

## Questions

1. What is one strength of the deliberative motif?
  - a. The deliberative motif seems to be universal and able to speak to all peoples not just Christians because it depends on natural law.
2. What is one weakness of the deliberative motif as described by Hollinger?
  - a. One weakness Hollinger describes is how it does not account for the fallibility of reason as humans are fallible.
3. How does prescriptivism differ from the deliberative?
  - a. Prescriptivism looks to rules and principles as the guide for morality, whereas the deliberative motif depends on reason as a guide for decision-making.
4. What is one difference between the prescriptivist motif and the relational motif?
  - a. Prescriptivism sees rules as an ends for ethics, but the relational motif sees rules and principles as a means to ethics, but it is not the sole reason to do something. Rules are not followed just because they are rules is a relational perspective.
5. What is one concern with the relational motif?
  - a. One concern with the relational motif is that it can lead to subjectivism because it depends heavily on each person's perspective and relation to divine law.

## Terms

Deliberative motif: the idea of reason being a moral and ethical guide because God created natural law that all humans can understand.

Prescriptive motif: the idea of using explicit rules and principles as a moral and ethical guide because they are derived from divine revelation.

Relational motif: the idea that laws and principles do not come before the will of God in ethical decisions but instead act as a general orientation.

## Summary

The sixth chapter speaks on three motifs including deliberative, prescriptive, and relational. Hollinger defines each motif and different theorists behind each one. The deliberative motif speaks on reason and natural law as core guidance to ethics. Hollinger speaks on catholic and protestant perspectives of deliberative law and how they differ. Prescriptive motif relies on rules, laws, and principles as the moral guide. Calvin speaks of laws of God as a way to glorify God and live a godly life, and other modern thinkers such as Henry and Yoder see laws as manifestations of the divine and relation between man and God. Lastly, Hollinger speaks on a relational motif which sees ethics as led by God through relationship with him and others. The relational belief has issues due to its tendency to subjectivism. For example, Reuther's take is there is no absolute point of reference as laws of the Bible have problematic points.