

## Kant

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

The reason why good is only within itself is because of its willing alone. Once everything is removed only good will stand.

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?

The motive of duty is to do good at all times, to good when no one is watching. This is different from everything else because there is no personal gain.

3. What does it mean for an action to have moral worth based on its principle, not based on the end it achieves?

The action is based on the intentions you go with not necessarily what you'll get out of it.

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

The actions are right if it serves a universal law.

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

Treat people the same even it means you won't gain anything from it.

## Mill

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

The Greatest Happiness Principle is best explained as the right proportion leads to happiness. The opposite of doing wrong proportion is instead unhappiness.

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

What Mill means is that those who easily joyed are satisfied but those who not so easily joyed will understand that happiness is anywhere but will have trouble being contend like the other person.

3. How does Mill discuss quality and kinds of happiness in contrast to calculating the quantity of happiness?

Mill states that the quality and the kinds of happiness are more desired and far more worthy. The quantity of happiness if attained with discontent then it will only be a small amount that is received.

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?

The role that human history has is to not worry just about themselves but to look after the happiness of others.