The Challenge of Cultural Relativism

Chapter 2

WORLD CODES

Different Cultures Have Different

FORMED INTERESTS (1971)

Relativism
The Cultural Differences Argument

by C. R. BARBER

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2.4. What follows from Cultural Relativism

Even if the Cultural Differences Argument is unsound, Cultural Relativism might still be true. What would follow if it were true?

In the passage quoted earlier, William Graham Sumner states the essence of Cultural Relativism. He says that there is no measure of right and wrong other than the standards of one society. The notion of independent origin, he brings to light, would not be the same in all societies, even those with similar moral norms. This means that the Cultural Differences Argument is incomplete. If we were to follow the Cultural Relativism arguments, it would mean that all societies would have different moral codes, and these codes vary from culture to culture.

Clearly, these arguments are variations of a more fundamental argument:

(1) Different cultures have different moral codes.

Right and wrong are only matters of opinion, and opinions vary from culture to culture.

We may call this the Cultural Differences Argument. To many people, it is persuasive. But is it a good argument?—is it sound?

The problem is that the conclusion does not follow logically from the premise. The premises (that the conclusion is true) are just as likely to be false. The premise concerns what people believe, and the conclusion concerns what people believe. The conclusion is not the same as the premise. The conclusion is not a necessary truth. In philosophical terms, this means that the argument is invalid.

Consider again the example of the Greeks and Calabrians. The Greeks believed it was wrong to eat the dead; the Calabrians believed it was right. Does it follow from the fact that the Greeks believe something is right that the Calabrians believe something is wrong? No. To make the point clear, consider the analogy in the example. The Greeks believe that the earth is flat, and the Calabrians believe that the earth is spherical. Does it follow from the fact that the Greeks believe the earth is flat that the Calabrians believe the earth is spherical? No, it does not. In other societies, people believe different things. In some societies, people believe that the earth is flat. In other societies, people believe that the earth is spherical. The conclusion does not follow from the premise. It is not a necessary truth. In philosophical terms, this means that the argument is invalid.

Similarly, there is no reason to think that if there is moral truth, it is necessary that everyone knows it. There is no reason to think that the truth of moral judgments is independent of the culture in which they are made. The Cultural Differences Argument fails to prove that there is no moral truth. It assumes that there is no moral truth, and then argues that there is no moral truth.

E. H. Carr, a historian, uses an analogy to illustrate this point. He says that if there were a moral truth, it would be like a geographical fact. Just as it is possible for people to disagree about the shape of the earth, it is possible for people to disagree about moral truths. In other words, the Cultural Differences Argument relies on the idea that moral truths are culturally relative. But this idea is not supported by the evidence.
2. Why There Is Less Disagreement

According to Cultural Relativity, every idea or social concept can be understood as valid only within a particular cultural framework. This means that there is no one absolute truth or right way to conceptualize the world. Therefore, when comparing different cultures, it is important to approach each culture on its own terms.

This approach challenges the idea that one society's concept of time is necessarily superior to another. Instead, it recognizes that time is experienced differently in different cultures, and that these differences are meaningful and valid. By understanding these cultural differences, we can avoid making assumptions about another culture's perspective.

This approach also highlights the importance of empathy and understanding in cross-cultural interactions. By recognizing that our own cultural assumptions may not be universal, we can approach other cultures with respect and curiosity. This, in turn, can lead to a more harmonious and respectful global community.
26. Some Values Are Shared by All Cultures.
In judging whether any social practice does the problem of equal rights.

In fact, this is a standard that should receive, but may reasonably be used.

Unfortunately, this is an exception to the general rule of women's rights.

This is why we need to apply the same reasoning to the problem of gender.

Women and their families are to be protected by the law.

These considerations point to an important conclusion.

If it were not for women's rights, it would be unfair to protect women.

In another context, this was considered fair, but we are not in the same context.

Reformers argue that women should be protected in a different context.

Women are not the only ones who are protected.

Women's rights are not just a matter of equality, but also a matter of protection.

Of course, this is a gender-neutral social practice.

Women should be protected, but not in the same way.

There is a culture-independent standard of right and wrong.

This is why it is unfair to protect women.

In 1960, the Indonesian Dra. Fiana Kasardjoa, married a man.

To be Underhanded
Excuse me for not being [paragraph cut off].

The course of their investigation thus far had concluded the small number of human and non-human creatures involved in the tragic event of that night. In 2002, a woman was found dead in a small Arizona town. It was determined that she was a victim of a murder-slaying, but the circumstances were not immediately clear.

Back to the Five Claims

1. The primary source of cultural conflict is the clash of different cultures. How these clashes lead to discrimination and prejudice is not always straightforward. Some scholars believe that cultural differences alone are enough to cause conflict, while others argue that additional factors such as economic disparities and political instability also play a role. This is a complex issue, and there are some scholars who all

2. Back to the Five Claims

3. The challenge of cultural relativism is that cultures are not always the same. Different cultures have different norms and values, and this can lead to misunderstanding and conflict. It is important for people to be aware of these differences and to try to understand them from the perspective of the people involved.

4. The nature of moral philosophy is that it is concerned with the fundamental questions of right and wrong. These questions are often difficult to answer, and there are many different perspectives on what constitutes moral behavior. However, it is important for people to try to understand these questions and to make choices that align with their own personal beliefs.

5. The process of inductive reasoning is that it is a method of drawing general conclusions from specific observations. This is important in the field of cultural studies, where it is often necessary to make broad generalizations about a particular culture based on limited information. It is important to be aware of the limitations of inductive reasoning and to use it in conjunction with other methods to arrive at more accurate conclusions.
always be tolerant of them.

It is important for us to judge other cultures. We should
work on this. However, in our own society, it is not
necessary to have a model code. We need to develop
our own model code of conduct. However, in our own
society, it is not necessary to have a model code. We
need to develop our own model code of conduct.

2.2 What We Can Learn From Cultural

The part of progress that we can say those things are in
several sections. Human societies have done certain things, and it
seems to be a good thing. However, we should also think about
how our own actions influence other cultures. Our actions
are often different from what is advocated. We should
consider others. When the game is over, we

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the set of beliefs which he thought right. He would inevitably offer careful consideration of their relative merits, choosing that of his own country. Everyone without exception believes his own native customs, and the religion he was brought up in, to be the best.

Realizing this, we can help broaden our minds. We can see that our feelings are not necessarily perceptions of the truth. In fact, we are not even aware of the truth itself. We have been conditioned by our cultural background, and by the beliefs we hold. This conditioning limits our ability to think critically about the world around us.

If we want to broaden our minds, we need to accept the idea that there is no one right way to think about things. We need to be open to new ideas and perspectives, even if they differ from our own. Only then can we truly understand the world around us.

The key is to remain open-minded and to be willing to entertain new ideas. It is only by doing this that we can truly broaden our minds and gain a deeper understanding of the world.