



SEEKER MANUAL

Moral System Stress Test

A practical guide for sincere seekers who want to ask whether a Christian moral claim supplies the required structure of a coherent objective moral system.

The central question

When someone says Christianity provides an objective moral system, has the claim supplied meaning, truth, authority, access, obligation, guidance, scope, and correction - or has it only named a source, feeling, command, or practical recommendation?

Not a verdict machine

A map of missing structure

A prompt for stronger answers

Use this to

Clarify a moral claim, identify which required parts are doing work, and ask more precise follow-up questions without pretending that a score proves truth or falsity.

Avoid using it to

Score people, spring a trap, replace philosophical argument, or treat hesitation as defeat. The best outcome is clarity: a stronger claim or a clearer reason for doubt.

Crosshairs Audit Lab

INSIDE THIS MANUAL

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PURPOSE

Why this tool matters

Many moral debates stall because the claim stays blurry. One person says Christianity gives objective morality. Another hears command, character, scripture, conscience, usefulness, or intuition. The tool slows the exchange down and asks what must be supplied for the claim to work as a moral system.

- For a Christian user, it shows where a view needs stronger grounding, clearer access, better guidance, or a less circular account of authority.
- For a skeptical user, it replaces vague dismissal with specific questions about missing components.
- For a questioning user, it separates inherited confidence from what has actually been substantiated.
- For discussion partners, it turns a heated debate into a shared map of claims, supports, and open questions.

The standard

A list of moral claims is not yet a moral system. A source of rules is not yet a moral system. A coherent objective moral system must explain what moral language means, what makes moral claims true, how authority is checked, how agents can know the standard, why the standard binds, how it guides hard cases, who falls under it, and how mistakes are corrected.

STARTS

The twelve common starting positions

1. Divine command	2. God's nature	3. Scripture authority
4. Scripture and Spirit	5. Natural law	6. God-given conscience
7. Church tradition	8. Love commandments	9. Christlike virtue
10. Kingdom ethic	11. Flourishing in God	12. Moral lawgiver

The starting position only preloads a claim and a likely route. It does not complete the substantiation checks. The user still has to decide which supports are actually warranted.

REQUIRED ARCHITECTURE

The eight components

The tool treats the following eight parts as mandatory. Different traditions can use different language, but a coherent objective moral system has to do the work each label names.

Component	What it supplies	Why necessary	Test question
Moral Meaning	Defines good, wrong, duty, evil, and obligation before using those words as if they already carry objective content.	Without stable meaning, moral language can collapse into approval, disgust, usefulness, or authority words.	What do the key moral words mean in this account?
Truth Maker	Explains whether moral claims can be true and what in reality makes them true.	Without a truth maker, moral claims may function as attitudes, commands, or social signals rather than objective facts.	What makes the claim true beyond preference, power, or agreement?
Authority Check	Explains how moral authority is recognized as good without assuming the authority is already moral.	Without this check, the system can become obedience to a source already presumed to be right.	How could an immoral authority claim be detected and rejected?
Moral Access	Gives accountable agents a usable way to know the standard and compare disputed claims.	If people are bound, the account must explain how they can discover what binds them.	How can sincere users know the standard and resolve disagreement?

Component	What it supplies	Why necessary	Test question
Binding Force	Explains why morality obligates rather than merely advises, rewards, threatens, or recommends.	Useful advice is not yet moral duty. A system needs an account of obligation itself.	Why ought someone comply even when it is costly or unrewarded?
Case Guidance	Applies the standard to real cases and ranks duties when they conflict.	A moral system must guide actual decisions, not only produce slogans or broad aspirations.	How does the account decide hard cases before the desired answer is chosen?
Consistent Scope	States who is bound and treats like cases alike across persons, eras, groups, and authorities.	Without scope, the system can protect favored people or outcomes by special pleading.	Who is bound, and why are like cases treated alike?
Correction Method	Explains how mistaken moral interpretations are identified and revised without ad hoc convenience.	A system needs a principled way to learn from error without calling every change a new moral fact.	How does the system detect and repair mistaken moral judgments?

What counts as substantiation

The user does not have to write an essay. For each component, the tool asks for a primary route, a support strength, and three checkbox tests. A component is ready only when the route is chosen, the strength reaches Supported or Strong, and all three checks are completed.

WORKFLOW

How to move through the page

The page is designed to reduce prose burden. Most of the work is done with radio buttons, route menus, sliders, and checkboxes. The optional note fields are for clarification, not for long argument.

Step	User action	Why it matters
1. State the claim	Choose a common start or write the claim narrowly.	Prevents testing a slogan that can shift during the conversation.
2. Choose routes	For every required component, choose the primary source route doing the work.	Separates a claimed source from the component it is supposed to substantiate.
3. Set support	Use the 0-4 strength control: None, Asserted, Thin, Supported, Strong.	Makes the difference between naming a support and actually carrying a component visible.
4. Mark checks	Complete only the checkbox tests the current answer really satisfies.	Forces the user to think through meaning, truth, access, force, guidance, scope, and correction.
5. Read the status	Review the coherence ledger, source map, missing core, boundaries, and top pressure.	Shows the current structure without declaring the worldview true or false.
6. Continue	Export the report or carry the setup to Threshold or Particulars.	Keeps the morality tools connected without rebuilding the claim from scratch.

SEQUENCE

How this tool relates to the others

1 Threshold
 Preliminary tool: checks whether enough structure exists.

2 Stress Test
 Current tool: tests components, boundaries, routes, and hard questions.

3 Particulars
 Advanced tool: applies the setup to concrete moral cases.

A useful posture
 The strongest use of the tool is cooperative: 'Which part of the system is this answer meant to supply?' That question is clearer and fairer than accusing the other person of incoherence before the structure has been mapped.

NUMBERS

How to read the calculations

The numbers are structured prompts for attention. They are not probabilities, truth scores, or verdicts about the user. They summarize how much of the required architecture has been supplied inside the tool.

Number	Exact calculation	How to read it
Component score	Average of three parts: route chosen (0 or 1), support completion (strength / 3, capped at 1), and check completion (checked boxes / 3).	A component can score high before it is fully ready, but readiness still requires route, support at 3 or 4, and all checks.
Completeness	Rounded average of the eight component scores, shown as a percentage.	A high score means more architecture has been entered; it does not mean the moral claim is true.
Ready components	Count of required components that have a route, Supported or Strong strength, and all checks complete.	This is the strict checklist count. The ledger shows which components are missing, thin, or ready.
Boundary risk	Sum across four boundary tests: pass = 0, warning = 1, failure = 2.	Higher risk means the current construction may collapse into emotion, obedience, practical advice, or vague guidance.
Route count	Count of distinct non-empty source routes currently assigned to required components.	This shows dependency concentration. It is not a quality score.
Top pressure	Challenges are sorted by match score, pressure rank, and title. Match score combines incomplete relevant components, active route overlap, and any generic sufficiency gap.	The first items are the most relevant stress questions for the current setup.

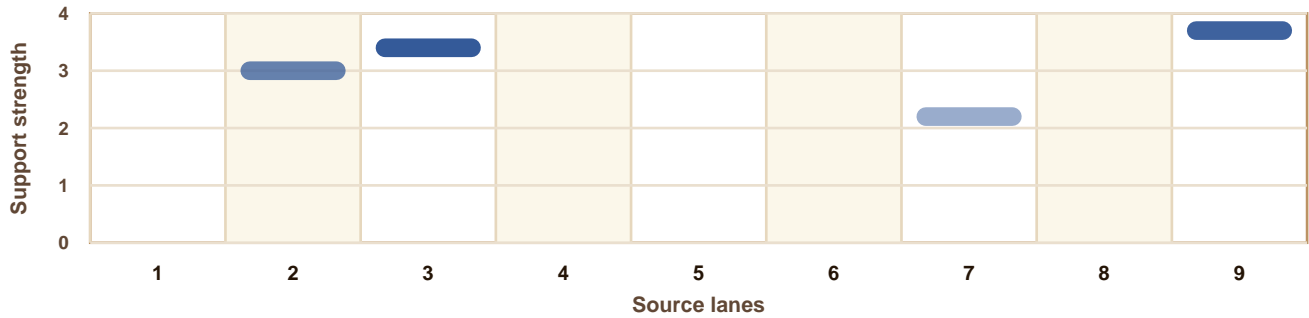
Example

If Moral Access has a route, support strength 2, and two of three checks complete, its component score is $\text{average}(1, 2/3, 2/3)$, or about 78%. It is still not ready, because support has not reached 3 and one check remains incomplete.

SOURCE MAP

Visualizing the claimed sources of moral truth

The source map shows where the user says moral truth is coming from. It plots source lanes, not proof of divine reality or philosophical truth.



1 God's nature	2 Divine command	3 Scripture
4 Holy Spirit guidance	5 Church tradition	6 Conscience or moral intuition
7 Reason or natural law	8 Human flourishing	9 Hybrid Christian account

Visual feature	Meaning
Lane number	One of the nine possible source routes.
Horizontal line	The average support strength of all components assigned to that route.
Line thickness and darkness	How many substantiation checks are complete on average for that route.
Legend count	How many required components currently rely on that source route.
Component list	Which required components are assigned to the route.

What to look for

A single lane carrying most components may reveal dependency on one source. Many lanes with low support may reveal a patchwork that has breadth but little substantiation. A strong line is a prompt to inspect the actual answers, not a final endorsement.

BOUNDARY TESTS

What the collapse checks are asking

Boundary tests ask whether the attempted moral system remains distinct from nearby non-moral substitutes. They are especially useful when a claim sounds moral but is actually carried by feeling, obedience, usefulness, or vague aspiration.

Boundary	Plain question	What usually contributes pressure
Emotion Boundary	Tests whether the claim is more than personal feeling, conscience, empathy, disgust, preference, or cultural approval.	Most pressured by conscience, intuition, and flourishing routes when Moral Meaning or Truth Maker is incomplete.
Obedience Boundary	Tests whether the claim is more than submission to an authority already assumed to be moral.	Most pressured by divine command, scripture, God's nature, church tradition, and Holy Spirit routes when Authority Check or Moral Access is incomplete.
Practical Boundary	Tests whether the claim is more than useful advice, social benefit, cooperation, or a flourishing strategy.	Most pressured by reason, natural law, human flourishing, and hybrid routes when Binding Force is incomplete.
Guidance Boundary	Tests whether the proposed system can actually decide hard cases and rank competing duties.	Always relevant, because every attempted moral system needs Case Guidance no matter which route carries it.

CHALLENGES

How to use the pressure questions

Good use

Ask one pressure question at a time. Let the other person identify the route they actually rely on. Treat a weak answer as a repair opportunity.

Poor use

Dump every challenge at once, demand instant answers, or treat any hesitation as defeat. That turns a diagnostic tool into theater.

Pressure type	Typical question
Circular authority	What test identifies the authority as morally trustworthy without already assuming it?
Access and disagreement	How do sincere, informed people resolve incompatible moral answers?
Historical change	Did the moral fact change, did interpretation improve, or was the earlier command not moral?
Guidance failure	Can the account decide the case before the preferred conclusion is known?

CONVERSATION

How sincere seekers can use the output

The tool is most valuable when it makes the next question smaller, cleaner, and fairer. It should help both sides see the same pressure point.

Instead of saying	Try saying
Your view is incoherent.	Which required component is doing the work here?
That is just obedience.	How does the account test whether this authority is morally trustworthy?
That is just your feeling.	What makes this claim true even when people feel differently?
That does not answer anything.	Does this answer give case guidance, binding force, or only a general aspiration?
You moved the goalposts.	Which correction method explains the change without special pleading?

COMPLETENESS

What a high-quality result should include

- A narrow moral claim that cannot quietly shift when pressure appears.
- All eight required components assigned to source routes that actually fit the answer.
- Support strengths marked honestly, with Thin and Asserted left visible where the case is still weak.
- Checkboxes completed only when the account really satisfies that specific test.
- Boundary and top-pressure questions answered directly rather than avoided by changing the claim.
- A clear export or handoff so later conversation can continue from the same setup.

The best outcome

The point is not embarrassment. The point is a stronger claim, a repaired argument, a humbler confidence level, or a more precise reason for doubt. That is real progress for sincere seekers.

QUICK REFERENCE

One-page field guide

Use this section	When you need to know
State the claim	What exact moral-system claim is being tested.
Required components	Whether meaning, truth, authority, access, force, guidance, scope, and correction have been supplied.
Substantiation checks	Whether the chosen route really supports the component rather than merely naming it.
Coherence ledger	Which components are ready, thin, missing, or route-only.
Source map	Which moral truth sources the current account relies on, and how strongly.
Missing core	Which mandatory components still block a coherent system claim.
Boundary tests	Whether the system collapses into emotion, obedience, practical advice, or vague guidance.
Top pressure	Which challenge questions most directly fit the current answers.
Question and answer	How to interpret the tool charitably and answer common misunderstandings.
Export and handoff	How to continue in the preliminary Threshold tool or the advanced Particulars tool.

1 Threshold
 Preliminary tool: checks whether enough structure exists.

2 Stress Test
 Current tool: tests components, boundaries, routes, and hard questions.

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Closing note
 A coherent objective moral system may be possible, but it should not be assumed merely because a tradition names a source of moral authority. The tool asks the user to show the structure, component by component, and then test whether that structure holds under pressure.