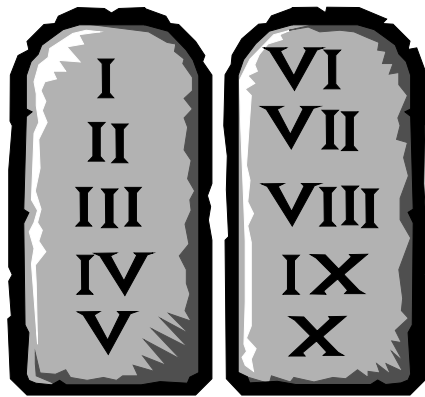


Ima
Supernaturalist

Supernaturalism: “X is good”
means “God desires X.”

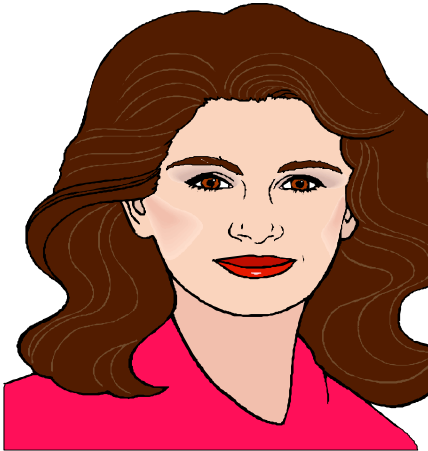
Pick out your moral principles
by following God’s will.



Biblical
norms

The ten commandments.

“Love thy neighbor” and “Treat others as you want to be treated.”



Ima's road to supernaturalism

Her drug problem: how CR and SB
can ruin your life.

Her ethics course: problems with IO.

How can we know God's will?

Bible

Prayer

Church

Reason

Or maybe we can't know God's will?

Or maybe we should combine
these answers?



Opposing principles about war

1. *Retaliation*: If someone harms us, we should harm them in the same way. <http://bible.gospelcom.net/bible?passage=LEV+24:17-21>
2. *Self-defense & sanctity of human life*: It's permissible to kill in self-defense; it's wrong to kill an innocent human being. <http://bible.gospelcom.net/bible?passage=MT+5:38-39,43-45>
3. *Pacifism*: Killing a human being is wrong – even in self-defense.

Practical implications of SN

- Since values are objective, we take them seriously.
- Morality is closely tied to religion.
- Atheists are confused about morality.

Ima argues to SN from

- belief in the Bible,
- belief in God, and
- belief in objective duties.

One problem with
supernaturalism



How can atheists
make moral judgments?



Socrates's question

Is something good *because* God desires it?

Or does God desire it *because* it's good?

Even without SN,
religion can add
much to morality.



Believers have

- additional ways to know moral truths,
- additional motives to be moral, and
- a world-view that better supports morality.