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**Answers**

# Jamieson's *Method and Moral Theory*

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Alasdair MacIntyre	and Bernard Williams both agree that morality does not have authority anymore because society is so diverse, being multicultural and liberal.
Anti-theorists object	to the dominant conception because they think that morality comes from the ground up — from ordinary people, not academics and not God.
Coherentism	is more popular because it is based on not one but several connecting ideas that work together to form a sound basis. For example, Kant's categorical imperative is based on several ideas that link together to undergird the moral theory.
Enlightenment enterprise	(as outlined by Schneewind) to discover a basis for morality apart from God is fraught with difficulty.
Foundationalism	is a linear system of theory building which starts with a foundational belief that is self-evidently true (assumed to be true).
G. E. M. Anscombe	in the mid twentieth century pointed out that there is no basis to associate legal reasoning with morality because there is no divine lawgiver, God.
Jamieson	calls those that dispute moral theories the anti-theorists, and he identifies the main issue of dispute — the dominant conception.
Jamieson says	that these systems have similarities, such as the inability for either coherentism or foundationalism to guarantee change which is an essential element of ethical theory.
John Rawl's	method of reflective equilibrium, which is a way of coming to a solution based on a series of formulation and revision of ideas.
Tooley's cat	asks us to imagine killing an animal which has previously been injected with a chemical designed to give it a human brain when it matures.

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