thing as we don't really know how bad it is.

o Nature of things: function, capacities, excellence

1) Function (S)

- Like a heart to pump blood and if it doesn't, it is useless.

2) Living things according to capacities

① plants: growth, use of energy, reproduction

↓
like photosynthesis

↳ have seeds

② Animals: ... + sense perception (appetite & aversion) & self-movement (self-determination).

↓
what they desire

↓
do not like

③ Human beings: ... + reason and language

- We delight in pleasure and hate pain

~~Objective knowledge in~~

3) Excellence & fulfilling capacities

o Human nature: Homo Sapiens

1) Meeting plant and animal nature: necessary but insufficient.

2) Meeting human nature: rationality

- We need to exercise our rationality as we are homo sapiens, thinking human beings.

o Eudemonia

1) Teleology: the ultimate end

↓
the goal

- Like our ultimate goal is to be happy as happiness is very important to us.



We want to be excellent in terms of good, truth, beauty.

2) Modern notion: Utilitarian measure, "hap"

↓
happiness comes from the term hap.

3) Living a good life

Happiness is not a momentary thing and in order to obtain it, it takes your entire lifetime.

Happiness takes a lot of maturity and wisdom.

Happiness is what you become not what you feel.

Not something you achieve at a moment as it is not a certificate.

Happiness is an acting process not something you achieve once as it is a constant process in which you engage in.

→ strong person

o Virtue: "Strength"

1) Virtues from diverse traditions

① E.g. Wisdom, justice, courage, temperance (Aristotle)

② E.g. non violence, truthfulness, purity, self-control (Hindu)

③ E.g. courtesy, generosity, honesty, persistence, kindness (Confucius)



2) Essential for eudaimonia



- These are part of human nature, makes us strong
Without these life would be miserable.
- These are strong qualities.
- What you become is what matters.
- Eg. even if ^{with} less things if you appreciate it you will be full.

o The Golden Mean

1) Vice of extremes

- Each value fills between 2 extremes
Courage → Cowardice
Cowardice → Courage

2) Dynamic nature of the mean

- E.g. generosity is between irresponsible & stingy.

o Habit

o The ideal person

- An image people are trying to give you.

o A virtue of honesty. (Why honesty is important, abuse of truth, duty to lie)

1) Honesty as the basis of trust & relationships

• Honesty is the fundamental foundation of trust.

- No meaningful relationship without trust
- No trust without honesty

- Can't trust someone if he/she is not honest.
- No distinguishing between white lies or black lies or a huge lie or even a small lie.
- Truth might hurt, but it would be respectful enough to not lie.
- you can't always get away with a lie as you will get caught.

2) Abuse of truth/honesty

- Telling the truth appropriately, as truth might become abused.
- You should never abuse people.
- "Do I look fat" you can simply reply in a nice way not by abusing or hurting someone's feelings.

3) Duty to lie: Competing moral values

- You should lie only on some cases.

o How to cultivate virtues

1) Network with sages

- Make sure you hang around with good kids as if you hang with people you lie then you expect to lie as well.

2) Take care of little things

- every little things do matter, like if you keep skipping classes you will get used to skip more and more.
- Small things affect on big things, in which habits that then grow.



- Some people are used to ignoring little things but then ~~will~~ ^{will} get used to.

3) Develop moral imagination

- Imagine how your actions will decide to the other end.

Morality and God

• Does morality depend on god?

- Dostoevsky, ~~Craig~~ Craig

- "If god does not exist, all things are permitted." - Dostoevsky

~ If god doesn't exist then there is no reason you can't do whatever you want.

~ What you do either good or bad, moral or not there is no consequences.

~ If god doesn't exist then there is no reason for him to be moral.

- "If god does not exist, objective moral values and duties do not exist." - Craig

- Clarifying the issue

- Knowing morals or living morally vs. the source or foundation

• Subjective or relative morality vs. Objective

↓
what is good, is what I say is good

↓
culture, what is good what my society says it is good



↑
what is real then what you say
Objective-normative morality
something that is set in which what we expect that we are bounded to which we follow in our duty.

(Clarifying the issue)

• Religion (religious beliefs, institutions, people) vs. "God"

↓
tool
something
that is useful
to get me
closer into god

↓
Church,
mosques

- The key issue

• What is the source-foundation of objective-normative morality? Nature or Beyond?

Naturalism

1) Naturalism: monism, materialism, Darwinian Evolution

↓
mono (one)
only one
kind of
thing that
exists which
is

↓
(matter
& physical
things →
rocks, trees,
water
animals)
• only
matter
exists.

↓
• we evolve
• as we are
not human
beings in the
beginning.
• We change
as millions
of years
ago we
were
apes like
no nose
etc...

2) Naturalistic view of man

1- • What Russell means when talking about accidental collocation of atoms is it is the accident caused by big bang, our thoughts + emotions come as a result.

• Because ^{god} doesn't exist, no one intended that men is like this, in which they are the outcomes of accidental collocation of atoms.

2- Blind/unguided process: matter + time + chance / necessity

• We don't even have morality if we are

a random accident.

• Whatever you do it is because of your DNA.

3) Logical outcome for morality

• Denial of the ultimate source, justification or standard. Nietzsche.

- In the end what is really true/binding there is no source as there is no such thing.

• Denial of objective-normative morality

4) Naturalists' affirmation of objective-normative morality

• Sam Harris' critique of moral relativism

- He doesn't believe in ultimate foundation

and wants to argue about objective.

- doesn't accept the idea of relativism.

• Richard Dawkins - Anti-religious

- He says religion is evil as religion brainwashes children as brainwashing children is wrong.

- believes in real right or wrong.

- Those things that are wrong should be stopped like abusing women in cultural places.

Thinks that religious people are oppressive and always wrong and atheists are always right. People should follow the atheist way.

5) Socio-biological source & foundation

Biological adaptation for survival

- We survive, reproduce our genes and so we make sure our genes survive.
- Being honest, being moral is good and these are what help us survive (biologically).
- If you kill someone you won't survive because the dead person's family will come after you and so it is wrong.

- Well-being of conscious creatures

- All the things I value, they are not really valuable but will help in survival.
- Whatever helps your well-being is good. Does it benefit you? Does it help you survive?

o Whether Darwinism could explain Morality

1. Inconsistency: Darwinism and objective values ^{normative} ~~normative~~

① Absence of value

What Dawkins mentions is:

you cannot have objective values because everything that happens in the universe are accidental things.

- Whatever happens there is no reason, it just happens.
- There is also no room for values.

② Changing morals

What Charles Darwin mentions:

- If men were like hive-bees and unmarried females were like worker-bees then it is a sacred duty to kill their brothers, ^{and} mothers would kill their daughters and no one would think of interfering.
- If us humans will kill as it is useful for our survival then that is what we should do (killing).
- We develop new ways to survive. It can change easily because there is unguidance and no purpose.

③ Illusion of morality

• Michael Ruse is logical.

• There is no foundation, nothing is noble or meaning meaningful just survival.

• You need to run to survive and so our feet is valuable as well as our teeth. Or without this how can we eat.

• He believes not being selfish is nice in which morality is just an aid to survival and reproduction and any deeper meaning is illusory.

• Without food can't survive.

• You believe this is good but it is not really good as it is an illusion.

• 4 F's:
in Evolution
Food
Fight
Flight
Reproduction but with an F

2. Human contingency

- Non-rational / unguided evolution of human beings

∴ We are living according to our environment

- Problems: e.g. euthanasia, eugenics, etc.

• Killing off handicaps "weak people" to have a stronger community. **NOT FAIR**

3. Materialism, free will & Moral responsibility

- Materialism, physicalism, determinism and human thought.

• Materialistic: things change or moves by ^{cause} and effect.

Everything that happens is because of something.

• Cannot have free will as your choice was already chosen for you through the cause of materialism.

• Cannot have morality as you can't have a sense of responsibility because there's no free will and because the cause and effect determines your life basically.

- Denial of free will and moral responsibility (e.g. Harris)

• No one is responsible for their actions.

If all happens chemically.

• Moral responsibility is invented by society.

4. Confusion of practical and moral

need to do because it is useful

need to do because it is what you believe you should do.

- Redefining "good" with "practical" or "useful"

∴ Doing the moral thing is not always useful but it's the right thing to do.

- Problems of ethical egoism & Utilitarianism - motive, integrity, justice, normativity and "queerness"

Theism → theists believe in god } Atheists don't believe in god

1) Grounding morality beyond nature (CS Lewis)

① Moral values or laws - objectivity

1~ All men are conscious of objective moral laws.

2~ Moral laws imply a moral law giver.

② Moral duties - normativity - why obey laws/conscience?

1~ From below us? From us? From above us

↓
don't need to follow

↓
Naturalists say that we make up our own laws but there is no reason we can't change our moral laws.

2~ only if above or beyond us

• If something is binding and has authority, it cannot be changed.

They are binding you cannot change them no matter what.

2) Order in nature and in human beings - William Sorely

- Universe is in order, rational which does not change as it has certain structure which might come from someone who builds it.

- God's creation of natural order
- God's creation of human order in divine likeness - direct creation or evolution
- God created humans the way he likes us to be. Created order that we must follow.

3) Human nature as the penultimate source and foundation

- God wants you, he values you, wants you to be happy. In order to meet our human nature we need to be the best part of who we are.

4) God as the ultimate source and foundation

- Created everything
- Giving us wisdom, to get what we want in the end of all of this.

Distinction between moral values and duties

valuable

obligated to do but you are not immoral for not doing so

→ Duties and authorities

- The duties we must do because God has authorities over anything everything in the world.