1. Classic Utilitarianism is the idea that everyone strives for their own pleasure, but they also benefit from the group as a whole. Therefore we *ought* to attempt at creating the most amount of pleasure for as many people as possible.
2. Bentham’s view of human nature is pessimistic, in that people are only interested in benefiting themselves and not about the wellbeing of others. Therefore he believes that humans must be morally governed.
3. *Fecundity*, meaning fruitfulness and fertility, describes how likely it is that an event that brings pleasure will bring about yet another pleasured event. It is in a sense a domino effect. *Purity* refers to the amount of pain that will come about because of a specific pleasure. An event that brings a lot of pain would have a low purity rating. This is essentially the opposite of Fecundity.
4. Some problems with Bentham’s theory is that he has a template with which to “score” each event as either moral or immoral. Yet some of the decisions that are made from Utilitarianism seem subjective; how do you score a quality? Each and every individual will always have a unique life experience and therefore will bring with them different perspectives, beliefs, culture, etc. It would be extremely hard to create a “one size fits all” code of conduct that works for each and every individual in society. Therefore it is hard to decide what would be pleasurable and painful for each person.
5. I believe a democratic system makes an *attempt* at using Utilitarianism. Because it is a fact that in a true democracy majority rules. But what if majority is wrong? In that case then the majority of society would be voting on something that does not benefit society as a whole, and that is not utilitarian.