

# cs lewis the abolition of man

The Abolition of Man is a seminal work by C.S. Lewis that confronts the philosophical underpinnings of education, morality, and the nature of humanity itself. Written in 1943, this book serves as a response to the contemporary trends in education and ethics that Lewis believed were eroding the moral fabric of society. Through a series of essays, Lewis argues for the importance of objective values and the dangers of subjectivism, making a compelling case for the necessity of a universal moral law.

## Background of C.S. Lewis

C.S. Lewis, a British writer and scholar, is best known for his works on Christian apologetics, including "Mere Christianity," "The Screwtape Letters," and "The Chronicles of Narnia." A professor of literature at both Oxford and Cambridge, Lewis's academic background deeply influenced his philosophical and theological writings. His experiences as a combat soldier during World War I and his conversion to Christianity also shaped his understanding of human nature and morality.

## Historical Context

The mid-20th century was marked by significant social and philosophical changes. The aftermath of World War II led many to question traditional values and beliefs. The rise of relativism, existentialism, and skepticism about objective truth was becoming increasingly prevalent in Western thought. In this landscape, Lewis sought to address the implications of these ideas on education and morality.

## Structure of The Abolition of Man

The Abolition of Man is structured into three essays, each building upon the previous one to develop Lewis's argument.

## Essay One: Men Without Chests

In the first essay, Lewis critiques a textbook aimed at schoolboys that he believes promotes a dangerous form of subjectivism. He argues that the authors of the textbook dismiss traditional values, referring to them as mere "sentiments."

- Key points discussed:
- The distinction between "head" and "heart": Lewis posits that education should cultivate not only intellectual abilities but also moral virtues.
- The concept of "chests": Lewis uses the metaphor of "chests" to represent the emotional and moral aspect of human beings, essential for balancing reason and desires.

- The potential consequences of removing the "chest": Lewis warns that without a moral compass, individuals may become "men without chests," leading to a society devoid of virtue and purpose.

## **Essay Two: The Way of the Disinheritance**

In the second essay, Lewis expands on the implications of a society that rejects objective values. He argues that such a rejection leads to a disinheritance of humanity from its moral and ethical heritage.

- Core arguments include:
  - The idea of "natural law": Lewis emphasizes the existence of a universal moral law that transcends cultures and time periods, which he argues is crucial for a functioning society.
  - The dangers of moral relativism: He warns that if morality is seen as subjective, it opens the door to tyranny, as individuals or groups can impose their will without accountability.
  - The loss of humanity: Lewis asserts that the abandonment of objective values ultimately leads to the "abolition of man," where humanity becomes something less than human, driven purely by instinct and power.

## **Essay Three: The Abolition of Man**

In the final essay, Lewis synthesizes his arguments, presenting a stark vision of what the future may hold if the trends he critiques continue.

- Main themes explored:
  - The manipulation of human nature: Lewis discusses how advancements in science and technology could be used to manipulate human beings, undermining their dignity.
  - The role of educators and philosophers: He stresses the responsibility of educators and thinkers to uphold and transmit moral truths, rather than capitulate to popular opinion.
  - The necessity of virtue: Lewis concludes that for society to thrive, individuals must cultivate virtue and recognize the importance of a shared moral framework.

## **The Philosophical Implications**

The Abolition of Man is not merely a critique of contemporary educational practices; it is a profound exploration of human nature, ethics, and the future of civilization.

## **Objective Morality vs. Subjectivism**

One of the central themes of Lewis's work is the importance of objective morality. He argues that moral truths are not merely personal preferences but reflect a deeper reality about human existence.

- Advantages of Objective Morality:

1. Consistency: Provides a stable foundation for laws and ethical standards.
2. Universal Applicability: Offers a framework that can be applied across cultures and societies.
3. Moral Accountability: Holds individuals and societies accountable for their actions.

Conversely, subjectivism leads to ethical chaos, where moral standards fluctuate based on individual or cultural whims.

## **The Role of Education**

Lewis emphasizes the role of education in shaping character and moral understanding. He argues that true education should aim at developing the "chest" or the emotional and moral faculties of students, alongside their intellect.

- Key Educational Principles:

- Cultivation of Virtue: Education should prioritize the development of virtues such as courage, honesty, and compassion.
- Critical Thinking: Encourage students to engage with moral and philosophical questions, rather than accepting unexamined beliefs.
- Transmission of Heritage: Educators should pass down the moral and ethical teachings of the past, rather than discarding them.

## **Legacy of The Abolition of Man**

The Abolition of Man has had a lasting impact on philosophical and theological discourse. Lewis's insights continue to resonate in discussions about ethics, education, and the role of technology in society.

## **Influence on Christian Thought**

Lewis's work has been influential in Christian apologetics, providing a robust defense of objective morality grounded in a theological framework. Many Christian thinkers and educators highlight Lewis's arguments to advocate for a return to moral absolutes in a world increasingly defined by relativism.

## **Relevance in Contemporary Society**

In a world grappling with moral ambiguity, the themes presented in The Abolition of Man remain relevant. The rise of technology, genetic engineering, and artificial intelligence raises questions about what it means to be human and how moral values should guide these advancements.

- Current Discussions:

- Ethical implications of biotechnology and artificial intelligence.
- The role of education in fostering moral and ethical reasoning.

- The challenge of maintaining a cohesive moral framework in an increasingly pluralistic society.

## Conclusion

C.S. Lewis's *The Abolition of Man* serves as a powerful warning against the dangers of abandoning objective moral values. Through his incisive essays, Lewis challenges readers to reflect on the implications of subjectivism and the responsibility of educators, philosophers, and individuals to uphold a shared moral framework. As society continues to evolve, Lewis's insights remain a crucial part of the dialogue surrounding ethics, education, and the essence of humanity. His timeless call to recognize the importance of our "chest" in balancing reason, emotion, and virtue is more pertinent than ever, urging us to ponder what it truly means to be human in an ever-changing world.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### **What is the main thesis of C.S. Lewis's 'The Abolition of Man'?**

The main thesis of 'The Abolition of Man' is that modern education and moral relativism threaten to undermine objective values and the inherent dignity of humanity, leading to a dehumanized society.

### **How does C.S. Lewis define 'the abolition of man'?**

'The abolition of man' refers to the process by which man is reduced to a mere product of technological manipulation and subjective moral standards, losing his true nature and moral reasoning.

### **What role does Lewis attribute to education in shaping moral values?**

Lewis argues that education should not just impart knowledge but also instill moral values based on objective truths; failing to do so results in a generation incapable of recognizing right from wrong.

### **What is the significance of the phrase 'the Tao' in the book?**

In 'The Abolition of Man,' 'the Tao' represents the universal moral law or natural order that Lewis believes is necessary for a flourishing human life, transcending cultural and subjective moralities.

### **How does Lewis critique modern philosophy in 'The Abolition of Man'?**

Lewis critiques modern philosophy for promoting skepticism and relativism that dismiss the existence of objective moral truths, which he believes leads to moral chaos and the devaluation of humanity.

## **What implications does Lewis see in the rise of scientific manipulation of human nature?**

Lewis warns that scientific manipulation of human nature could lead to a future where humans are seen as mere objects to be controlled, rather than beings with inherent worth and dignity.

## **How does 'The Abolition of Man' relate to contemporary debates on ethics?**

'The Abolition of Man' is relevant to contemporary debates on ethics as it addresses the dangers of moral relativism and the importance of grounding ethical discussions in objective values.

## **What literary style does Lewis employ in 'The Abolition of Man'?**

Lewis employs a persuasive and philosophical style, combining logical argumentation with literary analysis and personal reflection to engage readers in deep moral and existential questions.

## **What is the relationship between emotions and moral decisions according to Lewis?**

Lewis argues that emotions are not merely subjective feelings but can be aligned with objective values, suggesting that genuine moral decisions involve both rational thought and emotional engagement.

## **Why is 'The Abolition of Man' considered a critical work in Christian apologetics?**

'The Abolition of Man' is considered critical in Christian apologetics because it defends the existence of absolute moral truths and the necessity of a moral framework that aligns with Christian beliefs in the face of modern skepticism.

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