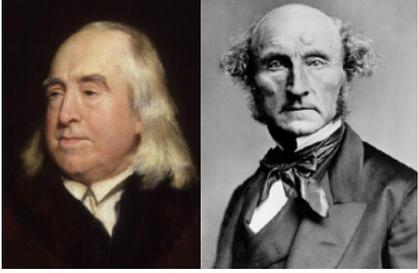


Utilitarianism

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Identify the main idea</u> of each section in 15 or fewer words. 2. Write down <u>one question</u> you have regarding the passage from each section <p>For more information see the link of the website. Cogito (shhhh - it's secret)</p>
<p>A. Nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign masters, pain and pleasure. It is for them alone to point out what we ought to do, as well as to determine what we shall do. On the one hand the standard of right and wrong, on the other the chain of causes and effects, are fastened to their throne. They govern us in all we do, in all we say, in all we think: every effort we can make to throw off our subjection, will serve but to demonstrate and confirm it. (Bentham)</p>	
<p>B. By the principle of utility is meant that principle which approves or disapproves of every action whatsoever according to the tendency it appears to have to augment or diminish the happiness of the party whose interest is in question: or, what is the same thing in other words to promote or to oppose that happiness. I say of every action whatsoever, and therefore not only of every action of a private individual, but of every measure of government. (Bentham)</p>	
<p>C. The creed which accepts as the foundation of morals, 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. (Mill)</p>	
<p>D. For that standard is not the agent's own greatest happiness, but the greatest amount of happiness altogether (Mill)</p>	
<p>E. A being of higher faculties requires more to make him happy, is capable probably of more acute suffering . . . It is indisputable that the being whose capacities of enjoyment are low, has the greatest chance of having them fully satisfied; and a highly-endowed being will always feel that any happiness which he can look for, as the world is constituted, is imperfect. . . .It is better to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied; better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied. And if the fool, or the pig, is of a different opinion, it is because they only know their own side of the question. The other party to the comparison knows both sides. (Mill)</p>	

Benefits of Utilitarianism as an ethical tool (brainstorm as many as possible)	Problems of utilitarianism as an ethical tool (brainstorm as many as possible)

What contemporary situations (think about the PSA project) might the utilitarian approach help us to resolve. Brainstorm 3 and briefly explain how utilitarianism might be useful in resolving each one

Based on one of the situations above, write a KQ progression (KC-KQ1-KQ2)