Utilitarianism: (ends justifies the means, don’t care about right,

1. Consequentialism: look only consequences of actions ,
2. Hedonism: happiness
3. Aggregative: how happiness and unhappiness is spread out in the world, from disinterested spectator how much happiness is in the world and the consequences of the actions.

CASE STUDY, MAIN PROBLEM

2 big problems

1. Counter intuitive results
2. Distributive justice

Deontology captures the concept of human right

1. Rights
2. Duty
3. Rationality
4. Categorical imperative: FUL, FEL

Strong moral intuitive concept of initial … veil of ignorance, just

Problem:

1. exclusivity:
2. Absolutism: no reason be breach someone’s basic right

Formula of the universal law(FUL): act always in such a way that implicit in your action is fixed in universal law. Pretend every act you do is in accordance with a rule.

Formula of the end in itself (FEL): human being themselves are in itself, act always in such a way that you treat other ppl(rational creatures) as ends in themselves and never as **mere** means(toward ). Must allow ppl to do what they want. CONSENT

Memorize FUL FEL, apply

Details of each theory

Surveillance society

Social contract: society exists in the mutual benefits, justice as fairness

John Rawls:

Categorical imperative

* put ourselves in original position, no rules no gouv,
* veil of ignorance, morally arbitrary, sex, race, sexual orientation, religion, equal liberty
* Equal liberty
* Difference principals: all creatures agree in socio economic diff, as long as it’s beneficial for everyone, allow diff

randomly put into a person,

big contract to control human behavior

Russeau: don’t need a gouv that engage in every action

Notion of human nature, ppl have to be regulated,

Democracy, ppl are able to getting along without gouv regulation

Contract: binding agreement that both party agree to it