James Mill on education. - Edited by W.H. Burston.

University Press - Jeremy Bentham (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

Description: -
-
Education -- -- History
Education -- PhilosophyJames Mill on education. - Edited by W.H. Burston.
-
Understanding everyday experience
Cambridge texts and studies in the history of education
Cambridge texts and studies in the history of educationJames Mill on education. - Edited by W.H. Burston.
Notes: Includes texts of authors essays: Education, and, Schools for all. Bibliography: p. 199.
This edition was published in 1969

Filesize: 6.24 MB

Tags: #Jeremy #Bentham #(Stanford #Encyclopedia #of #Philosophy)

Jeremy Bentham (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

Bentham spent his time in intense study, often writing some eight to twelve hours a day. Dumont …; With Notes and a Biographical Notice of Jeremy Bentham and of M.

Bentham, Jeremy

At his death in London, on June 6, 1832, Bentham left literally tens of thousands of manuscript pages—some of which was work only sketched out, but all of which he hoped would be prepared for publication. Thus, a moral injunction to pursue or maximize pleasure has force independently of the specific interests of the person acting. Moreover, it is evident that diminishing marginal utility is also a feature of the additional increments of pleasure a person may experience beyond a certain point; equal increments of pleasure will not necessarily add to the stockpile of happiness if a person has reached a saturation point.

Bentham, Jeremy

But radical schemes for property re-distribution are ruled out; the axiomatic requirement that each be treated equally, that the happiness of each be counted, justified policies to equalize the distribution of goods only where this could be achieved without disappointing legitimate expectations. In 1802, however, he admitted defeat, and in 1812 the government officially closed the books on the whole sorry affair, paying Bentham £23,000 in compensation. On the other hand, self-interest and the utility principle was rejected by Germaine de Stael as an impoverished grounding for moral duty, and rejected by other reformers such as Benjamin Constant who grounded their liberalism on natural rights.

Jeremy Bentham (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

This is entirely consistent with the view that, properly understood, the utility principle entails a presumption in favour of an equal distribution, unless there is compelling empirical evidence that utility would not be served by such a policy. Thus, there cannot be any general rights in the sense suggested by the French declarations.

Jeremy Bentham (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

He requested that his own mummified head and skeleton, dressed in his habitual garments, be displayed, and it can still be viewed today at University College London. The aim is to tell individuals what they should not do, but also to provide them with motives pains and pleasures in prospect sufficient to divert their desires into channels best designed to serve the public interest.

Jeremy Bentham (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

He was the elder son of an attorney, Jeremiah Bentham 1712—92 and his first wife, Alicia Whitehorn d. That which does not maximize the greatest happiness such as an act of pure ascetic sacrifice is, therefore, morally wrong. On this view, pleasure and pain are objective states and can be measured in terms of their intensity, duration, certainty, proximity, fecundity and purity.

Bentham, Jeremy

Engel, Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1993. He thought that, at the very least, clarifications and justifications could be given that avoided the use of such terms.

Related Books

- [Dogs - a pocket companion.](#)
- [Making technology standards work for you - a guide for school administrators with self-assessment ac](#)
- [Turfgrass patch diseases caused by ectotrophic root-infecting fungi](#)
- [Opening up of Eastern Europe and EUs Eastern European enlargement - the impact on the Austrian econo](#)
- [Problème de la conscience historique](#)