

Kantianism is a philosophical system based on the ideas of Immanuel Kant, an 18th-century German philosopher. Kantianism is primarily associated with his ethical theories. Some of the key aspects will be presented by my friends a few minutes later.

One of them is the Good Will.

In the context of Kantian ethics, the concept of "good will" is a fundamental and central idea that Immanuel Kant developed to understand moral actions and principles. Here's a more detailed explanation of what Kant means by "good will".

1. Kant proposed that the only thing in the world that has moral worth, or is unconditionally good, is a "good will." In other words, having a good will is morally valuable in and of itself, regardless of the outcomes or consequences of one's actions.
2. Unlike some other moral theories that evaluate the morality of an action based on its consequences, Kantian ethics focuses on the inherent quality of the will behind the action, rather than the outcomes. A will is considered good when it acts out of a sense of duty and moral principles, irrespective of whether the action leads to good or bad consequences.
3. Kant believes that individuals have a moral duty to act in accordance with rational moral principles, which he calls the "categorical imperative."
4. Kant emphasizes the autonomy of the will, which means that individuals have the capacity to determine and follow moral laws. A good will is autonomous because it acts in accordance with its own will, rather than being swayed by external influences or desires.
5. This principle states that one should only act on personal rules that could be willed as a universal law like "we should not kill anything, we should not steal and all...", without contradiction. In other words, a good will follows principles that can be consistently applied by everyone.