

**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 \_\_\_\_\_.”
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.”
7. The two key points of chapter 1:  
a. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
b. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 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. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_