

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

1. According to Kant the only thing that is good in itself is the "good will." The will is what drives our actions and grounds the intention of our act. It is good when it acts from duty. To clarify, Kant thinks the good will is the only thing that is intrinsically valuable.
2. What Kant means by doing our actions "from the motive of duty" means doing the right thing for the right reason. This is different from acting out of self-interest, or out of natural inclination, or even just in "conformity" with duty because you are doing things for the sake of or for the benefit of the greater good.
3. Kant believes only actions performed from duty have moral worth. Kant believes all moral actions are actions in accordance with practical (intentional and formal) reason so actions having moral worth cannot be fortuitous or inadvertent.
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**Mill, "Happiness as the Foundation of Morality" pp. 512-517**

1. Utility, or the Greatest Happiness Principle, holds that 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.
2. He is suggesting that it is better to be an intelligent and thoughtful human being who is dissatisfied than a satisfied pig, which is a much lower form of life. He is also implying that it is better to be a wise person who is unsatisfied than a fool who is satisfied.
3. Its quantity is determined by its intensity and duration and its quality. One pleasure could be greater than another by virtue of its quality.
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