

Okay Cal.

# 4  
Reply: ffgy

11.11.18

Nice reprise with the MORAL EMANCIPATION challenge. Now, let's consider the actual definition of those words.

Emancipate [L. to transfer ownership of, fr. manus - contractor, fr. manu hand + capere to take]  
1: to free from restraint, control, or the power of another; esp. to free from bondage.  
2: to release from paternal care and responsibility and make sui juris.  
3: to free from any controlling influence (as traditional mores or beliefs).

Mores (?) [L. custom] 1: the fixed morally binding customs of a particular group.  
2: moral attitudes. 3: HABITS, MANNERS.

Moral [L. custom] 1 a: of or relating to principles of right and wrong in behavior;  
d: sanctioned by or operative on one's conscience or ethical judgement.

Syn MORAL, ETHICAL, VIRTUOUS, RIGHTEOUS, NOBLE means conforming to a standard of what is right and good. MORAL implies conformity to established sanctioned codes or accepted notions of right and wrong (the basic moral values of a community). ETHICAL may suggest the involvement of more difficult or subtle questions of rightness, fairness or equity (committed to the highest ethical principles). VIRTUOUS implies the possession or manifestation of moral excellence in character (not a religious person, but virtuous nevertheless). RIGHTEOUS stresses guiltlessness or blamelessness and often suggests the sanctimonious (wished to be righteous before God and the world). NOBLE implies moral eminence and freedom from anything petty, mean, or dubious in conduct and character (had the noblest of reasons for seeking office).

Alas, let's consider Morale 1: moral principles, teachings, or conduct.  
2 a: the mental and emotional condition (as of enthusiasm, confidence, or loyalty) of an individual or group with regard to the function or task at hand. b: a sense of common purpose with respect to a group. 3: the level of individual psychological well-being based on such factors as a sense of purpose and confidence in the future.

Ergo, by extrapolation we can see the power of fantastic allusions as presented by Demagogues [Gk. fr. démos= people + agógos= leading]  
1: a leader who makes use of popular prejudices and false claims and promises in order to gain power 2: a leader championing the cause of the common people in ancient times.

And correspondingly we define Pharisee [lit., Separated] 1: noted for... insistence on the validity of their own oral traditions concerning the law. 2: a pharisaical person.

Pharisaical: marked by hypocritical censorious self-righteousness.

Pharisaism 1: practices of the Pharisees 2: pharisaical character, spirit, or attitude:  
HYPOCRISY [Gk. act of playing a part on the stage, to decide] 1: a feigning TO BE what one is not or to believe what one does not: esp. the false assumption of an appearance of virtue or religion.

Hence, Religion [L. Supernatural constraint - to restrain, tie back].