

# Candidate 2

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECTION 2 — MORAL PHILOSOPHY — 30 marks</b></p> <p>2.</p> <p>Kant's theory is based on duty ethics and is a utilitarian idea of ethics. utilitarianism is based on the Greatest happiness principle (GHP). the GHP is the principle that any decision you make should create the most happiness for the most people. it is built up from three theories the causal adequacy principle, the equality principle and the hedonistic principle. the causal adequacy principle is the principle that if the out come of an act brings happiness to the most people it justify the means of the act. the equality principle is that the happiness of that act is distributed equally to everyone. two of Kant's moral theory's are act and rule.</p> <p>Act utilitarianism is the theory that if the reasons behind the act are good then the act itself is justifiable such as if someone had passed out on the floor and had a bracelet on saying that they were diabetic. so you came to the conclusion they needed sugar thus you got a sugary drink and gave it to them however it was the opposite and they had too much sugar so you giving them sugar was making them worse. this act even though under the causal actually principle was bad as the consequence of your action was not good but under Kant's act theory was good as the reasons behind it justified the course of action that you took.</p> <p>Rule utilitarianism is the theory that there are a set of universal rules that you must follow which are called maxims for instance the maxim of always tell the truth. an example would be your friend tells that she is away for the weekend with her boyfriend but she told her parents that she would be at your house for the weekend. so on Monday they call your house and ask where she is cause she isnt home. in this instance following the maxim of always tell the truth you tell her parents that shes at her boyfriends and they giver her in-trouble but you are have done nothing wrong as you didn't lie</p> <p>so if you were to apply the act utilitarian perspective to this scenario you would first look at the scenario and find out the reasons for each course of action you take.</p> <p>so in course of action 1</p> <p>you lie and tell the teacher he has been ill. the reasons behind this action is that you don't betray your friends trust and avoid getting your friend in trouble. however if she finds out you and him get into trouble and your teacher is unhappy cause you lied. also your parents and your friends parents will most likely be notified of this and they will be upset to so thats another 4 people who are up set</p> <p>in course of action 2</p> <p>you tell the truth. the reason behind it being that you don't lie and your integrity is preserved. however your friend gets in trouble and he blames you for it. and you and him fall out over it but the teacher is happy cause you told the truth. however his parents will be unhappy as their son lied and is in trouble for it. where as your parents will most likely be happy as you told the truth.</p>	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
-----------------------------------	---	--------------------------------------

ENTER NUMBER OF QUESTION	DO NOT WRITE IN THIS MARGIN
<p>so which course of action do you take they both have a justification behind them but which one will create the most happiness for the most people. option 2 is the best choice as it creates the most happiness as only your friend is unhappy and so are you so thats 3 out of 7 were as option 1 makes 7 out of 7 of people involved upset.</p>	
<p>in this scenario act utilitarianism is effective as it helps you justify your action with the amount of people who have achieved happiness. this provided a reason behind your action justifying the means of the act itself so even if the out come is bad it means that your means justify it making your action good in the process. however it is weak in this scenario as well as it does not provide a clear best choice the difference was just one person</p>	