Record Nr. UNINA9910818985203321 Naming evil, judging evil [[electronic resource] /] / edited by Ruth W. **Titolo** Grant: with a foreword by Alasdair MacIntyre Pubbl/distr/stampa Chicago,: University of Chicago Press, c2006 **ISBN** 1-281-95695-3 9786611956950 0-226-30674-7 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (247 p.) Altri autori (Persone) GrantRuth W <1951-> (Ruth Weissbourd) Disciplina 170 Good and evil Soggetti Judgment (Ethics) Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Revisions of papers presented at a conference held Jan. 27-29, 2005 at Note generali Duke University. Includes bibliographical references (p. 219-229) and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Introduction -- Where did all the evils go? / Michael Allen Gillespie --Seeing darkness, hearing silence: Augustine's account of evil / Stanley Hauerwas -- The Rousseauan revolution and the problem of evil / Ruth W. Grant -- Inequality and the problem of evil / Nannerl O. Keohane --The butler did it / J. Peter Euben -- Evil and the morality of conviction / David Wong -- Combining clarity and complexity: a layered approach to cross-cultural ethics / Elizabeth Kiss -- Liberal dilemmas and moral judgment / Malachi Hacohen -- Between bigotry and nihilism : moral judgment in pluralist democracies / Thomas A. Spragens, Jr. Is it more dangerous to call something evil or not to? This fundamental Sommario/riassunto question deeply divides those who fear that the term oversimplifies grave problems and those who worry that, to effectively address such issues as terrorism and genocide, we must first acknowledge them as evil. Recognizing that the way we approach this dilemma can significantly affect both the harm we suffer and the suffering we inflict,

a distinguished group of contributors engages in the debate with this series of timely and original essays. Drawing on Western conceptions of evil from the Middle Ages to the present, these pieces demonstrate that, while it may not be possible to definitively settle moral questions, we are still able-and in fact are obligated-to make moral arguments

and judgments. Using a wide variety of approaches, the authors raise tough questions: Why is so much evil perpetrated in the name of good? Could evil ever be eradicated? How can liberal democratic politics help us strike a balance between the need to pass judgment and the need to remain tolerant? Their insightful answers exemplify how the sometimes rarefied worlds of political theory, philosophy, theology, and history can illuminate pressing contemporary concerns.