**The Challenge of Cultural Relativism**

* 14 (1a) Funeral Prye- a burning of a body at a funeral
* 14 (1b) Different cultures were horrified on what other cultures did Ex. Greeks vs. Callatians
* 14 (2a) Different cultures have different moral codes
* 15 (6a) Customs outside of ours seem so unacceptable because we feel our morals are the right ones
* 15 (6b) To the people of that culture they do not seem unusual just a regular day Ex. Eskimos
* 16 (7a) There are no universal moral truths
* 16 (7b) To say that a culture is correct or incorrect is saying that we are overall correct which is only true to our standards but maybe not to others
* 17 (10a) Example- Nazi ideals were what they believed in. Why are their morals wrong and what the first order said is correct?
* 18 (13a) Truth in mortality is strictly by opinion and they vary from culture to culture
* 18 (13b) Called the Cultural Difference Argument
* 18 (14a) For an argument to be sound the conclusion must follow the premises logically.
* 18 (14b) Premises = What people believe which makes the argument invalid considering each society is different
* 18 (15a) The conclusion has no truth
* 18-19 (16a) The argument gets a conclusion from a subject that people disagree on which is impossible
* 19 (18a) If cultural relativism were true we could no longer judge any customs and make ours inferior
* 20 (20a) Cultural relativism stops us from criticizing our own society which stops us from seeing something that is better in another
* 20 (21a) If Cultural relativism is true can we view progress when by what standards is the new way better
* 21 (25a) Cultures are different but values are the same Ex. Cow and grandmothers
* 21 (26a) Cannot conclude societies are less in value because they differ in customs
* 21-22 (27a) When Eskimos kill babies it is because they must because of limited supplies and people who can provide(men) Ex. “Life is hard, and the margin of safety is small”
* 22 (30a) Eskimos did not kill because they saw life as less but because that they had to take drastic measures to make sure the group survived
* 23 (33a) There are some rules you must have for any society to survive. Ex. Murder If anyone could kill the society would not survive
* 23 (34a) Rules must exist for a society to exist
* 25 (41a) Some societies have rules but are not needed for survival or religion Ex. Excision
* 25 (42a) Arguments arise that it is the best way to do things in the society Ex. Excision
* 26 (45a) There is nervousness in interfering with customs because of past mistakes
* 26 (45b) See the difference in judging the custom or if it just the right thing to do
* 27 (48a) Different societies have different morals and the code determines what is right and wrong in the society
* 27 (49a) Difference in what the society believes and what is true about morals
* 28 (50a) Morals in society can never be wrong
* 28 (52a) Our values to not stand higher to others because they are ours
* 28 (52b) Moral code could be among the best or could be among the worst
* 28 (53a) It is progress when we can look at the past and realize what we have done wrong
* 29 (55a) Cultural relativism warns us the danger that all practices are based on one standard which they are not
* 31 (62a) Broadens our minds and that our feelings are not necessarily the truth but are that way because of cultural conditioning
* 31 (62b) Keeps us open to finding the truth
* 31 (63a) Keeping an open mind will avoid arrogance and we will be open to new ideas
* 31 (63b) Can accept ideas without accepting the entire theory