1. Utilitarian
   1. Measure of good / bad
      1. Good
         1. “Good Job”
         2. Problem solving
      2. Bad
         1. Physical Pain
         2. Mental Pain
         3. Guilt
         4. Shame
         5. Etc
   2. An action is a measure of goodness
   3. Application of PFU
      1. Consider all feasible options in a choice situation
      2. For each option, estimate the harms or benefits that are likely to accrue to, be experienced by, all those affected by the action
      3. Pick the option that roughly maximizes the benefits and minimizes the harms, that best serves the “greatest happiness of the greatest number of people”
2. Bentham
   1. Utilitarian Calculus
      1. If we just had enough of the right sort of information – who, exactly, would be benefited or harmed by an action, and how much , exactly, someone would be benefited or harmed by an action we could make morality into a science. We could literally calculate right and wrong

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | B |
| 1 | +3 | +2 |
| 2 | +1 | +2 |
| 3 | 0 | -1 |
| 4 | -2 | 0 |

* 1. Utiles
     1. Units of benefit / pleasure or units of harm / pain
     2. Positive utiles are often known as “hedons”
        1. Greek word for pleasure
     3. Negative utiles are often known as “sadons”
        1. Greek word for pain
  2. Why?
     1. It does a good job at explaining the data
        1. Our most confident, non-controversial moral judgements
     2. It follows from basic rationality, when accompanied by an acknowledgment that everyone’s happiness matters