

Ethics Inventing Right And Wrong John Leslie Mackie

ethics inventing right and wrong john leslie mackie Understanding the nature of morality and ethics has long been a central pursuit in philosophy. Among the influential thinkers in this domain is John Leslie Mackie, whose work on the nature of moral facts and values has sparked extensive debate. Mackie is renowned for his provocative stance that moral properties are not objective features of the world but are instead human inventions. His perspective, often summarized under the umbrella of moral anti-realism, challenges traditional views of morality as grounded in an objective reality. This article explores Mackie's influential ideas on ethics, the concept of inventing right and wrong, and the implications of his views for moral philosophy.

John Leslie Mackie: An Overview

To appreciate Mackie's contributions, it is essential to understand his background and the context within which he developed his ideas.

Background and Philosophical Context

- Mackie was a 20th-century Australian philosopher whose work primarily focused on metaethics, the branch of philosophy concerned with the nature of moral judgments and properties. - His philosophical stance is rooted in skepticism about moral objectivity, challenging the notion that moral facts exist independently of human beliefs and attitudes. - Mackie's approach is heavily influenced by the logical positivists and empiricists, emphasizing the importance of scientific and empirical considerations in philosophy.

Main Contributions to Moral Philosophy

- The formulation of the argument from queerness, which questions the existence of moral properties based on their strange and "queer" nature. - The development of an anti-realist view that moral statements do not describe facts but express attitudes or prescriptions. - The assertion that morality is a human invention rather than an uncovering of some pre-existing moral order.

Moral Anti-Realism and the Invention of Morality

Mackie's core thesis revolves around the idea that moral properties are not objective but are instead human constructs. This leads to his famous claim that "ethics is invented," paralleling the idea that moral right and wrong are human inventions rather than discoveries.

The Concept of Moral Invention

- Mackie argues that humans have created moral systems to serve social, psychological, and practical needs. - He suggests that moral principles are not discovered but are devised by humans to regulate behavior and promote social cohesion. - This view aligns with moral anti-realism, rejecting the existence of moral facts independent of human attitudes.

The Argument from Queerness

- Mackie presents the argument from queerness to support his anti-realist stance:

1. Ontological Queerness: If moral properties existed objectively, they would be of a strange, non-natural kind that challenges our understanding of the universe.

2. Epistemological Queerness: If moral facts existed, they would be known through some non-natural, perhaps supernatural, means, which seems unlikely given the empirical basis of knowledge.
- The argument concludes that moral properties are better understood as human projections or inventions rather than real features of the world.

Implications of Moral Invention

- Morality is viewed as a product of human cultures, societies, and psychological needs. - Moral disagreements are seen as disagreements about human attitudes and conventions rather than about facts. - The notion emphasizes the contingency and cultural variability of moral systems.

The Nature of Moral Language in Mackie's View

Mackie's perspective on moral language is crucial for understanding his anti-realist stance.

Expressivism and Prescriptivism

- Mackie believed that moral statements do not describe states of affairs but express attitudes, emotions, or prescriptions. - He aligned with the expressivist view that moral language is primarily expressive rather than descriptive. - Examples:

1. "Stealing is wrong" = An expression of disapproval of stealing.
2. "Help others" = A prescription or encouragement to act benevolently.

Rejection of Moral Facts

- Since moral statements are expressive, they do not refer to objective entities. - This rejection undermines the idea of moral realism, which claims that moral statements are true or false based on objective moral facts.

The Significance and Criticisms of Mackie's View

While Mackie's ideas have been influential, they have also faced significant criticism.

Strengths of Mackie's Approach

- Provides a coherent explanation for the cultural variability of moral systems. - Accounts for the emotional and normative aspects of moral language. - Challenges moral realism, encouraging a more critical examination of moral claims.

Criticisms and Challenges

1. **Rejection of Moral Objectivity:** Critics argue that denying objective moral facts undermines the possibility of moral knowledge and moral progress.
2. **Emotional and Motivational Aspects:** Some contend that Mackie's view cannot adequately explain how moral claims motivate action or how moral disagreements can be rationally resolved.
3. **Alternative Explanations:** Other philosophers propose that moral facts could be natural properties or that moral truths are grounded in human nature, challenging Mackie's invention thesis.

Impact on Contemporary Moral Philosophy

Mackie's anti-realist stance has shaped debates in metaethics and influenced subsequent philosophical discussions.

Influence on Moral Skepticism

- His arguments have bolstered skepticism about the existence of objective moral truths. - Inspired philosophers to explore non-realist accounts of morality, such as subjectivism and constructivism.

Debates on Moral Language

- Sparked renewed interest in the expressive and prescriptive functions of moral language. - Led to a more nuanced understanding of how moral judgments function in human societies.

Ongoing Relevance

- Mackie's ideas remain central in discussions about the nature of moral facts. - His arguments continue to challenge moral realists and motivate new theories in moral epistemology.

Conclusion

John Leslie Mackie's assertion that ethics involves inventing right and wrong fundamentally challenges traditional notions of morality as an objective feature of the universe. His anti-realist perspective emphasizes the human origins of moral systems, viewing them as inventions devised to serve social and psychological needs. While his arguments, notably the argument from queerness, have significantly influenced contemporary metaethics, they have also faced criticism for undermining the possibility of moral knowledge and progress. Nonetheless, Mackie's work remains a cornerstone in understanding the nature of moral language and the debate over moral realism, continuing to shape philosophical discourse on ethics and morality today.

Ethics, Inventing Right and Wrong: An In-Depth Analysis of John Leslie Mackie's Perspective

Introduction

In the realm of moral philosophy, few thinkers have challenged conventional notions of morality as profoundly as John Leslie Mackie. His work, particularly his critique of moral objectivism, introduces a radical perspective: the idea that ethical values are not objective features of the universe but are instead "invented" by human beings. This concept raises fundamental questions about the nature of morality, the existence of moral facts, and the basis of ethical judgments. In this comprehensive review, we will explore Mackie's arguments, their philosophical underpinnings, implications, and the broader debates they ignite.

The Central Thesis: Moral Anti-Realism and the Invention of Morality

Mackie's Rejection of Moral Objectivism

At the heart of Mackie's ethical philosophy lies his rejection of moral realism—the view that moral facts exist independently of human beliefs or attitudes. Mackie contends that:

1. There are no objective, mind-independent moral truths.
2. Moral judgments are not about discovering pre-existing moral facts but are products of human invention.

Key Point: Mackie's stance is often summarized by his famous assertion that "There are no objective values"—a radical departure from traditional moral theories that posit moral facts as part of the fabric of reality.

The Argument from Queerness

Mackie formulates his critique through what he calls the "argument from queerness", which comes in two forms:

1. Epistemological Queerness: If moral facts did exist, we would need some special, non-natural, and possibly mysterious means to apprehend them.
2. Ontological Queerness: If moral facts existed, they would be strangely different from anything else in the universe, making their existence ontologically "queer" or bizarre.

Because of these "queer" properties, Mackie argues it's more reasonable to conclude that moral facts do not exist and that moral judgments are constructed rather than discovered.

The Invention of Morality: Historical and Philosophical Perspectives

How Humans Invented Moral Values

Mackie emphasizes that:

1. Morality is a human creation—a product of social, cultural, and psychological factors.
2. The origin of moral concepts can be traced to human needs for social cohesion, cooperation, and conflict resolution.
3. Over centuries, humans developed systems of moral beliefs to regulate behavior, promote social order, and facilitate cooperation.

Historical Evolution of Morality:

1. Prehistoric societies likely relied on intuitive moral sentiments—basic feelings of approval or disapproval.
2. As societies grew more complex, moral codes became codified into laws and religious doctrines.
3. During the Enlightenment and subsequent periods, moral philosophy sought to rationalize and justify these codes, but Mackie sees this as an ongoing human project rather than the discovery of objective moral truths.

The Role of Cultural Relativism

Mackie's view aligns with cultural relativism—the idea that moral standards vary across cultures and are relative to social contexts. This supports his claim that morality is invented and culturally contingent, rather than universal or objective.

The Implications of Mackie's View

Moral Disagreement and Moral Progress

1. Moral disagreements are better understood as disagreements about invented norms rather than disputes over objective facts.
2. Moral progress becomes a matter of societal evolution and refinement of human-invented standards, rather than an uncovering of moral truths.

Examples:

1. Abolition of slavery or women's suffrage reflects societal shifts in moral standards—not the discovery of an objective moral fact that was previously hidden.

The Nature of Moral Language

Mackie argues that:

1. Moral language is expressive, prescriptive, or projective, rather than descriptive.
2. When we say "X is wrong," we are expressing disapproval or pushing for social change, not stating a fact about an objective moral property.

This perspective frames morality as a tool for social coordination, much like language or customs.

The Challenges and Criticisms of Mackie's Position

Objections from Moral Realists

1. Moral realists argue that Mackie's anti-realism undermines moral motivation and moral responsibility.
2. They contend that moral facts provide a foundation for moral duties and ethical reasoning.

The Issue of Moral Objectivity

1. Critics ask: If morality is invented, what justifies moral claims? How do we determine which moral inventions are better or worse?
2. Mackie responds that moral standards are subject to human reason and social consensus, not external moral facts.

The Problem of Moral Disagreement

1. While Mackie sees disagreement as about invented norms, critics argue that disagreements often reveal deeper moral truths.
2. Mackie counters that disagreement indicates the lack of objective truths, reinforcing his anti-realism.

Mackie's Ethical Skepticism and Its Broader Significance

Ethical Skepticism

1. Mackie's view leads to a form of ethical skepticism, where moral claims are neither true nor false in an objective sense.
2. Instead, moral statements are expressive or evaluative, akin to aesthetic judgments.

Impact on Contemporary Ethics

1. Mackie's ideas influence debates on moral relativism, constructivism, and non-cognitivism.
2. His critique encourages ethicists to reconsider the basis of moral authority and the nature of moral knowledge.

Practical Consequences: How to Live with Mackie's View

Moral Responsibility and Motivation

1. Despite denying moral objectivity, Mackie acknowledges the importance of moral norms for social cohesion.
2. Practically, societies can still uphold moral standards as inventions that promote well-being, cooperation, and justice.

Ethical Constructivism

1. Some philosophers interpret Mackie's view as constructivist—moral standards are constructed through rational deliberation and social consensus.
2. This opens pathways for moral improvement and deliberative ethics, emphasizing human agency rather than external moral facts.

Conclusion

John Leslie Mackie's bold assertion that ethics are invented rather than discovered fundamentally challenges traditional moral philosophy. His arguments, especially the argument from queerness and his critique of moral realism, invite us to reconsider the very foundation of moral judgments and values.

While his anti-realism may seem to diminish the moral weight of ethical claims, it emphasizes the human capacity for moral invention and evolution. This perspective fosters a view of morality as a dynamic, culturally embedded, and socially constructed phenomenon—one that we can shape, refine, and improve.

In summary:

1. Mackie convincingly argues that no objective moral facts exist.
2. Morality is a human invention, shaped by social, psychological, and cultural factors.
3. His critique opens the door to moral constructivism, cultural relativism, and non-cognitivist theories.
4. Despite skepticism about moral objectivity, his work underscores the importance of moral discourse as a vital human activity, aimed at social betterment.

In engaging with Mackie's perspective, we are prompted to rethink the nature of moral truth, the basis for moral authority, and the possibility of moral progress—not as the discovery of external facts, but as human endeavors in moral invention.

References

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Questions & Answers About ethics inventing right and wrong john leslie mackie

No	Question	Answer
1	Who was John Leslie Mackie and what was his contribution to ethics?	John Leslie Mackie was a philosopher known for his work in meta-ethics, particularly for advocating moral skepticism and the view that moral properties are not objective. His contributions significantly influenced debates on the nature of moral judgments.
2	What is Mackie's 'error theory' in ethics?	Mackie's error theory posits that moral statements are systematically false because they presuppose the existence of objective moral values, which he argues do not exist. Thus, when we make moral judgments, we are in error.
3	How does Mackie define 'rightness' and 'wrongness' in his ethical framework?	Mackie views 'rightness' and 'wrongness' as moral properties that do not correspond to any objective features of the world. Instead, they are expressions of human attitudes or social conventions, not intrinsic qualities.
4	What is the significance of Mackie's argument against moral realism?	Mackie's argument challenges the idea that moral facts exist independently of human beliefs, suggesting that morality is constructed rather than discovered, which has profound implications for ethical theory and moral discourse.
5	How does Mackie address the issue of moral disagreement in his ethical theory?	Mackie explains moral disagreement as arising from differing social, cultural, or psychological attitudes rather than from disagreements over objective moral facts, since he denies the existence of such facts.
6	In what way does Mackie's work influence contemporary meta-ethics?	Mackie's skepticism about moral objectivity and his error theory have prompted ongoing debates about moral relativism, non-cognitivism, and the nature of moral language in contemporary meta-ethics.
7	What are some criticisms of Mackie's view on inventing morality?	Critics argue that Mackie's denial of moral objectivity undermines the moral motivation and the possibility of moral progress, and they challenge his claim that morality is merely a human invention or social construct.
8	How does Mackie's perspective impact the way we understand moral responsibility?	If Mackie is correct that moral values are not objectively real, then notions of moral responsibility become more about social or psychological influences rather than about conforming to objective moral standards.
9	What can we learn from Mackie's approach to ethics about the role of human attitudes in moral judgments?	Mackie emphasizes that moral judgments are rooted in human attitudes, emotions, and social practices, highlighting the importance of understanding the psychological and cultural factors behind our moral beliefs.

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