BOOK ONE
RIGHT & WRONG AS A CLUE TO THE MEANING OF THE UNIVERSE

CHAPTER 1: THE LAW OF HUMAN NATURE

1. In your own words, what does Lewis mean by “The Law of Nature”?
   a. ___________________________________________________________

2. In what major way is this “Law of Nature” different than the physical laws of nature – physics, chemistry, etc.?
   a. ___________________________________________________________

3. Extra credit: Are animals subject to this “Law of Nature”?
   a. ___________________________________________________________

4. Did Lewis think the Nazis were in the wrong? Did he think they knew they were in the wrong?
   a. ___________________________________________________________

5. Regarding the claim that different cultures have different moral values, Lewis says, “There __________ been differences between their moralities, but these have never amounted to anything like a total difference.” He goes on to argue that all cultures have very __________ standards of right and wrong and that what “really [strikes you] will be how very like they are to each other and to ______ _______."
   a. ___________________________________________________________

6. “It seems, then, we are forced to believe in a real __________ and __________. People may be sometimes mistaken about them, just as people sometimes get their __________ wrong; but that are not a matter of mere __________ and __________ any more than the multiplication table.”
   a. ___________________________________________________________

7. The two key points of chapter 1:
   a. ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
CHAPTER 2: SOME OBJECTIONS

1. Extra credit: Put this book in context – author, time, place, circumstances. How does the “Piltdown Man” help us understand why there were those who said the Law of Nature is really just herd instinct?
   a. __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________

2. Is there really a difference in feeling a DESIRE to help someone in trouble and feeling that you OUGHT to help?
   a. __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________

3. What do you think of this statement? “The Moral Law [the Law of Nature] tells us the tune we have to play; our instincts are merely the keys.”
   a. __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________

4. Why is “The Law of Nature” not just a human convention, like our traffic laws?
   a. __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
   b. __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________

5. The moment you say that one set of moral ideas can be better than another, you are, in fact, measuring them both by a ____________, saying that one of them conforms to that ____________ more nearly than the other. But the standard that measures two things is something ____________ from ____________. You are, in fact, comparing them both with some ____________ Morality, admitting that there is such a thing as a real ____________, independent of what people ____________, and that some people’s ideas get ____________ to that ____________ ____________ than others.

6. Extra credit: Given this concept of a “Real Right” – i.e. belief in “Objective Morality” -- how can atheists explain our deep rooted belief in right, wrong, good and evil?
   a. __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________
      __________________________________________________________