

Kant, "Duty and Reason as the Ultimate Principle" - pp. 506-512

1. Explain why Kant thinks the only thing truly good "in itself" is a good will.

He believes that you are truly good when you do good things without any inclination and the right thing is from habit not from what you believe is moral.

2. What does Kant mean by doing our actions "from the motive of duty"? How is this different from acting out of self-interest, or out of natural inclination, or even just in "conformity" with duty? It is different as in duty you do not expect anything in return but in self-interest, you do meaning it is not natural and habitual.

3. What does it mean for an action to have moral worth based on its principle, not based on the end it achieves? It means doing things because they are good because and not because of what you will get from them.

4. Explain in your own words Kant's two formulations of the Categorical Imperative, on 510 and 511-512:

a) I ought never to act except in such a way that I can also will that my maxim should become a universal law

This basically means to perform good acts by nature and to know what is right by nature.

b) Act in such a way that you always treat humanity, whether in your own person or in the person of any other, never simply as a means, but always at the same time as an end

Always treat people with respect and have goodwill this means to be right with no expectation and just do things when they are moral.

Mill, "Happiness as the Foundation of Morality" pp. 512-517

1. Write out and explain Mill's "Greatest Happiness Principle".

"actions are right in proportion as they tend to promote happiness, wrong as they tend to produce the reverse of happiness. By happiness is intended pleasure, and the

absence of pain; by unhappiness, pain, and the privation of pleasure". This basically means Joy and the nonappearance of agony are, by this record, the main things alluring as closures in themselves.

2. What does Mill mean when he writes, "Better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied"?

As indicated by John Stuart Mill, it is smarter to be an individual disappointed than a pig fulfilled; preferred to be Socrates disappointed over a moron fulfilled, on the grounds that there are higher and lower types of delights. Individuals who have been presented to both, pick the higher delight since they are educated in the two joys dissimilar to a pig or a simpleton. Pursue a higher advantage than be simply fulfilled

3. How does Mill discuss quality and kinds of happiness in contrast to calculating the quantity of happiness? Mill states that you should look for quality of pleasure and go for things that are more pleasurable than just having many pleasurable things. He states that quality far out renders quantity with a lot of quantity discontent can arise.

4. What role does all of previous human history and the experience of wise and competent people play in figuring out what will bring the most happiness in our actions? It will help us gain knowledge by looking at past experiences and learning from them. This will help us test things out for our own and also find what things we agree with and what things we don't with more knowledge we become so much more powerful and can live better lives as we have many different options and ideas to live our best life.