# Sketch of Christian Ethics & Academie Ethics

Thinking About How Christian Ethics
Informs Academic Ethics and Perhaps
Vice-Versa

### Project

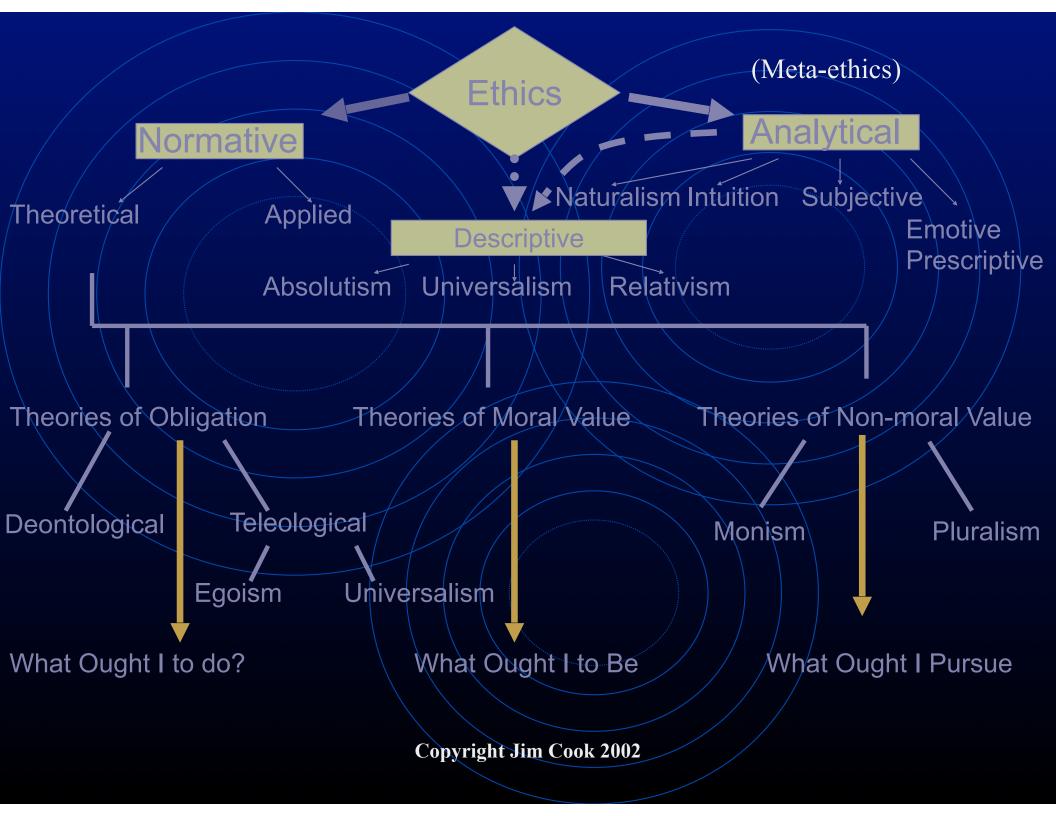
- This is some sort of integrative project
- This is something a Christian who is a professional ethicist would want to think about
- This is something a Christian in general would want to think about

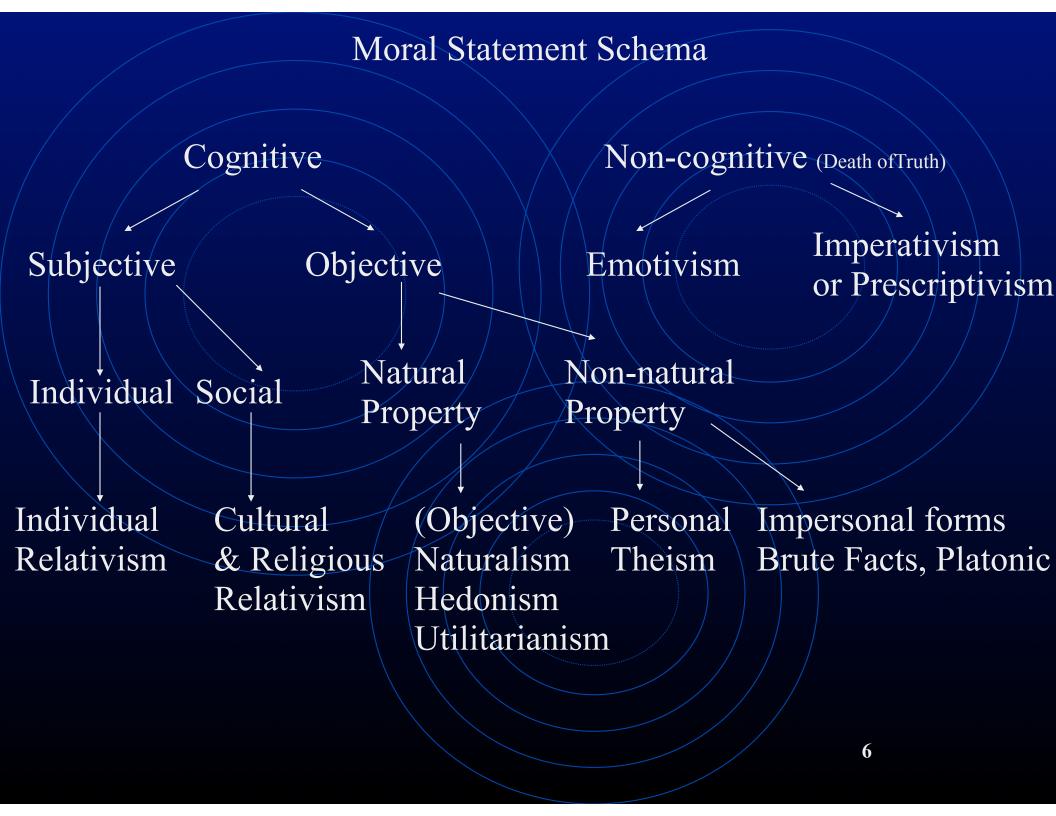
#### How Do I Think About This?

- Typically our ethical lives are first informed at home
- But education can force" us to consider a more systematic look
  - But what we often see has (or certainly can have) a secular flavor to it.
  - There is a need to "test the spirits."
  - There is a need to compare and check with the text....

# We Begin With Ethics (Generally)

 My overview of a widely accepted secularized discipline





# What Can I Learn From This Sort of Ethical Analysis?

- How does this differ from what I take to be Christian ethics?
- Is it completely different
- Is it exactly alike?
- Are there some things that relate, but others that do not...and if so, how do they properly relate?

### Now I Turn To Christian Ethics

- Where can I learn about this--primary source(s)?
  - Conscience & Nature?
  - Bible
- Are there ways I can organize and systematize my views?
- A good idea for a follower of Christ to start with the Bible.

#### Overview

- The nature of the Bible
- The nature of the Bible's ethical teaching
- The modality of that teaching
- Some key passages

### The Nature of the Bible

- Collection of books written by many authors over roughly 1500 years of time—written to different culture & time
- Divine revelation given by inspiration and received and understood by illumination, by careful exeges is and by proper hermeneutical methods
  - Part of that divine revelation could be called theological ethics—fuller information and clarity than one might get through general revelation alone

# The Nature of the Bible's Ethical Teaching

- How do we "receive" these teachings?
  - General revelation—built in structure into nature? Law written on our hearts?
  - Special Revelation—giving clarity and "thickening" the ethical community's moral insights
    - Personal—Jesus
    - Propositional—Bible commands, imperatives and restrictions
    - Narrative—Bible story—but somewhat reducible to propositions, but often gives fuller explanation to propositions
    - Poems, songs, etc.
  - Illumination is where we discover what God meant to communicate
  - Application comes when we bring or live out those properly interpreted ethical principles and virtues in our contemporary setting

# The Nature of the Bible's Ethical Teaching

Conclusion: Besides general revelation about moral principles we have special revelation about these principles, virtues, and so forth

## The Modality of That Teaching

- Why do we have to do systematic theology?
  - Is there a reason the Bible has the form it does (stories, propositions, commands, etc.) all mixed together?
  - Some take the form of the Bible to argue for a "contextual" view of knowledge—a no foundations view where the most substantive part of our noetic structure is shaped by the interpretive community—I don't particularly hold this view
  - Actually the form it takes might be that stories and propositions do a more complete job of explanation then only one form—but that doesn't mean there aren't foundations to knowledge

## How Are Ethics Taught in the Bible?

- Mainly through Divine Commands & Narratives
- The commands/principles are rooted in God's nature/character.
  - The Ten Commandments (Ex. 20/ff)
  - The Great and Foremost Commandments (Matt. 22: 37-39)
  - Apostolic Scripture, Epistles, etc.
  - Some of which appear to be absolutes (no exceptions or exemptions)
    - Thou shall have no other gods before me (Deut 20:3)
  - Some of which appear to NOT be absolutes (that is, WITH exceptions or exemptions)
    - Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy (Ex. 20:8); yet Jesus healed on the Sabbath

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# How Are Ethics Taught in the Bible?

- Some of which appear to be motivated teleologically (for an end, purpose or consequence)
  - Honor your parents that your days may be. . . (Deut 5:16)
- Some of which appear to be deontologically motivated (a duty without regard to consequences)
  - Children obey your parents for this right (Eph. 6:1)
- Some which appear to have a virtue ethic (habits formed) perspective
  - Proven character doesn't disappoint. . .Rom. 5: 1-5
- It appears that virtue ethics are also taught through stories or narratives
  - Jesus
  - Joseph

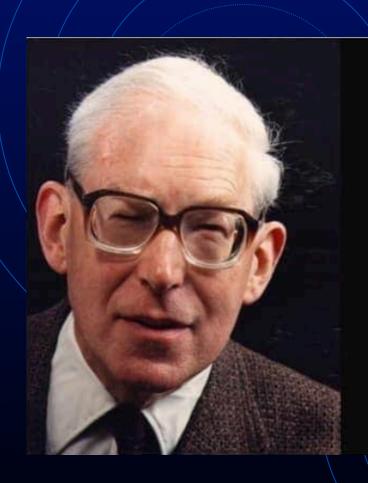
# How Are Ethics Taught in the Bible?

- The Stories of Jesus and Joseph help us not only with one's doing, but also with one's being.
  - But that's not the only way virtue ethics are taught in the Bible
    - Ephesians 4:17 24
    - Galatians 2:19 -- 3:15

#### Summary

- I think there are some areas where my knowledge of Christian ethics informs the disciplines
  - Reminds me of the metaphysics & epistemology my views commit me to ... and vice versa--helps me trust my moral intuitions
  - It also helps me to see the need for a blended view of Christian ethics—but not secular/Christian blend
  - Natural Law ethics can have common ground with other types of moral reasoning

### New Addition (quote)



Our business is to present the Christian faith clothed in modern terms, not to propagate modern thought clothed in Christian terms... Confusion here is fatal.

— J. J. Packer —

AZ QUOTES

#### Summary

- Rather a blend of moral reasoning approaches which include absolutes (graded), commands, aretaic (virtue ethics), deontological and teleological considerations
  - A key is seeing where these apply in specific situations
  - A key is seeing how they should be weighted in specific situations
  - Here's where I might (for one) differ from purely secular ethics

### Summary

I think the academic discipline of ethics can inform my Christian ethics to some degree because it can contain some (especially analytical) truth, and it can help me systematize my thinking; it can give me fresh insights into what God is doing...and yet Christian ethics are distinct from non-Christian & secular ethics.