

CONCLUSION – ETHICS THROUGH THICK AND THIN, AND ETHICS AND RELIGION

“Tough times create strong men.
Strong men create good times.
Good times create weak men.
Weak men create tough times.”

MORAL CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION

GLOBALIZATION

Globalization is the word used to describe the growing interdependence of the world's economies, cultures, and populations, brought about by cross-border trade in goods and services, technology, and flows of investment, people, and information. Countries have built economic partnerships to facilitate these movements over many centuries. But the term gained popularity after the Cold War in the early 1990s, as these cooperative arrangements shaped modern everyday life.

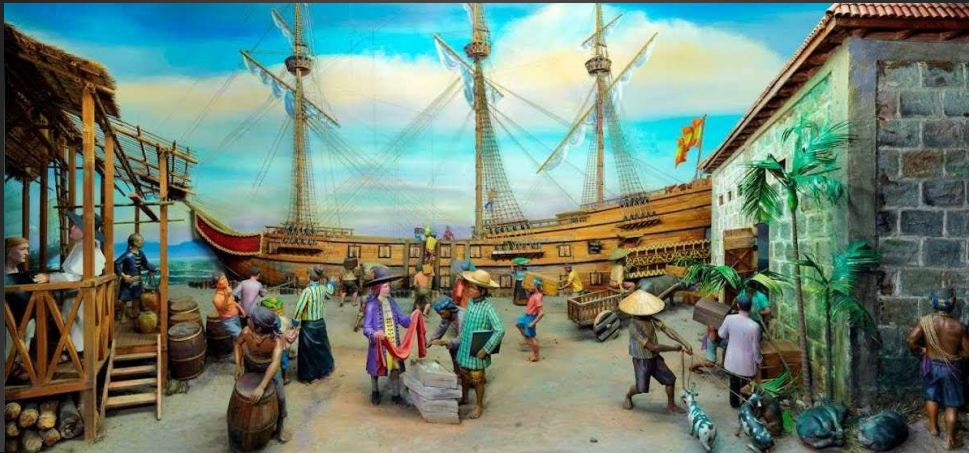
GLOBALIZATION

“the continuing world-wide economic integration, recently facilitated by emerging information technologies, that has also affected the environment, culture, and politics of different groups of people”

130 B.C.E.-1453 C.E



1565–1815



CHALLENGES OF FILINNIALS

- Generation Z (2001-present)
- Millennials (1981–2000)
- Generation Xers (1965–1980)
- Baby boomers (1946–1964)
- Silent generation (born between 1928 and 1945)

CHALLENGES OF GLOBALIZATION

1. Rise of radical inequality
2. The problem of managing global environment to prevent global ecological collapse
3. The intrusion of international economic organizations on indebted nations
4. Weakening moral integrity

THE RELIGIOUS RESPONSE: THE ROLE OF RELIGION IN ETHICS

THE DEFINITION

The **definition of religion** is a controversial and complicated subject in religious studies with scholars failing to agree on any one definition.

ANTHROPOLOGIST CLIFFORD GEERTZ

[...] system of symbols which acts to establish powerful, pervasive, and long-lasting moods and motivations in men by formulating conceptions of a general order of existence and clothing these conceptions with such an aura of factuality that the moods and motivations seem uniquely realistic."

EMILE DURKHEIM

"a unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things, that is to say things set apart and forbidden - beliefs and practices which unite into one single moral community called a church, all those who adhere to them."

MAX LYNN STACKHOUSE

"a comprehensive worldview or 'metaphysical moral vision' that is accepted as binding because it is held to be in itself basically true and just even if all dimensions of it cannot be either fully confirmed or refuted."

ETYMOLOGICALLY

2 **Religare**

Many say the etymology of religion lies with the Latin word *religare*, which means “to tie, to bind.”

RELIGION FOR AND AGAINST GLOBALIZATION



RELIGION FOR AND AGAINST
GLOBALIZATION

SECULARIZATION THEORY- THE
THESIS THAT MODERNIZATION
WILL ERODE RELIGIOUS
PRACTICE

RELIGION FOR AND AGAINST GLOBALIZATION

RELIGION IS NOT THE
“REGRESSIVE FORCE; IT IS PRO-
ACTIVE FORCE

RELIGION FOR AND AGAINST GLOBALIZATION

GLOBALISTS HAVE NO CHOICE
BUT TO ACCEPT THAT RELIGION
IS HERE TO STAY.

RELIGION AND ETHICS

RELIGION IN A GLOBALIZED WORLD

RELIGION AND ETHICS

- ❑ To say that ethics and religion in the Philippine context have a tightly-knit relationship is an understatement.
- ❑ People usually see ethics as an extension of religion, hence the common thinking that anything against religion is automatically unethical.

RELIGION AND ETHICS

- ❑ In India, life revolves around customary ritual practices and the performance of the religious laws, which govern day-to-day activities.
- ❑ The influence of Islam on Arabian customs, government policies, management systems, and even household practices

RELIGION AND ETHICS

- ❑ What gives rise to problematic issues is not so much the close relation between ethics and religion but a person's or a group's penchant to subject religion to an extremist interpretation.

RELIGION AND ETHICS

Extremism- the belief and support for ideas that are very far from what most people consider correct or reasonable.

- ❑ Breeds intolerance and antagonism toward those who espouse an opposite view.

RELIGION AND ETHICS

Many ethicists believe that religion is necessary for the continued survival of morality as an integral part of human life, especially in a globalized world.

CUT-FLOWER THESIS

“Morality cannot survive, in the long run, if its ties to religion is cut.”

THEISTIC ETHICS

Believes that the super natural being called GOD is the foundation of morality. GOD is the true source of moral laws.

REAL ACCOUNTABILITY

- ❑ In Non-theistic ideologies (naturalism or secularism) there is no real moral accountability for one's action. For human life finds its end in grave.
- ❑ In theistic ethics there is so-called "life-after and final reward and punishment.

“Whether or not you believe in God, you must believe this: when we as a species abandon our trust in a power greater than us, we abandon our sense of accountability. Faiths... all faiths... are admonitions that there is something we cannot understand, something to which we are accountable. With faith we are accountable to each other, to ourselves, and to a higher truth. Religion is flawed, but only because man is flawed. The church consists of a brotherhood of imperfect, simple souls wanting only to be a voice of compassion in a world spinning out of control.”

— **Dan Brown, Angels & Demons**

**“WHEN LIFE IS TOO HARD
TO STAND, KNEEL.”**

THANK YOU AND STAY SAFE!