BOOTS-ON-THE-GROUND CHRISTIANITY - Week 1 Notes

Things we will cover in this course:

Meta-Ethics: The B_____ Picture! (Session 1)
Normative Ethics: S_____, rules and virtues. (Sessions 2-3)
Applied Ethics: real-world s_____. (Sessions 4-6)

Why is meta-ethics important?

- To wear boots, you need to know how to tie your s_____!
- To properly live ethically, we need to understand how we c_____ consistent systems

Foundation #1 EPISTEMOLOGY: the study of k_____

Types of knowledge:

Propositional knowledge: theories expressed by statements that r_____ concepts
Knowledge by Acquaintance: gained through e_____
A posteriori Knowledge: e_____ facts - based on 5 senses
A priori Knowledge: non-impirical facts that do not depend on s_____ experience

Truth and Belief:

Correspondence theory: Truth is o_____. Corresponds to facts
Coherence theory: Truth is s_____. Relative to other beliefs
Pragmatist theory: Truth is discovered by l_____
Semantic theory: Truth is deposited in s_____
Pluralist theory: there may be more than one thing that d_____ truth

Justifying truth: is there a sufficient b_____ to belief it to be true?

Sources:

- Perception, introspection, memory, reason, testimony, revelation,
- Rational, irrational and non-rational thought

Epistemological systems:

Empiricism:_____

Foundationalism:_____

Infinitism: _____

Externalism: _____

Rationalism: _____

Coherentism: _____

Internalism: _____

Foundation #2: WORLDVIEW

Knowledge leads to beliefs, beliefs lead to belief s_____

Materialism: There is no G_____
Theism: There is a G_____
Pantheism: All is G_____

There are so many different kinds of worldviews! What is your worldview?

WORLDVIEW leads to ETHICS:

Beliefs lead to v_____, and values lead to e_____.

Ethics: the branch of philosophy that examines and determines the m_____ principles of life.

Building blocks for determining right and wrong:

Deontological: is it d_____-centered?
Teliological: is it e_____-centered?
Virtue ethics: is it c_____-centered?

The TWO major categories of ethical systems::

Relativism: The standard of right and wrong is s_____ to various factors
Absolutism: there is an absolute s_____ of right and wrong.

Further Major Sub-categories:

Antinomianism: there is no m_____ code
Consequentialism: The ends j_____ the means.
Situationism: there is one universal l_____ that all revolves around
Unqualified Absolutism: there are universal rights and wrongs that do not c_____
Conflicting Absolutism: there are universal rights and wrongs that c_____
Graded Absolutism: There are universal rights and wrongs that can conflict but defer to the g_____ law.

Q / A (write your questions here!)

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