

Ethics Inventing Right And Wrong John Leslie Mackie

Joyce's exciting and innovative book will appeal to all readers interested in moral philosophy.

For thirty years, Peter Singer's Practical Ethics has been the classic introduction to applied ethics. For this third edition, the author has revised and updated all the chapters and added a new chapter addressing climate change, one of the most important ethical challenges of our generation. Some of the questions discussed in this book concern our daily lives. Is it ethical to buy luxuries when others do not have enough to eat? Should we buy meat from intensively reared animals? Am I doing something wrong if my carbon footprint is above the global average? Other questions confront us as concerned citizens: equality and discrimination on the grounds of race or sex; abortion, the use of embryos for research and euthanasia; political violence and terrorism; and the preservation of our planet's environment. This book's lucid style and provocative arguments make it an ideal text for university courses and for anyone willing to think about how she or he ought to live. Through a careful exploration of the background literature of the Old Testament, the ancient Near East and ancient Judaism, Instone-Brewer constructs a biblical picture of divorce and remarriage that is directly relevant to modern relationships.

"Write right - right now - the book by Walter M. Perkins is entertaining and informative for anyone who has ever wanted to write AND publish a book but did not know the steps. The book is broken into easy-to-understand components. Perkins emphasizes the business aspects of writing a book and sheds light on issues such as doing business with graphic designers, agents, publishers, and printers"-- Taken from Amazon.com November 7, 2014.

The Quit Smoking Answer

The Social and Literary Context

Essays on Moral Realism

Beyond Morality (Ethics and Action)

A-Z Dinosaurs Coloring Book

CHRIST'S VENTRILOQUISTS is a work of investigative history. It documents and describes Christianity's creation-event, in the year 49 or 50, in Antioch (present-day Antakya, Turkey), 20 years after Jesus had been crucified in Jerusalem for sedition against Roman rule. On this occasion, Paul broke away from the Jewish sect that Jesus had begun, and he took with him the majority of this sect's members; he convinced these people that Jesus had been a god, and that the way to win eternal salvation in heaven is to worship him as such. Paul here explicitly introduced, for the first time anywhere, the duality of the previously unitary Jewish God, a duality consisting of the Father and the Son; and he implicitly introduced also the third element of the Trinity, the Holy Ghost. This work also explains and documents the tortuous 14-year-long conflict Paul had with this sect's leader, Jesus's brother James, a conflict which caused Paul, in about the year 50, to perpetrate his coup d'état against James, and to start his own new religion: Christianity. Then, this historical probe documents that the four canonical Gospel accounts of the words and actions of "Jesus" were written decades after Jesus, by followers of Paul, not by followers of Jesus; and that these writings placed into the mouth of "Jesus" the agenda of Paul. Paul thus effectively became, via his followers, Christ's ventriloquist. A work such as this can be documented and produced only now, after the development (during the past 70 years) of modern legal/forensic methodology. Previously, the only available methods, which scholars have used, simply assumed the honesty-of-intent of all classical documents, especially of canonical religious ones, such as Paul's epistles, and the Four Gospels. Only now is it finally possible to penetrate deeper than that, to reach the writer's intent, and not merely his assertions, and to identify when this intent is to deceive instead of to inform. Whereas scholars have been able to discuss only the truth or falsity of particular canonical statements, it is now possible to discuss also the honesty or deceptiveness of individual statements. This opens up an unprecedented new research tool for historians, and CHRIST'S VENTRILOQUISTS is the first work to use these new methods to reconstruct, on this legal/forensic basis, not just how crimes took place, but how and why major historical events (criminal or not), such as the start of Christianity, actually occurred. The author explains: "What I am doing in this work is to reconstruct the way in which Paul used the New Testament the crucial events that produced it, without assuming whether what the NT says in any given passage is necessarily true or even honest. Instead of treating the NT as a work that 'reports history,' the NT is treated as a work whose history is itself being investigated and reported. Its origin goes back to this coup d'é tat that Paul perpetrated in Antioch in the year 49 or 50 against Jesus's brother James in Jerusalem, whom Jesus in Jerusalem had appointed in the year 30 as his successor to lead the Jewish sect that Jesus had started. The Gospel accounts of 'Jesus' reflected Paul's coup d'é tat - not actually Jesus, who would be appalled at the Christian conception of 'Christ.' That concept was radically different from the Jewish concept of the messiah, and Paul knew this when he worked it."

Utilitarianism considered both as a theory of personal morality and a theory of public choice. Why is real-world experience vital to a mature appreciation of any philosophical system? Why is the search for objective truth a trickier proposition than it seems at first glance? American psychologist and philosopher WILLIAM JAMES (1842-1910), brother of novelist Henry James, was a groundbreaking researcher at Harvard University, author of such works as Principles of Psychology (1890) and The Varieties of Religious Experience: A Study in Human Nature (1902), and one of the most influential academics of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Here, in a series of essays first published in book form in 1909, and considered a sequel to his series of lectures collected in Pragmatism (also available from Cosimo), James explores these questions as he discusses: [the function of cognition | humanism and truth | the relation between knower and known | the essence of humanism | the meaning of the word truth | the absolute and strenuous life | and more.

Michael Cheneault, award-winning investigative journalist with the New York Times, is recruited in the middle of the night by NYPD detectives and accused of the bizarre murder of a complete stranger. After clearing himself, Cheneault finds that Martin Koplanski, the retired history professor he'd been accused of murdering, was likely killed for a mysterious Mormon relic long thought to be just a myth. Twenty-four hours later, Cheneault receives an email with a photo of the recently murdered wife of Presidential candidate, Brockston Ratchford. She too appears to have been mysteriously killed in the exact manner as Koplanski, right down to having the same cryptic character scrawled in blood across her forehead. With way more than just a hunch to now go on, Cheneault heads out to Salt Lake City, the site of the Ratchford murder investigation, to find out what, if any, connection there is between the murders. With the help of a beautiful young reporter he meets along the way, Cheneault comes to learn the dark family secrets of a rising political star, along with the rather strange but true history of the Mormon church. As he pieces the story together of what appears to be an ever-growing conspiracy, Cheneault is pursued by The Brothers, two murderous zealots who will stop at nothing to retrieve the Mormon relic Cheneault is also trying to find. What Cheneault eventually discovers is that what he's uncovered may not only affect the outcome of the next Presidential election, but decide the fate of an entire religion--he can manage to stay alive. In the tradition of Raymond Khoury, Brad Meltzer, Dan Brown and Steve Berry, The Moroni Deception is a cleverly conceived, twisting tale of political and religious intrigue by a new master of the conspiracy thriller.

Future Ethics

The Moral Problem

A Modern Master

History, Critique, Defence

The Moroni Deception

Updated January 2019, includes a free electronic version of the book as a PDF (a \$29 value) and includes an index. The Definitive Guide to Infusionsoft is part user guide, part case studies, part helpful tips from successful end users, Infusionsoft Certified Consultants and Infusionsoft Marketers of the Year. All of the information has been compiled to help the average user get the most out of this powerful sales and marketing automation platform that combines CRM, email marketing, E-Commerce and Affiliate Marketing. Infusionsoft's unique ability to empower you to segment your prospects and clients so you can send timely, relevant sales and marketing messages to them is how they could promise to double your sales. However, that promise was too dramatic so they now tell you to "Automate. Integrate. Celebrate." That really is the key. Like Henry Ford, the local business owner will never be able to truly celebrate and enjoy success until they implement some form of automation. When you follow the Infusionsoft Perfect Customer Lifecycle to you build your Marketing Automation Plan you will soon be enjoying that success. With this book, you'll be automating, integrating and celebrating that much faster. Good selling.

According to noncognitivists, when we say that stealing is wrong, what we are doing is more like venting our feelings about stealing or encouraging one another not to steal, than like stating facts about morality. These ideas challenge the core not only of much thinking about morality and metaethics, but also of much philosophical thought about language and meaning. Noncognitivism in Ethics is an outstanding introduction to these theories, ranging from their early history through the latest contemporary developments. Beginning with a general introduction to metaethics, Mark Schroeder introduces and assesses three principal kinds of noncognitivist theory: the speech-act theories of Ayer, Stevenson, and Hare, the expressivist theories of Blackburn and Gibbard, and hybrid theories. He pays particular attention both to the philosophical problems about what moral facts could be about or how they could matter which noncognitivism seeks to solve, and to the deep problems that it faces, including the task of explaining both the nature of moral thought and the complexity of moral attitudes, and the "Frege-Geach" problem. Schroeder makes even the most difficult material accessible by offering crucial background along the way. Also included are exercises at the end of each chapter, chapter summaries, and a glossary of technical terms - making

Noncognitivism in Ethics essential reading for all students of ethics and metaethics.
"Where are we? Kady asked, as they turned to look at the entire room. They saw the kitchen had a wood-burning stove, no sink faucet, and no refrigerator." "I don't know, Allie said, "but look out this window, across the yard and the garden. Isn't that the cotton patch where Nanna said she had to cross the narrow dirt road to help pick cotton?" The sisters, Allie, Kady, Lindsey, and their cousin, Taylor, have been transported into their great grandmother's world when she is five and then again when she is seven. During their second visit, Taylor's little brother, Lance, shows up, surprising everyone, except Minnie, who has expected him and is so pleased he has come with them. This fictional story is based on contemporary children, who are real, and the historical, real-life happenings of the Tucker family in the 1920's told by Jewel Tucker Phillips.

Jonas Olson presents a critical survey of moral error theory, the view that there are no moral facts and so all moral claims are false. In Part I (History), he explores the historical context of the debate, and discusses the moral error theories of David Hume and of some more or less influential twentieth century philosophers, including Axel Hägerström, Bertrand Russell, Ludwig Wittgenstein, and Richard Robinson. He argues that the early cases for moral error theory are suggestive but that they would have been stronger had they included something like J. L. Mackie's arguments that moral properties and facts are metaphysically queer. Part II (Critique) focuses on these arguments. Olson identifies four queerness arguments, concerning supervenience, knowledge, motivation, and irreducible normativity, and goes on to establish that while the first three are not compelling, the fourth has considerable force, especially when combined with debunking explanations of why we tend to believe that there are moral properties and facts when in fact there are none. One conclusion of Part II is that a plausible error theory takes the form of an error theory about irreducible normativity. In Part III (Defence), Olson considers challenges according to which that kind of error theory has problematic ramifications regarding hypothetical reasons, epistemic reasons, and deliberation. He ends his discussion with a consideration of the implications of moral error theory for ordinary moral thought and talk, and for normative theorizing.

Write Right-Right Now,

Ethics

The Book

Noncognitivism in Ethics

Life in the Overflow

Moral thinking pervades our practical lives, but where did this way of thinking come from, and what purpose does it serve? Is it to be explained by environmental pressures on our ancestors a million years ago, or is it a cultural invention of more recent origin? In The Evolution of Morality, Richard Joyce takes up these controversial questions, finding that the evidence supports an innate basis to human morality. As a moral philosopher, Joyce is interested in whether any implications follow from this hypothesis. Might the fact that the human brain has been biologically prepared by natural selection to engage in moral judgment serve in some sense to vindicate this way of thinking—staving off the threat of moral skepticism, or even undergirding some version of moral realism? Or if morality has an adaptive explanation in genetic terms—if it is, as Joyce writes, “just something that helped our ancestors make more babies”—might such an explanation actually undermine morality’s central role in our lives? He carefully examines both the evolutionary “vindication of morality” and the evolutionary “debunking of morality,” considering the skeptical view more seriously than have others who have treated the subject. Interdisciplinary and combining the latest results from the empirical sciences with philosophical discussion, The Evolution of Morality is one of the few books in this area written from the perspective of moral philosophy. Concise and without technical jargon, the arguments are rigorous but accessible to readers from different academic backgrounds. Joyce discusses complex issues in plain language while advocating subtle and sometimes radical views. The Evolution of Morality lays the philosophical foundations for further research into the biological understanding of human morality.

What kind of properties are moral qualities, such as rightness, badness, etc? Some ethicists doubt that there are any such properties; they maintain that thinking that something is morally wrong (for example) is comparable to thinking that something is a unicorn or a ghost. These "moral error theorists" argue that the world simply does not contain the kind of properties or objects necessary to render our moral judgments true. This radical form of moral skepticism was championed by the philosopher John Mackie (1917-1981). This anthology is a collection of philosophical essays critically examining Mackie's view.

Can we have objective knowledge of right and wrong, of how we should live and what there is reason to do? The thought that we can is beset by sceptical problems. In the face of radical disagreement, can we be sure that we are not deceived? If the facts are independent of what we think, is our reliability a mere coincidence? Can it be anything but luck when our beliefs are true? In Knowing Right From Wrong, Kieran Setiya confronts these questions in theirmost compelling and articulate forms: the argument from ethical disagreement; the argument from reliability and coincidence; and the argument from accidental truth. He argues that we should not be disturbed bymoral disagreement, and that we need not defend our beliefs to the sceptic on independent grounds.

Furthermore, in order to make sense of ethical knowledge as non-accidental truth, we must give up the independence of ethical fact and belief and recognize that those facts are bound to us through the natural history of human life. If there is objective ethical knowledge, human nature is its source.

EthicsInventing Right and WrongPenguin UK

Inventing Right & Wrong

How Mere Mortals Increase Traffic, Leads, Prospects, Sales, Testimonials, E-Commerce & Referrals with the World's Most Powerful Small Business Sales & Marketing Automation Software

With Numerical Application Examples from Different Industries

The Pay-Off Method: Re-Inventing Investment Analysis

History of Ethics

Envious of her best friends lavish lifestyle, a young woman wonders how different her life would be if she had an opportunity to change her past.

An insight into moral skepticism of the 20th century. The author argues that our every-day moral codes are an 'error theory' based on the presumption of moral facts which, he persuasively argues, don't exist. His refutation of such facts is based on their metaphysical 'queerness' and the observation of cultural relativity.

Is there an objective moral standard that applies to all our actions? To what extent should I sacrifice my own interests for the sake of others? How might philosophers of the past help us think about contemporary ethical problems? As the most recent addition to the Blackwell Readings in Philosophy series, History of Ethics: Essential Readings with Commentary brings together rich and varied excerpts of canonical work and contemporary scholarship to span the history of Western moral philosophy in one volume. Editors Star and Crisp, noted scholars in their fields, expertly introduce the readings to illuminate the main philosophical ideas and arguments in each selection, and connect them to broader themes. These detailed and incisive editorial commentaries make the primary source texts accessible to students while guiding them chronologically through the history of Western ethics. Structured around five accessible, distinct sections, History of Ethics charts patterns in the development of ethical thought across time to highlight connections. Selections range from the work of well-known figures such as Plato, Aristotle, Nietzsche, and Mill to the work of philosophers often overlooked by such anthologies, including Butler, Smith, Sidgwick, Anscombe, Foot, and Frankfurt. Star and Crisp skillfully arrange the collection to connect readings to contemporary issues and interests by featuring examples such as Aquinas on self-defense and the doctrine of double effect, Kant on virtue, and Mill's The Subjection of Women. Written for students and scholars of ethics, History of Ethics is a comprehensive collection of readings with expert editorial commentary that curates the most important and influential work in the history of ethics in the Western world.

Discover the wonder of a life with God you can't contain. The pages of scripture are full of ordinary people who walked with God as he poured himself out through them to a world in need. What if God never changed? What if he is still speaking to us and longing to work miraculously through us? What if it isn't a matter of more training or effort but simply receiving and releasing everything he already purchased? "Life in the Overflow" invites you to know God intimately as your Daddy in a way that spills out of you naturally. Filled with disarming honesty and fervent expectation, this book mirrors a reflection of who you are, who your God is and what he actually longs to do through "ordinary, messy kids" today!

The Meaning of Truth

Christ's Ventriloquists

Essays on John Mackie's Moral Error Theory

Brute Facts

The Event That Created Christianity

This collection of influential essays illustrates the range, depth, and importance of moral realism, the fundamental issues it raises, and the problems it faces.

Brute facts are facts that don't have explanations. They are instrumental in our attempts to provide adequate justifications for other facts or phenomena. Brute facts inform many people's views about the structure of the world, and are part of philosophical interpretations in metaphysics and the philosophy of science. Yet, despite the considerable literature on explanation, the question of bruteness has been left largely unexamined. The chapters in Brute Facts address this gap in academic thought by exploring the central considerations which surround this topic: How can we draw a distinction between facts that can reasonably be thought of as brute and facts for which further explanation is possible? Can we explain something and gain understanding by appealing to brute facts? Is naturalism inconsistent with the existence of (non-physical) brute facts? Can modal facts be brute facts? Are emergent facts brute? This volume brings together contributions by authors who offer different answers to these questions. In presenting a range of different viewpoints on these matters, Brute Facts engages with major debates in contemporary philosophy concerning modality, naturalism, consciousness, reduction and explanation.

How many dinosaurs can your child name? Not that it's going to be graded or anything but such knowledge can contribute to your child's self-confidence. In the same way, this coloring book can improve self-esteem because it provides immediate satisfaction. There are other benefits to coloring. Discover all of them by making coloring a habit!

An introduction to the work of the philosopher, Ludwig Wittgenstein. It analyzes Wittgenstein's two major works, the Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus and the Philosophical Investigation, and sets his conclusions against the background of changes in the nature of philosophy in the 20th century.

Morality and Mathematics

Inventing Right and Wrong

The Definitive Guide to Infusionsoft

Moral Error Theory

The Red Brick House

"Feathertop" is a short story by Nathaniel Hawthorne, first published in 1852. The moral tale uses a metaphoric scarecrow named Feathertop and its adventure to offer the reader a conclusive lesson about human character. It has since been used and adapted in several other media forms, such as opera and theatre.

This is an engaging book ready to take you on an afternoon voyage through the cosmos. You help with experiments and learn some of the processes that go into making up scientific hypotheses on relativity, the speed of light and other light matters. Some humor is interjected to soften the dryness of the subject matter. Delightful illustrations will welcome you along for the fun. Come along for the ride and begin your adventure into light science. Find out why some ideas from days past are no longer considered correct and how that changes the way we will all look at the science of the stars in the future.

Focusing on the concepts and interactions of free will, moralresponsibility, and determinism, this text represents the mostup-to-date account of the four major positions in the free willdebate. Four serious and well-known philosophers explore the opposingviewpoints of libertarianism, compatibilism, hard incompatibilism,and revisionism The first half of the book contains each philosopher ' explanation of his particular view; the second half allows them todirectly respond to each other ' s arguments, in a lively andengaging conversation Offers the reader a one of a kind, interactive discussion Forms part of the acclaimed Great Debates in Philosophyseries

Aristotle's teaching on the subject of happiness has been a topic of intense philosophical debate in recent years. Did he hold that happiness consists in the exercise of all the virtues, moral and intellectual, or that supreme happiness is to be found only in the practice of philosophical contemplation? The question is vital to the relevance of his ethics today. Anthony Kenny helped to set the terms of the debate a quarter of a century ago. Later, in his book The Aristotelian Ethics (Clarendon Press, 1978), he argued that Aristotle's Eudaimian Ethics had no less claim than the better-known Nicomachean Ethics to be taken as a late and definitive statement of Aristotle's position. In this new book he refines his view of the relationship between the two treatises and shows how to reach a consensus on the interpretation of the texts. Aristotle's admirers struggle to read a comprehensive account of the supreme happiness into the Nicomachean Ethics; Dr Kenny argues that those who are prepared to take the neglected Eudemian Ethics with equal seriousness are able to preserve their admiration intact without doing violence to any of the relevant texts.

Practical Ethics

Utilitarianism and Beyond

The Myth of Morality

Wittgenstein

Four Views on Free Will

"The Quit Smoking Answer" is structured in such a way that all readers follow a process of "cold turkey" cessation through a step-by-step system to become nicotine free. The system shared is quick, easy, and proven, regardless of a person's dependency on nicotine. If you have ever thought, "wouldn't it be nice to quit smoking" than you've set the mood and you're ready to begin. It's easier to quit nicotine than you think! JW Smith, a smoker for 40 years, wrote this book after ending his vicious cycle of numerous failed attempts to quit. His system for nicotine cessation evolved over a subsequent six-week period of preparation to quit. He shares his story about a conversation with his nine year-old granddaughter that finally set the wheels in motion to find a better way - one that works. JW researched smoking cessation methods and used his own experience to forge a new path. This book may very well be destined to be in a category by itself in the nicotine cessation world of recommendations and advice. Why? Because it works! JW makes the case that smoking cessation is not an event, but rather a process. His book will teach you the key cognitive techniques he used to end both the physical and psychological addictions to nicotine. It debunks myths about nicotine replacement therapy products and instead lays out a natural progression of steps for becoming a nonsmoker. The premise of the book is based on this famous quote; "When you change the way you look at things, the things you look at change." In the beginning of the book it is recommended to establish an environment and path of least resistance. Less resistance to quit is the first key step to becoming nicotine free. It is recommended that readers continue the use tobacco products including e-cigarettes while reading the book over a two or three day period of time- helping again to establish less resistance to quit. He additionally recommends as a first step that you tell no one of your desire to quit - preventing anyone including yourself of sabotaging your intention. As you apply the techniques and methods written about it becomes a natural procession leading up to your very last cigarette or use of chewing tobacco. A transformation of your thinking takes place and ending your addiction will seem like an "almost non-event" - as something just happens to you as you read this book. You will be physically and mentally prepared to end your addiction after reading this one of a kind book. Free from nicotine for life - and all the great rewards that come with it!

This widely anticipated volume offers a systematic introduction to and striking analysis of the central issues animating current debate in moral philosophy.

Calls for an end to religion's role in dictating morality, demonstrating how the scientific community's understandings about the human brain may enable the establishment of secular codes of behavior.

Businesses and managers everywhere are finding out that using the classical investment analysis methods is not enough to cover their need for smart decision-support for high risk, hard to estimate investments under vague information, such as investments into R&D, IPR, and any other strategic projects and assets. This book introduces the pay-off method and shows how the method can enhance investment analysis and decision-support in a profound way. The pay-off method and a selection of tools within the method are available for real option valuation, are simple to use, transparent, non-nonsense, and intuitive to understand. This book explains the pay-off method in detail and shows with many numerical easy-to-follow examples how the method can be applied in real-world decision-making in different industries. This book shows also how decision-making can be enhanced by visualizing imprecision and how real option valuation can be performed simply. All method presented are easily implementable with the most commonly used spread-sheet software. The pay-off method is a clear continuation to where the "old" investment analysis methods usually leave uss off and gives you a chance to better plan and to understand your investments. After having read this book you will never be the same decision-maker again, but you will know what information to require for better investment decision-making.

Aristotle on the Perfect Life

E Does Not Equal Mc Squared

Shattered Perceptions

Arguments for and Against the Existence of God

The Moral Landscape

"Morality and religion have failed because they are based on duplicity and fantasy. We need something new." This bold statement is the driving force behind Richard Garner's "Beyond Morality." In his book, Garner presents an insightful defense of moral error theory-the idea that our moral thought and discourse is systemically flawed. Establishing his argument with a discerning survey of historical and contemporary moral beliefs from around the world, Garner critically evaluates the plausibility of these beliefs and ultimately finds them wanting. In response, Garner suggests that humanity must "get beyond morality" by rejecting traditional language and thought about good and bad, right and wrong. He encourages readers to adhere to an alternative system of thought: "informed, compassionate amoralism." a blend of compassion, non-duplicity, and clarity of language that Garner believes will nurture our capability for tolerance, creation, and cooperation. By abandoning illusion and learning to listen to others and ourselves, Garner insists that society can and will find harmony. Richard Garner's "Beyond Morality" delves deep into the thoughts and codes that inform the actions of humanity and offers a solution to the embedded error of these forces. An essential text for students of philosophy, "Beyond Morality" provides a groundwork for improving human action and relationships. Richard Garner is Professor Emeritus of Philosophy at Ohio State University. "One can discern the influence of the moral skeptic upon philosophy for as far back as one can gather any solid evidence at all, yet all too often the skeptical case has been articulated by opponents only with an eye to its refutation. All the more important it is, then, that forms of moral skepticism are sympathetically developed and advocated in the intellectual community. When first published in 1994, "Beyond Morality" was one of very few books that intelligently championed a radical type of moral skepticism: here Garner threw down the gauntlet in a firm, level-headed, and engaging manner. In so doing, he showed amoralism to have many attractions and a rich cultural history. Garner's position remains very much a live option in metaethics, and the importance of "Beyond Morality" has not diminished." -Richard Joyce, Professor of Philosophy, Victoria University of Wellington "This work is a tremendous achievement. The author's erudition is overwhelming yet it is expressed without overwhelming the reader. He goes easily from modern to ancient thought. Some of the most difficult areas of thought are explored with such clarity that readers unfamiliar with them can grasp them readily. One of the chief virtues of this highly informative book is that it sets the problems of ethics in the context of wider areas of thought and brings them down to earth. Garner's main thesis, referred to as amoralism, is extremely important, not only to philosophy, but to all popular thinking about ethics, both theoretical and applied. He has done a magnificent job defending this important theme. This is a landmark work." -Richard Taylor, Professor Emeritus of Philosophy, University of Rochester "Garner is one of the first philosophers since Nietzsche to take seriously the idea that 'morality' might be nothing more than a sham. . . . In his hands, 'amoralism' turns out to be more appealing and humane than many thinkers' versions of 'morality!'" -James Rachels, Professor of Philosophy, University of Alabama at Birmingham

Moral realists maintain that morality has a distinctive subject matter. Specifically, realists maintain that moral discourse is representational, that moral sentences express moral propositions - propositions that attribute moral properties to things. Noncognitivists, in contrast, maintain that the realist imagery associated with morality is a fiction, a reification of our cognitive attitudes. The thought that there is a distinctively moral subject matter is regarded as somethingto be debunked by philosophical reflection on the way moral discourse mediates and makes public our cognitive attitudes. The realist fiction might be understood as a philosophical misconception of a discourse that is not fundamentally representational but whose intent is rather practical. There is, however, another way to understand the realist fiction: Perhaps the subject matter of morality is a fiction that stands in no need of debunking, but is rather the means by which our attitudes are conveyed. Perhaps moral sentences express moral propositions, just as the realist maintains, but in accepting a moral sentence competent speakers do not believe the moral proposition expressed but rather adopt the relevant non-cognitive attitudes. Noncognitivism, in its primary sense, is acclaim about moral acceptance: the acceptance of a moral sentence is not moral belief but is some other attitude. Standardly, non-cognitivism has been linked to non-factualism - the claim that the content of a moral sentence does not consist in its expressing a moral proposition. Indeed, the terms 'noncognitivism' and 'nonfactualism' have been used interchangeably. But this misses an important possibility, since moral content may be representational but the acceptance of moral sentences might not be belief in the moral proposition expressed. This possibility constitutes a novel form of noncognitivism, moral fictionalism. Whereas nonfactualists seek to debunk the realist fiction of a moral subject matter, the moral fictionalist claims that that fiction stands in no need of debunking butis the means by which the noncognitive attitudes involved in moral acceptance are conveyed by moral utterance. Moral fictionalism is noncognitivism without a non-representational semantics.

To what extent are the subjects of our thoughts and talk real? This is the question of realism. In this book, Justin Clarke-Doane explores arguments for and against moral realism and mathematical realism, how they interact, and what they can tell us about areas of philosophical interest more generally. He argues that, contrary to widespread belief, our mathematical beliefs have no better claim to being self-evident or provable than our moral beliefs. Nor do our mathematical beliefs have better claim to being empirically justified than our moral beliefs. It is also incorrect that reflection on the genealogy of our moral beliefs establishes a lack of parity between the cases. In general, if one is a moral antirealist on the basis of epistemological considerations, then one ought to be a mathematical antirealist as well. And, yet, Clarke-Doane shows that moral realism and mathematical realism do not stand or fall together — and for a surprising reason. Moral questions, insofar as they are practical, are objective in a sense that mathematical questions are not, and the sense in which they are objective can only be explained by assuming practical anti-realism. One upshot of the discussion is that the concepts of realism and objectivity, which are widely identified, are actually in tension. Another is that the objective questions in the neighborhood of factual areas like logic, modality, grounding, and nature are practical questions too. Practical philosophy should, therefore, take center stage.

Feathertop

Divorce and Remarriage in the Bible

A World Without Values

The Miracle of Theism

Moral Fictionalism