**Social Contract·Theory** 社会契约论

**Thomas Hobbes(1603-1679)**

“State of nature"自然状况

We implicitly accept a social contracte 我们含蓄地接受一种社会契约

**Jean-Jacques·Rousseau(1712-1778)**

In ideal society, no one above rules 在理想社会中，没有人能超越规则

That prevents society from enacting bad rules 这可以防止社会制定不好的规则

**James·Rachelss Definition**

Ethic has a set of rules for how people treat each other,and rational people will agree to accept these rules for their common benefit,on condition that others follow the rules as well.

道德是一套人们如何对待彼此的规则，理性的人为了他们的共同利益会同意接受这些规则，条件是其他人也遵守这些规则。

**Formulation of Kant's Categorical imperative** 康德的定言令式的形成

Act only from moral rules that you can at the same time will to be universal moral laws.

只有按照道德规则行事，你才能同时意志成为普遍的道德法则。

Act so that you treat both yourself and other people as ends in themselves and never only as a means to an end.

行动起来，无论对待自己还是他人，都要视之为目标，而不仅仅是达到目标的手段。

**Subjective Relativism theory主观相对主义**

Each person decides right and wrong for himself or herself

“What’s right for you may not be right for me”

每个人自己决定对与错

-“适合你的不一定适合我”

**Cultural·Relativism·文化相对主义**

What is “right” and “wrong” depends upon a society’s actual moral guidelines

These guidelines vary from place to place and from time to time

A particular action may be right in one society at one time and wrong in other society or at another time

什么是“对”和“错”取决于一个社会实际的道德准则

这些指导方针因地点和时间而异

一个特定的行为在一个社会可能是正确的，在另一个社会或在另一个时间是错误的

**Ethical Egoism theory·伦理利己主义**

Each·person should focus exclusively on his or her self-intereste

Morally right action:that action that provides selfwith maximum long-term benefite

每个人都应该专注于自己的利益

道德上正确的行为:为自己提供最大长期利益的行为

**Divine Command Theory 神命令理论**

Good actions: those aligned with God’s will

Bad actions: those contrary to God’s will

Holy books reveal God’s will

We should use holy books as moral decision-making guides

善行或恶行:那些与上帝意志一致的行为。·我们应该使用书籍作为道德决策指南。

**Act Utilitarianism 行为功利主义**

– Add up change in happiness of all affected beings

– Sum > 0, action is good

– Sum < 0, action is bad

**Rule Utilitarianism 规则功利主义**

We ought to adopt moral rules which, if followed by everyone, will lead to the greatest increase in total happiness.

我们应该采用道德准则，如果每个人都遵守这些准则，就会最大程度地增加总体幸福

**Principle of Utility** 功利原则

Anaction is right(or wrong)to the extent that it increases(or decreases)the total happiness of the affected parties.

如果一项行动增加(或减少)了受影响的一方的总体幸福感，那么它就是对的(或错的)

**Absolute rights:** 绝对权利

A right ensured without exception.(Right to live)

一项没有例外保证的权利。(生存权)

**Limited righ**t:有限权利

A right that can be limited according to the situation.(Free activities by the gov)

一种可以根据情况加以限制的权利。(政府提供免费活动)

**Positive right:** A right obligating others to do something on your behalf.

– Example: Free education (others pay for it)

强迫他人为你做某事的权利。例如:免费教育(其他人支付)

**Negative right:** A right that another person can secure by leaving you alone (Freedom of expression)

另一个人可以通过让你独处而获得的权利(言论自由)

**Case for Social Contract Theory:**

• Framed in language of rights

– Cultures of modern countries with powerful individual rights

• Explains why people act in self-interest without common agreement

• Provides clear analysis of certain citizen/government problems

• Workable ethical theory

社会契约论案例:

•以权利语言为框架

——拥有强大个人权利的现代国家文化

•解释了为什么人们出于自身利益行事，却没有达成共识

•对某些公民/政府问题提供清晰的分析

•可行的伦理理论

Ch4:

What Is Intellectual Property?

Intellectual property: any unique product of the human intellect that has commercial value.