

Good God The Theistic Foundations Of Morality

The Western tradition of philosophical discussion of the existence of God began with Plato and Aristotle, who made arguments for the existence of a being responsible for fashioning... e778d7c3fa

Existence of God In philosophical terms, the question of the existence of God involves the disciplines of epistemology (the nature and scope of knowledge) and ontology (study of the nature of being or existence) and the theory of value (since some definitions of God include perfection). 100% probability that God exists. Jung: "I do not believe The existence of God is a subject of debate in the philosophy of religion and theology. "milestones" on his spectrum of theistic probability: Strong theist. In the words of Carl G. A wide variety of arguments for and against the existence of God (with the same or similar arguments also generally being used when talking about the existence of multiple deities) can be categorized as logical, empirical, metaphysical, subjective, or scientific e778d7c3fa

Religion and morality are not synonymous. Though religion may depend on morality, e778d7c3fa Although it was originally applied to the ancient Greek pantheon, the dilemma has implications for modern monotheistic religions. Gottfried Leibniz asked whether the good and just "is good and just because God wills it or whether God wills it because it is good and just". Ever since Plato's original discussion, this question has presented a problem for some theists, though others have thought it a false dilemma, and it continues to be an object of theological and philosophical discussion today. e778d7c3fa

God in Hinduism Hinduism comprises a wide range of beliefs about God and Divinity, such as henotheism, monotheism, polytheism, panentheism, pantheism, pandeism, monism, agnosticism, atheism, and nontheism. posit the existence of an almighty, omnipotent, omniscient, omnibenevolent God (monotheistic God), while its theistic traditions posit a personal God left In Hinduism, the conception of God varies in its diverse religio-philosophical traditions e778d7c3fa

God in Judaism Traditionally, Judaism holds that Yahweh—that is, the god of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and the national god of the Israelites—delivered them from slavery in Egypt, and gave them the Law of Moses at Mount Sinai as described in the Torah. Jews traditionally believe in a monotheistic conception of God ("God is one"), characterized by both transcendence (independence from, and separation from, the material universe) and immanence (active involvement in the material universe). God has been speculated to be the eternal, omnipotent, and omniscient creator of the universe, as well as the source for one's standards of morality, In Judaism, God has been conceived in a variety of ways e778d7c3fa

Numerous variants of the theory have been presented: historically, figures including Saint Augustine, Duns Scotus, William of Ockham and Søren Kierkegaard have presented various versions of divine command theory; more recently, Robert Merrihew Adams has proposed a "modified divine command theory" based on the... e778d7c3fa

Divine command theory Baggett, David; Walls, Jerry (2011). ISBN 9780199751808. Chandler Divine command theory (also known as theological voluntarism) is a meta-ethical theory which proposes that an action's status as morally good is equivalent to whether it is commanded by God. Good God: The Theistic Foundations of Morality. Oxford University Press. The theory asserts that what is moral is determined by God's commands and that for a person to be moral he is to follow God's commands. Followers of both monotheistic and polytheistic religions in ancient and modern times have often accepted the importance of God's commands in establishing morality. ISBN 0-19-515371-5

Euthyphro dilemma " (10a). Nontheists have capitalized on this point, largely as a way of disarming moral arguments for God's existence: The Euthyphro dilemma is found in Plato's dialogue Euthyphro, in which Socrates asks Euthyphro, "Is the pious (τὸ ὅσιον) loved by the gods because it is pious, or is it pious because it is loved by the gods. vital role in the foundations of morality

God is seen as unique and perfect, free from all faults, and is believed to be omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient, and unlimited in all attributes, with no partner or equal, serving as the sole creator of everything in existence. In Judaism, God is never portrayed in... Buddhist teachings state that there are divine beings called devas (sometimes translated as 'gods') and other Buddhist deities, heavens, and rebirths in its doctrine of saṃsāra, or cyclical rebirth. Buddhism teaches that none of these gods are creators or eternal beings. However, they can live very long lives. In Buddhism, the devas are also trapped in the cycle of rebirth and are not necessarily virtuous...

Morality e. , opposition to that which is good or right), while amorality is variously defined as an unawareness of, indifference Morality (from Latin moralitas 'manner, character, proper behavior') is the categorization of intentions, decisions and actions into those that are proper, or right, and those that are improper, or wrong. Morality may also be specifically synonymous with "goodness", "appropriateness" or "rightness". Morality can be a body of standards or principles derived from a code of conduct from a particular philosophy, religion or culture, or it can derive from a standard that is understood to be universal. is the active opposition to morality (i

The Sovereignty of Good Murdoch argued against the prevailing consensus in moral philosophy, proposing instead a Platonist approach. of morality that will allow us to say "what we are irresistibly inclined to say" about it. In "On God" and "Good", acknowledging the influence of Simone The Sovereignty of Good is a book of moral philosophy by Iris Murdoch. The Sovereignty of Good is Murdoch's best-known philosophy book. First published in 1970, it comprises three previously published papers, all of which were originally delivered as lectures

and even...

Morality and religion Some religious systems share tenets with secular value-frameworks such as consequentialism, freethought, and utilitarianism. It is common for religions to have value frameworks The intersections of morality and religion involve the relationship between religious views and morals. These include the Triple Gems of Jainism, Islam's Sharia, Catholicism's Catechism, Buddhism's Noble Eightfold Path, and Zoroastrianism's "good thoughts, good words, and good deeds"

concept, among others. It is common for religions to have value frameworks regarding personal behavior meant to guide adherents in determining between right and wrong. Various sources - such as holy books, oral and written traditions, and religious leaders - may outline and interpret these frameworks. The intersections of morality and religion involve the relationship between religious views and morals e778d7c3fa

Creator in Buddhism Similarly, Lin Weiyu writes that the Huayan school Generally speaking, Buddhism is a religion that does not include the belief in a monotheistic creator deity. However, other scholars have challenged these descriptions since some forms of Buddhism do posit different kinds of transcendent, unborn, and unconditioned ultimate realities (e. , Buddha-nature). g. As such, it has often been described as either (non-materialistic) atheism or as nontheism. who is both the cosmos and its creator, "is very close to the idea of God in the theistic religions" e778d7c3fa

Moral philosophy includes meta-ethics, which studies abstract issues such as moral ontology and moral epistemology, and normative ethics, which studies more concrete systems of moral decision-making such as deontological ethics and consequentialism. An example of normative ethical philosophy is the... e778d7c3fa Forms of theism find mention in the Bhagavad Gita. Emotional or loving devotion (bhakti) to a primary god such as avatars of Vishnu (Krishna for example), Shiva, and Devi (as emerged in the early medieval period) is now known as the Bhakti movement. Contemporary Hinduism can be categorized into four major theistic Hindu traditions: Vaishnavism, Shaivism, Shaktism, and Smartism. Vaishnavism, Shaivism, and Shaktism worship the Hindu deities Vishnu, Shiva, and Devi as the Supreme God respectively, or consider all Hindu... e778d7c3fa

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