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Phi

1. Kant believes that a good will, which is the will to do one's moral duty for its own sake, is the only thing that is truly good in itself because it is not contingent on external factors or consequences.
2. Doing actions "from the motive of duty" for Kant means acting based on moral obligation and the moral law, rather than self-interest, natural inclination, or merely conforming to duty without genuine moral intent.
3. For Kant, an action has moral worth based on its principle, not based on the end it achieves, because moral actions are motivated by the moral law and the sense of duty, rather than the consequences or outcomes of the action.
4. a) Kant's first formulation of the Categorical Imperative states that one should only act in a way that could be universally willed as a moral law.
5. b) Kant's second formulation of the Categorical Imperative emphasizes treating humanity as an end in itself, never merely as a means to an end, acknowledging the inherent dignity and worth of every human being.

Mill, "Happiness as the Foundation of Morality" pp. 512-517
1. Mill's "Greatest Happiness Principle" states that actions are morally right in proportion to their tendency to promote the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people.
2. When Mill writes, "Better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied," he means that it is better to be a wise and knowledgeable person who may experience dissatisfaction due to higher intellectual or moral standards, rather than a foolish and ignorant person who is content with lower pleasures.
3. Mill discusses quality and kinds of happiness by emphasizing that higher pleasures, such as those of the mind and moral virtues, are superior to lower pleasures, such as physical pleasures, and that happiness should be measured not just in terms of quantity but also in terms of the quality of the pleasures experienced.
4. Mill argues that previous human history and the experience of wise and competent people are important factors in determining what actions will bring the most happiness, as they provide insights into the consequences and effects of different actions and can guide our moral decision-making.