1. The Problem of Evil
   1. What is Evil and Why Is It a Problem?
      1. Types of Approaches
         1. Experiential
         2. Theoretical
            1. Why is evil allowed?
      2. Philosophy focuses on theoretical instead of experiential, but it shouldn’t
         1. The experiential influences the theoretical questioning
      3. Types of Evil
         1. Natural Evil
            1. Not caused by human beings
            2. Earthquakes
            3. Famines
         2. Moral Evil
            1. Caused by human beings intentionally
         3. We want both to be prevented
            1. We would expect people to not want to do it
            2. "we expect out of the motivational structure of a perfectly good being"
   2. The Logical Problem of Evil
      1. Epicurus
         1. Argued God did not exist because
            1. If God was all powerful and good, he would not permit evil
            2. Evil is permitted
            3. God must either be not powerful or not good or both

1. J.L. Mackie and his counter objections to objections to Epicurus
   1. Good cannot exist without evil
      1. Mackie claims that he can imagine a world where there is no evil, proving that good can exist independently of evil.
   2. Even though possible, a world without evil would not allow humans to see the good as good. "Evil is necessary as a means to good"
      1. C.O: Mackie argues that God could have made the world good and made its inhabitants able to recognize good as good without evil.
   3. "The universe is better with some evil in it than it would be with no evil"
      1. E.g: There is no courage without fear
      2. Mackie claims that first-order evils makes second order goods
   4. The Free Will Defense
      1. Better to have evil and free will than to not have free will and always be good
      2. Author argues that a world without free will where there is good would be better
      3. Even if free will was worth the evil, wouldn't it be better to have free will without evil? (Mackie) (152)
2. Alvin Plantinga
   1. What is a defense in philosophy
      1. A defense is merely a demonstration that proposition 1 is logically consistent with proposition 2.
         1. For example,
            1. God is omnipotent
            2. An Omnipotent being has a ll powers
            3. God is unable to do evil
            4. (Defense) The ability to do evil is the lack of a power.
         2. In this case, proposition four is the defense of props 1-3.
      2. A defense for evil and God
         1. Defense: A perfectly good being has a morally sufficient reason to permit evil.
         2. Plantinga's Defense
            1. When God creates a world, He strongly actualizes the creation, but only weakly actualizes (or forces to come to existence) Adam and Eve's decision to eat the forbidden fruit.
            2. However, even though God only weakly actualizes the evil occuring, God created a germ or start that lead to that, so in a way God has set the direction of the world.
            3. If Two is true, then God could have created a world where Mackie's proposition 1 is true, but proposition 2 is not true.
         3. If all possible worlds with free creatures would result in evil (3')
            1. Makes Free Will argument work

If the actual world is better than a world without free creatures

At least as good as the world that would be weakly actualized if God were to use a different germ.

1. The metaphysics of value
   1. Moral Realism
      1. The belief that good and evil exist independently from human thought and feelings
   2. Moral AntiRealism
      1. The belief that good and evil are merely products of human imagination and feelings
      2. Mackie's proposition (3') does not seem probable in this thought
         1. Why would a perfectly good being care about something made up by humans?
   3. Divine Anti Realism
      1. Belief that good and evil are projections of God's motives
      2. "Good and evil is not determined in advance of God's motives/reasons for creating what he creates" (159).
      3. Good
         1. God delights in them
      4. Evil
         1. God takes pain in them
         2. Some are compatible, while others are not
         3. No evil that is incompatible with God's motivations exist
2. The Evidential Problem of Evil (160)
   1. Conclusion
      1. The existence of God is improbable, given the existence of evil
   2. William Rowe
      1. An innocent fawn dies in a forest fire.
      2. The probability that a God exists with this story, a.t. William, is low
   3. Stephan Wykstra
      1. Claims Rowe fell into the "noseeum argument" - which is if you don't see something it isn't there
   4. Requirement of Detectability (RD)
      1. When we do not have evidence for the existence of R, we are entitle to believe "R probably does not exist" only if it is more likely than not that if R existed, we would be able to detect it.
      2. This, when applied to William Rowe's problem means that we cannot say it is improbable that God exists since there is not enough evidence to believe the lack of evidence would merit that conclusion.
         1. This leads to a problem with the theory that God is justified in permitting evil, since it makes the argument unfalisfiable (aka, it will hold true in every case and every circumstance).
3. Theodicy
   1. A defense is proving some propositions are logically consistent
   2. A theodicy is the reason why God would permit evil
   3. Hick's soul-making theodicy
      1. Hick's soul-making theodicy is the belief that God permits evil because he creates creatures that are immature and that need to struggle with choices between evil and good in order to truly love God.
   4. Combining Divine Anti-Realism and Hick's soul-building theodicy
      1. Good and evil are not determined before God's decision to creature the world
      2. When God creates the world, he decides that he wants creatures to have free will
      3. Free will, since it is what God wants, is by definition of Divine Anti-Realism good