

Radically Insensitive Theists
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Abstract. Skeptical theists attempt to meet the challenge to theism posed by evidential arguments from evil by appealing to the limitations of human cognition. Drawing on an exchange between William Rowe and Michael Bergmann, I argue that consistent skeptical theists must be *radically insensitive* to evidence about prima facie evils — that is, that they must endorse the claim that not even evidence of extreme and pervasive suffering could justify disbelief in theism. I show that Bergmann’s attempt to respond to this problem does not succeed and argue that no alternative response is forthcoming, concluding that the threat of radical insensitivity constitutes a serious and underappreciated difficulty for skeptical theism.

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I. Our nullifidian protagonist undertakes to argue as follows:

- (1): An event has occurred which instantiates *F*. [Premise]
- (2): An event has occurred which instantiates *G*. [1; *X*]
- (3): If an event has occurred which instantiates *G*, then theism is false. [Premise]
- (4): Theism is false. [2, 3; MP]

That is, she assertively utters or inscribes sentences identical to (1)-(4) except that, in place of ‘*F*’ and ‘*G*’, they contain names of properties, and in place of ‘*X*’ they contain the name of an inference rule. If the named inference rule is not a deductive inference rule, let us say that our protagonist has made an *evidential atheological argument*. If, moreover, the property named in (1) is, or is sufficiently closely related to, the property of being a prima facie evil, let us say that she has made an *evidential atheological argument from evil*.¹

To refer to our nullifidian as a protagonist is to locate her within a broader narrative structure — one which, if it is to be of interest, must contain an antagonist. Let us introduce, then, a strategy for resisting her argument — a strategy which has come to be known as *skeptical theism*. The substance of our drama will be the dispute between the skeptical theist and our protagonist, or rather between the skeptical theist and

¹ This qualification is necessary because there are evidential atheological arguments which are not evidential atheological arguments from evil — the argument from divine hiddenness is one example. Having introduced it, however, let us henceforth disregard it, using the term *evidential argument* as an abbreviation for *evidential atheological argument from evil*.

myself, writing on our protagonist's behalf. At its climax, I will argue that the consistent skeptical theist is *radically insensitive* to certain kinds of evidence about prima facie evils — that she is committed to the claim that not even evidence of extreme and pervasive suffering could justify disbelief in theism — and that this is a serious problem for skeptical theism. But first, we must more fully explore the natures of both the evidential argument and the skeptical theist's response to it.

Let us call the first numbered claim in our protagonist's argument its *evidential premise*, the second its *intermediate conclusion*, and the rule of inference for the name of which 'X' is a placeholder its *epistemic norm*. An argument of this form works as follows: Because the conjunction of the intermediate conclusion and (3) entails the falsity of theism, the strength of the evidence for the latter must equal or exceed the strength of the evidence for the former. But (3) is chosen so as to be uncontroversial, so the strength of the evidence for the conjunction of the intermediate conclusion and (3) is approximately equal to the strength of the evidence for the intermediate conclusion. As a consequence, the falsity of theism, being relevantly like an implication of the intermediate conclusion alone, inherits the evidential support conferred on it by the evidential premise in the presence of the epistemic norm.

This cannot be the complete story, of course, for there is no such thing as the evidential support conferred on our protagonist's intermediate conclusion by her evidential premise *simpliciter*. The evidential significance of a proposition depends on the body of evidence to which it is added. It is possible, for example, for a given proposition to confirm a hypothesis relative to one body of evidence and disconfirm it relative to another. What, then, is the body of evidence relative to which (1) is claimed to support (2)? Here, I think, our protagonist may be excused for being inexplicit. It is a body of evidence, she can reasonably say, which includes much of what we take to be our actual evidence. But it excludes both theism and its negation, as well as propositions about the magnitude and distribution of prima facie evils. This inexplicitness is a typical feature of evidential reasoning and should not be thought to vitiate the evidential argument.

In what follows, I will explicate the informal notion of evidential support in terms of evidential probability. I will thus take for granted the existence of an objective evidential probability function P which satisfies the probability axioms. Following Williamson (2000, p. 211) I will think of P informally as a measure of "something like the intrinsic plausibility of hypotheses prior to investigation." The conditional evidential probabilities assigned to various propositions relative to bodies of evidence (representing possible epistemic situations) will then represent the total degrees of evidential support those propositions enjoy relative to those epistemic situations. I will use ' $P(h|b)$ ' to denote the evidential probability of hypothesis h relative to body of evidence b .

A wide variety of evidential arguments can be generated by considering particular substitutions for ' F ', ' G ', and ' X '. The most influential of these has been one formulated by William Rowe (1988, 1991, 1996). Considering events E_1 and E_2 (E_1 is the immolation of a fawn; E_2 is the rape and murder of a five-year-old girl), Rowe argues that:

(1'): No good we know of justifies an omnipotent, omniscient, perfectly good being in permitting E_1 or E_2 .

(2'): No good at all justifies an omnipotent, omniscient, perfectly good being in permitting E_1 or E_2 .

(3'): If no good at all justifies an omnipotent, omniscient, perfectly good being in permitting E_1 or E_2 , then there is no omnipotent, omniscient, perfectly good being.

(4'): There is no omnipotent, omniscient, perfectly good being.

It is straightforward to interpret Rowe's argument along the lines of (1)-(4). Doing so yields:

(1''): An event has occurred which instantiates the property that no good we know of justifies an omnipotent, omniscient, perfectly good being in permitting it. [Premise]

(2''): An event has occurred which instantiates the property that no good at all justifies an omnipotent, omniscient, perfectly good being in permitting it. [1; IR]

(3''): If an event has occurred which instantiates the property that no good at all justifies an omnipotent, omniscient, perfectly good being in permitting it, then theism is false. [Premise]

(4''): Theism is false. [2, 3; MP]

The event in question in (1'') is the disjunctive event formed from E_1 and E_2 — the event which occurs just in case either E_1 occurs or E_2 occurs. Rowe clarifies that the epistemic norm on the basis of which (1'') confers evidential support on (2'') is inductive reasoning: "the inference from [(1'')] to [(2'')] is like an inference from 'All the A 's we've observed are B 's' to 'All A 's are B 's'" (Rowe 1996, p. 267).

II. We are now in a position to assess the force of our protagonist's argument. The crucial question is, of course, whether the transition from its evidential premise to its intermediate conclusion is licit. Theists have not, in general, been terribly impressed with this transition. They have developed a number of strategies for resisting it, the most plausible of which — skeptical theism — has already been introduced. The skeptical theist alleges that very general considerations concerning the human epistemic position vis-a-vis facts about modality and value show that such transitions are, without exception, illicit.

In what has come to be a standard account, Michael Bergmann (2001, 2009, 2012) characterizes skeptical theism as traditional theism conjoined with (at least) the following four theses:

(ST1): We have no good reason for thinking that the possible goods we know of are representative of the possible goods there are.

(ST2): We have no good reason for thinking that the possible evils we know of are representative of the possible evils there are.

(ST3): We have no good reason for thinking that the entailment relations we know of between possible goods and the permission of possible evils are

representative of the entailment relations there are between possible goods and the permission of possible evils.

(ST4): We have no good reason for thinking that the total moral value or disvalue we perceive in certain complex states of affairs accurately reflects the total moral value or disvalue they really have.

Applied to Rowe's argument above, (ST1-4) function by undermining the evidential connection between evidential premise (1") and intermediate conclusion (2"); if (ST1-4) are true, then (1") arguably constitutes negligible evidence for (2") and therefore for (4").

Bergmann's (ST1-4) are tailor-made to target evidential arguments from evil which, like Rowe's, make explicit reference to possible goods and evils. It would therefore be a mistake to think that skeptical theism as a response to evidential arguments is limited to Bergmann's claims. More generally, I propose that the following thesis captures what is distinctive about skeptical theism:

(Skeptical Thesis): What we can come to know or justifiably believe (using our value-directed cognitive faculties alone) about the properties of events relevant to the question of whether God, if he exists, would be justified in permitting those events to occur constitutes only weak evidence about the overall justification-conferring status of said properties.

This is not to say that skeptical theists are not additionally committed to (ST1-4); indeed, I will assume in what follows that the skeptical theist endorses both (Skeptical Thesis) and (ST1-4), with her commitment to the latter based on the more general skepticism contained in the former.

III. Despite its purported obviousness, skeptical theism has been the target of extensive criticism. It has been accused of vitiating standard theistic arguments (e.g. by Beaudoin (1998)) and making it impossible for believers to trust God (e.g. by Gale (1996) and Wielenberg (2010, 2014)). Many have also argued that it has unacceptable epistemic and practical consequences: forcing us to suspend judgment concerning the actuality of skeptical scenarios (see e.g. Russell (1996) and Wilks (2009)) and interfering with moral deliberation (see e.g. Almeida and Oppy (2003) and Maitzen (2014)).² Some of these criticisms, I believe, do constitute difficulties for the skeptical theist. They will not, however, be the focus of my discussion. Instead, I will be developing an argument against skeptical theism which I believe to be both decisive and underappreciated. The spirit of this argument has been succinctly expressed by Rowe (2001):

"Indeed, if human life were *nothing more than a series of agonizing moments from birth to death*, [the skeptical theists'] position would still require them to say that we cannot reasonably infer that it is even likely that God does not exist. But surely such a view is unreasonable, if not absurd. Surely there must be some point at which the appalling agony of human and animal existence as we know it

² For a review of arguments against skeptical theism, see McBrayer (2010). For a number of more recent criticisms, see Benton, Hawthorne, and Isaacs (2016).

would render it unlikely that God exists.” (Rowe 2001, p. 298; emphasis in original)

Let us refer to the scenario Rowe imagines, in which human life is nothing more than a series of agonizing moments from birth to death (and, we may suppose, an infinite number of human lives are lived over the course of history), as *The Worst Scenario*. Rowe’s claim is that the consistent skeptical theist must concede that even if she found herself in *The Worst Scenario*, her evidence would not justify disbelief in theism. To my knowledge, the only attempt to engage substantively with Rowe’s argument from the perspective of the skeptical theist is due to Bergmann (2009), who writes:

“Swinburne (1998: 229–36) argues that a perfectly good God would not permit suffering unless the sufferer’s life is on the whole a good one... It’s true that Swinburne is no friend of skeptical theism, but I see no reason why those endorsing the skeptical theist’s skepticism couldn’t consistently accept this principle Swinburne proposes (since we can see the truth of such general principles even if we can’t see what all the consequences of the goods and evils we know of are). And by accepting this principle, skeptical theists would have reason to say that a good God would not permit a human life to be literally nothing more than a series of agonizing moments from birth to death.” (Bergmann 2009, p. 390)

Bergmann takes Rowe’s argument seriously, and rightly so: its conclusion would serve as a *reductio* of skeptical theism. In the remainder of this essay, I will argue on the nullifidian’s behalf that the threat of this kind of *reductio* is more serious than Bergmann and other skeptical theists have imagined.

Before considering Rowe’s argument and Bergmann’s response in more detail, however, a common misunderstanding of the skeptical theist’s commitments must be addressed. It is often claimed that insensitivity to disconfirmation in the light of evidence about value is an essential feature of skeptical theism and thus cannot constitute an objection to it. This is, however, a distortion of the situation, which is that the skeptical theist is committed to the claim that *no evidence about value of which anyone is currently in possession* justifies disbelief in theism.³

Here is a more precise way to characterize matters as they stand. Let ‘*e*’ be a variable ranging over the set of events which are *prima facie* evils. For any *e*, let us call the proposition that *e* occurs ‘ $\mathcal{P}(e)$ ’. For any possible world *w* and time *t*, let us define $\mathcal{D}_{\langle w, t \rangle}$ (pronounced ‘the datum at $\langle w, t \rangle$ ’) as the proposition which is the conjunction of $\mathcal{P}(e)$ for all *e* in the history of *w* up to and including *t*. Then, if ‘@’ is a constant which rigidly

³ It is important to see that this commitment does not require that the skeptical theist rule out the possibility that she will someday be presented with decisive evidence against theism. It requires only that she does not *believe* that this will happen; she can consistently maintain that if she were presented with such evidence, she would cease to be a theist. The situation of the skeptical theist is typical in this regard; it is, in general, incoherent to believe *p* and also believe that others are in possession of evidence such that, if one added it to one’s total evidence, one would not be justified in believing *p*.

designates the actual world, any acceptable form of skeptical theism must render plausible:

(The Criterion): For all times t up to and including the present, $\mathfrak{D}_{\langle @, t \rangle}$ is such that, relative to a neutral evidential base, it does not justify disbelief in theism.

(The Criterion) is a strong claim — perhaps even a shocking one — but it is *considerably* weaker than the claim that not even the datum of The Worst Scenario after countless generations could justify disbelief in theism. As Bergmann's rejection of it shows, this latter claim is not an obvious consequence of skeptical theism. In what follows, I will attempt to show that a closely related claim is an *unobvious* consequence — that skeptical theists must be radically insensitive to certain kinds of evidence about prima facie evils. If my argument is sound, it constitutes a decisive objection to skeptical theism.

In the remainder of this essay, I will argue (i) that Bergmann's response to Rowe's argument is inadequate and (ii) that no adequate skeptical-theistic response to the more general class of *insensitivity arguments* is forthcoming. Along the way, I will consider and reject a number of moves that might be thought to offer the skeptical theist a way to avoid my conclusions.

IV. If Bergmann's response to Rowe's argument succeeds and can be generalized so as to apply to other insensitivity arguments, the skeptical theist emerges from her exchange with Rowe unscathed. Our first step, then, must be to show that Bergmann's response does not succeed. I will offer two arguments to this effect.

First, according to Bergmann (2009, p. 382), we are not justified in endorsing the principle that

(B1): If God exists and is unsurpassably loving, then for any human subject H and time t , if H is at t capable of relating personally to God, H at t believes that God exists, unless H is culpably in a contrary position at t .

We are not justified in endorsing (B1), Bergmann argues, because (B1) is false if there is a God-justifying reason for permitting the falsehood of (B1), and we are not in a position to determine whether such a reason exists. This is not an idiosyncratic aspect of Bergmann's view — if the skeptical theist's skepticism does not extend to (B1), then theism is undermined by the problem of divine hiddenness. But clearly, if our epistemic position with respect to Swinburne's principle is relevantly like our epistemic position with respect to (B1), the consistent skeptical theist cannot maintain that we are justified in endorsing one but not the other. So the skeptical theist is faced with the problem of showing that our epistemic position with respect to Swinburne's principle is more secure (let us call this *the Justification Problem*).

Why couldn't God be justified in permitting suffering even if the sufferer's life is not on the whole a good one? Perhaps the skeptical theist will claim that Swinburne's principle is more intuitively compelling than (B1). If she does, it is worth pointing out that the *most* intuitively compelling principles in this vicinity concern particular prima facie evils — for example, the principle that God would not permit the rape and murder of a five-year-old girl (Rowe's E_2). The skeptical theist must deny that we are in a position to accept such principles; Bergmann (2012, p. 24), for example, advances an error theory

according to which we judge such principles plausible because we consider the evils they report without at the same time grasping how they could be modally connected to the prevention of identifiable worse evils. Though Bergmann makes much of the vividness with which particular horrific events are presented in the principles in question, the same sorts of considerations apply straightforwardly to more general principles like (B1), as well. It is difficult to see how the skeptical theist can consistently fall back on the possibility of extenuating circumstances when it comes to all particular *prima facie* evils and certain general principles (like (B1)), but then, without further explanation, deny that this is a genuine possibility when it comes to Swinburne's principle. By (ST1-4), after all, the skeptical theist must take seriously the possibility that a violation of Swinburne's principle could be excused because it either instantiates goods of which she is unaware or is a necessary concomitant of a state of affairs which instantiates such goods. To refuse to countenance this possibility on the basis that Swinburne's principle is knowable a priori without according equally plausible theses like (B1) the same epistemic status would be special pleading.

Suppose, however, that the skeptical theist is willing to bite the bullet vis-a-vis Swinburne's principle, holding that she knows it a priori, that she fails to know similar principles like (B1) which threaten her theistic commitments, and that she has no general story about why the two kinds of cases come apart. There remains a further problem for her in determining whether any particular life is on the whole a good one (let us call it *the Recognition Problem*). There are many cases which are difficult to reconcile with Swinburne's principle on the assumption of theism: children who are kidnapped and forced to work as sex workers, infants born with certain genetic disorders, such as Tay-Sachs disease, that cause them extreme pain for the duration of their lives, and others. To accommodate these cases, the skeptical theist who accepts Swinburne's principle must provide some reason for doubting the intuitive judgment that the lives in question are not on the whole good ones. There is, it seems to me, only one way for her to do so. In typical skeptical-theistic fashion, she must argue that we are not in a position to discover, by the exercise of our value-directed cognitive capacities alone, whether such lives are on the whole good ones. Perhaps, after all, they instantiate good-making properties of which we are unaware.⁴

But now consider any non-evaluative description of a person's life; in particular, consider the description which consists in the conjunction, for every moment *m* of the life in question, of the proposition that the person is in agony at *m*. How is the skeptical theist to conclude on the basis of this description that the life in question is not on the whole a good one? For all she knows, all or most moments in the life instantiate good-making properties of which she is unaware. So, for all she knows, the life is on the whole a good one. And what goes for one life presumably goes for all lives. So there is no way

⁴ The skeptical theist, acknowledging that there are earthly lives which are not on the whole good, might instead seek to appeal to compensatory postmortem life in order to consistently endorse Swinburne's principle. But if appeal is made to compensatory postmortem life, then that principle is in fact compatible with human premortem life being exactly as it is described in *The Worst Scenario*, and Rowe's criticism is vindicated.

for the skeptical theist to conclude that The Worst Scenario is one in which any life violates Swinburne's criterion.

V. Perhaps, though, it is Swinburne's principle's focus on the features of *individual* lives that causes problems for Bergmann's response to Rowe. Perhaps a principle appealing to features of populations rather than individuals would not be subject to the objections I have just advanced. For example, it might be that while we are not in a position to know that God would not permit the occurrence of a single life which was not on the whole a good one, we are in a position to know that God would not create a world in which all lives (or a sufficient proportion of lives) had this character.

But this population-based response is not promising; indeed, it solves neither the Justification Problem nor the Recognition Problem. With respect to the Justification Problem, any putative population-level principle must face the same question as Swinburne's principle: might God not be justified in violating it if a state of affairs which does not satisfy it either instantiates goods of which the skeptical theist is unaware or is a necessary concomitant of a state of affairs which instantiates such goods? It is difficult to see how the skeptical theist could justify a negative answer to this question. With respect to the Recognition Problem, it seems that we can apply a population-based principle to rule out Rowe's scenario only if we are in a position to know that any particular life which is nothing more than excruciating pain from birth to death is not on the whole a good one. But we have already seen that the skeptical theist is unable plausibly to claim that she is in a position to know this.

I conclude that Bergmann's strategy of appealing to a priori constraints on the magnitude and distribution of evil in a theistic world cannot help the skeptical theist avoid problems of insensitivity. But perhaps there is another strategy available to the skeptical theist. Her criterion of adequacy, after all, demands only that the actual world's catalog of evils constitute negligible evidence against theism. Perhaps, then, she can argue that the actual world's catalog of evils falls somewhere along a continuum, and that while it in fact constitutes negligible evidence against theism — so that (The Criterion) is satisfied — there are many possible catalogs which, while not a priori inconsistent with theism, would serve as decisive evidence against it. In what follows, I argue that this strategy also fails, and that its failure demonstrates that there is no plausible way for the skeptical theist to escape arguments from insensitivity.

Before proceeding, a note — though I hope to have shown that there can be no a priori skeptical-theistic argument for the impossibility in a theistic world of human lives which are nothing more than successions of agonizing moments, the skeptical theist will perhaps allege that the *probability* that such lives occur conditional on theism is sufficiently low as to justify disbelief in theism in The Worst Scenario. Though I believe that this probabilistic claim hangs uncomfortably together with (Skeptical Thesis) and (ST1-4), I am prepared to grant it for the purposes of the arguments below. Instead of focusing on scenarios involving uniformly agonizing lives, therefore, I will focus on scenarios which contain many duplicates of the most miserable lives ever actually lived. This shift in focus allows me to sidestep the imagined skeptical-theistic objection to Rowe's argument, since the actual occurrence of said lives requires the skeptical theist to hold that they are not highly improbable conditional on theism, on pain of conceding that the actual world's current datum justifies disbelief in theism.

VI. My argument begins with the observation that (The Criterion) is not as easily satisfied as the skeptical theist might presume; in order to serve her purposes, it must be strengthened. As Rea (2013) points out:

“Obviously enough... any decently principled defense of [skeptical theism] will imply that, if the world carries on pretty much as it has to date, with more or less the same sorts of evils continuing to occur, human beings will never be in a position to think justifiably about some evil that it is gratuitous.” (Rea 2013, p. 483)

If Rea’s claim is correct, the ‘decently principled’ skeptical theist is committed to a stronger principle than (The Criterion). (The Criterion), the reader will recall, is a claim about the history of the actual world up to the present moment. It is thus formally consistent with (The Criterion) to maintain that ‘if the world carries on pretty much as it has to date’ for many generations — that is, if the number and severity of new *prima facie* evil events per unit of time remains constant as the value of t increases — then $\mathfrak{D}_{\langle @, t \rangle}$ will eventually constitute evidence strong enough to justify disbelief in theism. Let us call the imagined version of skeptical theism which endorses this claim *de facto skeptical theism*. Rea’s claim is then that *de facto* skeptical theism, though formally consistent, is not ‘decently principled’.

The thought behind Rea’s claim here seems to be that if the *de facto* skeptical theist’s evidence supports the claim that the world will carry on ‘pretty much as it has to date’ for many generations, she must violate a version of the principle of Reflection. The principle of Reflection (van Fraassen 1984) is a norm on subjective probabilities (hereinafter *credences*). It states, roughly, that if a rational agent learns that she will soon come to have credence x in some proposition p , she ought now to have credence x in p . More precisely, Reflection requires that

$$\text{(Reflection): } C_0(p|C_1(p) = x) = x,$$

where C_0 is the earlier credence function and C_1 is the later.⁵

We have couched our argument in terms of evidential probabilities rather than credences, so it would be a mistake to claim that the *de facto* skeptical theist violates Reflection. Nevertheless, the idea behind Reflection — that if it is certain on a body of evidence e that the balance of future evidence e' will support a proposition p to extent x , then e itself supports p to extent x — applies just as forcefully to the probabilities at issue in the evidential argument. And surely it is uncontentious that the conjunction of our neutral body of evidence and the actual world’s datum up to the present moment overwhelmingly supports the proposition that the world will carry on pretty much as it has to date for many generations. But then the *de facto* skeptical theist has every reason

⁵ Reflection is subject to counterexamples in cases where a rational agent foresees that she will come to have credence x in p through some epistemically deviant process; when no such process is operative and the agent is certain she will proceed by conditionalizing on her evidence, however, there is good reason to believe that satisfying Reflection is a necessary condition on epistemic rationality. See Briggs (2009) for discussion.

to think that, in light of our modified Reflection principle, her response to the evidential argument does not *now* succeed. For then, by her lights, our neutral body of evidence (together with the world's present datum and her other commitments) strongly supports the proposition that decisive evidence against theism will eventually accrue and remain undefeated. It follows by our modified Reflection principle that the actual world's present datum strongly supports disbelief in theism (relative to this neutral evidence base). De facto skeptical theism cannot coherently be combined with strong evidence for an extended future which is in relevant respects like the present.

There would be no problem for the de facto skeptical theist, of course, if the evidence supported the claim that the world would end shortly or change for the better markedly enough that its datum would never constitute substantial evidence against theism. If, for example, the evidence pointed to an imminent eschaton or a radical change in the moral character of humankind, our modified principle of Reflection would pose no problem for her position. But I take it that no one, and a fortiori no skeptical theist, has evidence of the required kind. It seems, then, that de facto skeptical theism must be rejected as a tenable skeptical theistic position. The skeptical theist is committed to the conjunctive claim that things will remain substantially the way they have in the past for many generations and that the world's datum will never constitute strong evidence against theism. Let us refer to the conjunction of skeptical theism with the claim that, even if the world carries on 'pretty much as it has to date' for many generations, its datum will never justify disbelief in theism, as *de jure skeptical theism*.⁶

It will be convenient to explore the consequences of de jure skeptical theism in two stages. The most radical form of de jure skeptical theism, which holds that the world will carry on 'pretty much as it has to date' *indefinitely* (let us therefore call it *infinitary de jure skeptical theism*), is also the version most straightforwardly subject to problems of insensitivity. I will therefore begin by discussing infinitary de jure skeptical theism. The insensitivity which afflicts more moderate versions of the position may then be appreciated by way of comparison with that which afflicts infinitary de jure skeptical theism.

VII. Consider, then, the infinitary de jure skeptical theist. As a consequence of holding that history will continue on 'pretty much as it has to date' indefinitely, she must also hold that prima facie evils will continue to accrue at roughly the same rate indefinitely, and therefore that, for any finite number n , there will come a time t such that $\mathcal{D}_{\langle @, t \rangle}$ is a catalog of at least n prima facie evils. If the infinitary de jure skeptical theist is to coherently combine her theism with her beliefs about the future and our modified Reflection principle, she must therefore hold, for every finite number n , that the actual world's datum can be a catalog of at least n prima facie evils without justifying disbelief in theism. With a slight simplification involving convergent series, this suggests that, if

⁶ Note that neither de facto nor de jure skeptical theism is committed to any particular thesis about the nature of the future; they differ only in their conditional predictions about the evidential significance of an extended future which is in relevant respects like the recent past. The skeptical theist's commitment to an extended future is derived from the propositions in our neutral body of evidence.

'n' is a constant which rigidly designates the present and b is our neutral body of evidence, the infinitary de jure skeptical theist should endorse:

(Zero Marginal Disconfirmation): For all prima facie evil events e and times $t \geq n$, if e is a token event of a type another token of which has occurred prior to n , and if e occurs at t , then $P(\text{theism} | \mathcal{P}(e) \wedge \mathcal{D}_{\langle @, n \rangle} \wedge b) = P(\text{theism} | \mathcal{D}_{\langle @, n \rangle} \wedge b)$.

(Zero Marginal Disconfirmation) allows only the tokens of any type of prima facie evil which has never previously occurred to disconfirm theism.^{7,8} It leaves open the question of whether such first tokens do in fact disconfirm theism. There are two answers to this question available to the skeptical theist. First, there is:

(Zero Total Disconfirmation): For all times t , $P(\text{theism} | \mathcal{D}_{\langle @, t \rangle} \wedge b) = P(\text{theism} | b)$.

According to (Zero Total Disconfirmation), at no time in the world's history does its datum at that time constitute evidence against theism. This is a strong thesis, and one which skeptical theists have reason to be hesitant to accept.⁹ Rejecting it yields a view to which I will refer as

⁷ In other words, (Zero Marginal Disconfirmation) states that the first token of a given type of prima facie evil *screens off* all subsequent tokens from theism.

⁸ Suppose that, at t , the only person who has ever lost a limb is Jones, and that Jones has lost only his left arm. If at t' Jones loses his right arm, then it would seem that the event of his losing his right arm is both the losing of a limb, and therefore an event which has occurred before t' , and the losing of a second limb, and therefore an event which has never occurred before t' . If the losing of a second limb has a distinctive moral significance which renders it especially improbable conditional on theism, it might then seem that the case of Jones constitutes a counterexample to (Zero Marginal Disconfirmation), since an event which occurs at t occurs again at t' and constitutes further evidence against theism. But the lesson of Jones is not that we ought to abandon (Zero Marginal Disconfirmation); it is, instead, that we must be careful when we group token events into types. If we treat *losing a first limb* and *losing a second limb* as distinct event types, and if our event types form a partition of the set of event tokens, so that each token is of exactly one type, the case of Jones constitutes no counterexample to the principle. I leave it up to the skeptical theist to choose her favorite grouping of token events into types, avoiding both the extreme of treating every token event as belonging to its own type, in which case (Zero Marginal Disconfirmation) is trivially true but Reflection requires her to hold that even previously unobserved types of prima facie evil fail to disconfirm theism (a recipe for insensitivity results), and the extreme of treating every token event as belonging to the same type, in which case (Zero Marginal Disconfirmation) is false and she has no story to tell about how to reconcile Reflection with theism and her belief that prima facie evils will continue to accrue indefinitely.

⁹ For discussion, see Benton, Hawthorne, and Isaacs (2016).

(Negligible Total Disconfirmation): (Zero Marginal Disconfirmation) is true and $P(\text{theism}|\mathcal{D}_{(\text{@},n)} \wedge b) < P(\text{theism}|b)$, though $P(\text{theism}|\mathcal{D}_{(\text{@},n)} \wedge b) \approx P(\text{theism}|b)$.

(Negligible Total Disconfirmation) might be motivated by the idea that once we update our neutral body of evidence with the antecedently improbable (conditional on theism) proposition that the world contains instances of a particular variety of prima facie evil, our augmented body of evidence suggests that if theism is true, tokens of that type must have either intrinsic properties or modal connections to other events which justify God in permitting their occurrence, and so the occurrence of further tokens of the same type is no longer improbable conditional on theism.

Whether the skeptical theist opts for (Zero Total Disconfirmation) or (Marginal Total Disconfirmation), the justification she provides for her position will appeal to (Skeptical Thesis): it is because of the epistemic consequences of our cognitive limitations vis-a-vis value and modality that our continued observation of prima facie evils will never tip the evidential scales away from theism.

VIII. But perhaps we have been too hasty. After all, the argument I have just presented is superficially similar to a class of specious arguments like the following:

[COINS]: Grimgerde is interested in determining whether a certain coin is fair. She knows that the coin is either fair or biased heavily towards tails, and she thinks these two possibilities are equally probable prior to beginning to flip the coin. She flips the coin one hundred times and notes that it comes up heads on exactly fifty-three of these flips. On this basis, she comes to believe that the coin is fair. She enjoys the experiment so much that she resolves to continue flipping the coin for all of eternity. Since she expects that things will carry on pretty much as they have to date, she expects that the coin will continue to land tails in roughly the same proportion of trials as it did in the first hundred. But this means that she must expect that, for any finite number n , her evidence will eventually entail that the coin has landed tails at least n times. If she is to rationally maintain her belief in the fairness of the coin given that she foresees a future containing infinitely many tails outcomes, she must hold that *new tails outcomes fail to disconfirm the hypothesis that the coin is fair*.

[COINS] illicitly moves from the claim that Grimgerde rationally expects that her evidence will eventually include an arbitrarily large number of tails outcomes to the claim that she must hold that new tails outcomes fail to disconfirm the hypothesis that the coin is fair. For she can rationally expect eventually to observe an arbitrarily large number of tails outcomes without holding that each one fails to disconfirm the hypothesis that the coin is fair if she also rationally expects to observe an arbitrarily large number of heads outcomes and holds that each heads outcome confirms the hypothesis that the coin is fair. If the skeptical theist can help herself to the same sort of move, she can avoid commitment to (Zero Marginal Disconfirmation).

The natural move for the skeptical theist to make here is to claim that substantial evidence for theism accrues as time passes. For surely if history's evils count as evidence against theism, history's goods also count as evidence for it. If this is true, then the skeptical theist can simply endorse (The Criterion) and confidently predict that, if

circumstances unfold much as they have in the past, the total evidence about what has happened will never, on balance, justify disbelief in theism.

Unfortunately, this response is dialectically confused: one who adopts it *ipso facto* adopts a view of the evidential significance of historical events on which the skeptical theist's approach to the evidential argument loses its appeal. If circumstances relating to the magnitudes and distributions of goods and evils have unfolded in such a way as, on balance, to provide evidence *for* theism, or to provide no evidence either way, then there is no need to take on the commitments of the skeptical theist to reply to our protagonist's argument. (Skeptical Thesis) merely dampens the evidential impact of our observations vis-a-vis theism; if the balance of the evidence points towards theism given (Skeptical Thesis), then it does so given the falsity of (Skeptical Thesis), as well. So if, on balance, history provides evidence for theism, or no evidence either way, the theist can simply note this and observe that, since this is the case, she has reason to believe that the future will continue to provide such evidence.

Indeed, it is presupposed throughout the literature on the problem of evil that there is an asymmetry between the evidential significance of prima facie evils and the evidential significance of prima facie goods: actual prima facie evils form the basis of a case against theism, while actual prima facie goods do not form the basis of a similar case against atheism.¹⁰ But to acknowledge this is to acknowledge that, whereas Grimgerde can avoid the charge of maximal insensitivity by appealing to the evidential significance of the heads-outcomes she observes, the skeptical theist cannot make a similar move by appealing to the evidential significance of the prima facie goods she observes.

IX. Appreciating the nature of the infinitary de jure skeptical theist's commitment to (Zero Marginal Disconfirmation) clarifies the susceptibility of her position to problems of insensitivity. We have seen that there are two infinitary-de-jure-skeptical-theistic strategies for dealing with the constant addition of new prima facie evils to the course of history. Regardless of which of these two strategies the infinitary de jure skeptical theist adopts, I claim, she must hold that adding instances of a particular type of prima facie evil to the history of a world does not increase the extent to which its datum disconfirms theism. That is, she must endorse:

(Necessary Zero Marginal Disconfirmation): For all prima facie evil events e , worlds w , and pairs of times t', t such that $t' \geq t$, if e is a token event of a type another token of which has occurred prior to t at w , and if e occurs at t' at w , then $P(\text{theism} | \mathcal{P}(e) \wedge \mathcal{D}_{\langle w, t \rangle} \wedge b) = P(\text{theism} | \mathcal{D}_{\langle w, t \rangle} \wedge b)$.

The idea behind (Necessary Zero Marginal Disconfirmation) is that, regardless of the history of a world, only the first occurrence of a given type of prima facie evil can disconfirm theism. Either skeptical-theistic strategy for motivating (Zero Marginal

¹⁰ This is not to say that no possible goods could constitute a strong case against atheism. Benton, Hawthorne, and Isaacs (2016), for example, invite us to "consider a world of pleasures with no pain, of goods with no evil — an Eden" and conclude that "if the world were like that, ...that would constitute a fairly overwhelming argument for the existence of God." I am inclined to agree. But the actual balance of pleasure and pain is far from edenic.

Disconfirmation) suggests this result. Given (Skeptical Thesis), the infinitary de jure skeptical theist argues, it is reasonable to hold that evidence of prima facie evil does not disconfirm theism at all, or that once we observe the first token of a given type of prima facie evil, we have evidence that God is justified in permitting tokens of that type, and the occurrence of subsequent tokens does not further disconfirm theism. Neither of these skeptical-theistic strategies for motivating (Zero Marginal Disconfirmation) depends for its plausibility on any assumption about the character of the past or the future; each proceeds solely with reference to (Skeptical Thesis) and (ST1-4). It follows that each serves just as effectively to motivate (Necessary Zero Marginal Disconfirmation).¹¹

Now, it is uncontentious that history has included human lives of a very miserable sort — so miserable a sort that, if every human life were so miserable, and if there were a substantial number of human lives, the misery and quantity of those lives would constitute evidence strong enough to justify disbelief in theism. Let us refer to the scenario just described, in which each of the infinite number of human lives ever lived is as miserable as the most miserable actual human life, as *The Awful Scenario*. Clearly, the datum of The Awful Scenario after countless generations would justify disbelief in theism relative to a neutral evidence base. This claim is admittedly not quite as obvious as Rowe's claim about The Worst Scenario, but it is obvious enough.

Because the infinitary de jure skeptical theist must endorse (Necessary Zero Marginal Disconfirmation), she must also endorse the claim that the datum of The Awful Scenario after countless generations constitutes evidence against theism no stronger than the actual world's datum. The consistent infinitary de jure skeptical theist is thus *maximally insensitive* with respect to evidence about miserable lives — she holds that *no amount* of such evidence could justify disbelief in theism. But maximal insensitivity is an intolerable commitment; it follows that infinitary de jure skeptical theism is not a tenable theistic position.

X. Perhaps the infinitary de jure skeptical theist will seek to sever the link between (Zero Marginal Disconfirmation) and (Necessary Zero Marginal Disconfirmation). In the actual world, her argument might proceed, it is true that newly observed prima facie evils fail to disconfirm theism. But this is because they are distributed as they are in the actual world. Had they been differently distributed — had, for example, every human career been a miserable one — then the world's datum would have constituted decisive evidence against theism. Crucially, moreover, the evidential significance of certain distributions of prima facie evils is not to be explained in terms of the cumulative effect of their constituents; certain distributions of prima facie evils have evidential

¹¹ Note that my argument is not that (Necessary Zero Marginal Disconfirmation) is *entailed* by (Zero Marginal Disconfirmation). It is rather that the principles to which the infinitary de jure skeptical theist must appeal in defense of (Zero Marginal Disconfirmation) suffice also to establish the stronger thesis.

significance which cannot be predicted on the basis of the evidential significance of the individual prima facie evils of which they are composed.^{12,13}

Unfortunately, this suggestion on behalf of the infinitary de jure skeptical theist is subject to versions of both the Recognition Problem and the Justification Problem. Recall that the Recognition Problem is the problem of concluding, on the basis of any non-evaluative description of an individual's life, that that life is not on the whole a good one. The skeptical theist makes much of the unreasonableness of concluding, on the basis of the totality of our evidence about the most miserable lives ever lived, that those lives were on the whole bad ones. If this sort of skepticism is to do the kind of work the skeptical theist needs it to do, it must entail that the probability that the most miserable actual lives are on the whole good ones is not particularly low. But if it is unreasonable to conclude that such lives are on the whole bad ones, it must also be unreasonable to conclude that a world containing any particular distribution of these most miserable lives, such as The Awful Scenario, is on the whole a bad one. How, after all, could the probability that The Awful Scenario is a bad one exceed the probability that the miserable lives lived in the actual world are on the whole bad ones? And if the infinitary de jure skeptical theist must suspend judgment about whether The Awful Scenario is on the whole a bad one, she cannot claim that its occurrence is particularly improbable given theism.

The skeptical theist also urges that God may be justified in permitting the occurrence of the most miserable actual lives to secure some outweighing good or avoid some greater evil. Even supposing that the most miserable actual lives are not on the whole good ones, to the extent that the skeptical theist relies on this appeal to modal connections beyond our ken, she faces a version of the Justification Problem — the problem of defending putative a priori constraints on the magnitude or distribution of ultima facie evils in a theistic world. For suppose she holds that the distribution of lives which are not on the whole good ones in The Awful Scenario is highly improbable conditional on theism. Then it must be highly improbable that each of the miserable lives in The Awful Scenario is modally connected to some outweighing good or greater evil. But why should the modal connections to which the skeptical theist appeals when considering the actual world be sensitive to the distribution of miserable lives? Perhaps, after all, each such life makes possible the flourishing of an unseen angelic person, whose

¹² It cannot be otherwise, according to the infinitary de jure skeptical theist, since she holds that there is no number of prima facie evils the cumulative effect of which would justify disbelief in theism.

¹³ I have chosen to frame the objection in terms of unfamiliar distributions of familiar types of prima facie evil, but it should be noted that there is another way proceed. According to this alternative suggestion, at least some of the token prima facie evils in The Awful Scenario are of types not instantiated in the actual world. If we have reason to distinguish between *losing a first limb* and *losing a second limb*, the thought goes, perhaps we also have reason to distinguish between *having a miserable life in a population of others with decent lives* and *having a miserable life in a population of others with miserable lives*. The former event-type is instantiated in the actual world; the latter, arguably, is not. Since it seems to me that this way of framing the objection does not affect the plausibility of my replies, I will set it aside in what follows.

metaphysical and moral perfection contributes more to the world than the sufferer's suffering detracts from it. Or perhaps the prima facie value-neutral events modally connected with miserable human lives, such as the conversion of oxygen into carbon dioxide, instantiate, unbeknownst to us, goods which themselves justify lifetimes of human misery. In either scenario, the modal connections between miserable lives and other value-bearing states of affairs would obtain regardless of the proportion of all human lives which were miserable. To the extent that the infinitary de jure skeptical theist can offer no reason for thinking that such scenarios are less probable than ones on which said modal connections are sensitive to proportional facts — and it is difficult to see how she could, given her endorsement of (Skeptical Thesis) and (ST1-4) — she cannot plausibly claim that facts about the distribution of miserable lives allow her to escape the threat of maximal insensitivity.

XI. The difficulties associated with infinitary de jure skeptical theism do not, of course, suffice to establish a problem for skeptical theism in general. For while the skeptical theist lacks evidence of an imminent eschaton, she has good scientific evidence that life as we know it will not continue indefinitely. Eventually, current theories suggest, the sun will begin to die, and this process will lead to changes which make the earth uninhabitable. If the rate at which the accrual of prima facie evils disconfirms theism is nonzero but so small that the world's datum will not constitute strong evidence against theism within the timeframe imposed by humanity's impending extinction, perhaps the skeptical theist can escape both the charge of insensitivity and the threat of violating our modified Reflection principle. In other words, the skeptical theist may seek refuge in:

(Negligible Marginal Disconfirmation): For all prima facie evil events e and times $t \geq n$, if e is a token event of a type another token of which has occurred prior to n , and if e occurs immediately after t , then $P(\text{theism} | \mathcal{P}(e) \wedge \mathcal{D}_{(@,t)} \wedge b) \approx P(\text{theism} | \mathcal{D}_{(@,t)} \wedge b)$.

(Negligible Marginal Disconfirmation) claims that no token prima facie evil of a type which has already been instantiated can disconfirm theism to more than a negligible extent. Let us refer to the brand of de jure skeptical theism which embraces (Negligible Marginal Disconfirmation) and holds that the rationality of theism is "saved by the bell" of the eventual extinction of humankind as *finitary de jure skeptical theism*. I claim that finitary de jure skeptical theism is subject to an insensitivity problem which is only marginally less serious than the one faced by its infinitary congener.

A conservative estimate of the total number of human lives which could be lived within the constraints imposed by the death of the sun is 10^{16} , or ten million million billion.¹⁴ If things carry on 'pretty much as they have to date' for the rest of human history, a small but significant proportion of these lives will be comparable in character to the most miserable which have so far been lived. Let us refer to the number of miserable human lives that the finitary de jure skeptical theist must foresee will be lived prior to the extinction of the human species as n . Certainly, n is a very large number — large enough that it would take many generations for a human community the size of a small city to produce n human lives. Consider, then, a world in which the only human lives ever lived

¹⁴ See Bostrom (2013) for discussion.

are n miserable lives. We can imagine that these n miserable lives are temporally arranged into many generations of inhabitants of a single small city, and that the world is spatially and temporally bounded around them, so that nothing exists outside the city, and time begins with the beginning of the first miserable life and ends with the end of the last. Let us call this world *The Bad Enough Scenario*.

The Bad Enough Scenario is not quite as bad as The Worst Scenario or The Awful Scenario — but it is Bad Enough. If every human life were as miserable as the most miserable actual life, and if there were many human lives distributed over many generations, this would constitute evidence sufficient to justify disbelief in theism. But the finitary de jure skeptical theist cannot hold that the datum of The Bad Enough Scenario at the end of its history would constitute sufficient evidence to justify disbelief in theism. We have already seen that the de jure skeptical theist cannot appeal to proportional facts about the distribution of prima facie evils to defend herself against the charge of insensitivity. So, if the finitary de jure skeptical theist is willing to claim that the occurrence of n miserable lives prior to the extinction of the human species does not constitute strong evidence against theism, she must be willing to claim that the datum of The Bad Enough Scenario at the end of its history would also fail to constitute strong evidence against theism. That is, she must be *radically insensitive* with respect to evidence about the occurrence of miserable lives — she must concede that not even evidence of extreme and pervasive suffering could justify disbelief in theism. This commitment is hardly less objectionable than a commitment to maximal insensitivity.

XII. By way of concluding, I would like briefly to consider a common objection to my general strategy. My argument has relied at crucial points on assigning particular conditional probabilities to propositions relative to bodies of evidence. There is a common dialectical move in the skeptical theism literature whereby the critic of the evidential argument claims that such probabilities are ‘inscrutable’ (see, for example, van Inwagen 1998). The friend of skeptical theism might hope to fall back on this strategy as a response to my argument.

Unfortunately for the skeptical theist, the best she can do by way of using a notion of inscrutability to escape the argument for radical insensitivity is to systematically replace the claim that theism has a low probability conditional on certain bodies of evidence with the claim that theism has an inscrutable probability conditional on those bodies of evidence. This is no way of avoiding the charge of radical insensitivity, for the claim that the probability of theism conditional on the observation of The Worst Scenario is inscrutable entails the claim that the observation of The Worst Scenario does not justify disbelief in theism.

If my arguments above are sound, consistent skeptical theists are radically insensitive theists. This consequence ought to be deemed intolerable by theists. As the dust settles, then, our nullifidian protagonist stands vindicated. Her evidential argument remains, at least pro tem, a serious problem for theism.

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