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<p>Kants theory is known as Kantian Ethics or Kantianism. It is a deontological theory, this means that the moral worth of an action depends upon the motive behind the act. The consequences of the act are irrelevant, ^{as we cannot control them.} Kant says that to work out morality we must use the Sovereignty of Reason. That we can work out the moral worth of action a priori; using logic and reason. He said that we should be dispassionate in doing this. Kant believes that only one motive matters, the</p>	

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Kant believes that an act is moral if it abides by the law, you would never break it, it can apply to everyone, treats others as rational autonomous beings, and would never be broken.

Kantian Ethics critiques are that the consequences should not be disregarded. Kant says that we cannot control them and so are irrelevant but, cases of extremes and deaths show that they cannot be ignored, they are not ^{completely} outwith our control and so Kant is wrong in saying

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	that they are irrelevant.
	Is goodness the only motive
	that matters? Acting out
	of courage or love may
	produce the same if not
	better outcomes. Many motives
	may do this and so Kant
	is questionable in the the
	Good will. Kant also says
	to be dispassionate, to trust
	a priori knowledge in
	the sovereignty of reason
	But, by being dispassionate
	Kant disregards special cases
	of family and friends.
	He does not take this into
	account, being dispassionate
	so Kant is wrong in
	saying that this will lead

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<p>to the moral choice under any circumstance. Kant states that acting under Duty is better than Inclination, but both may produce the same outcome and Inclination is no different in this matter. So Kant is wrong in his reasoning that Duty is better than Inclination.</p>	
<p>Kant's theory is reliant upon motive, a priori knowledge and being dispassionate. Kant does not care in regards to cases of family and friends or motives of emotions or love. This suggests that Kant focused</p>	

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	thinking that passionate
	thoughts delude the
	mind. Therefore his
	theory is based upon his
	mind and ^{own} thoughts which
	remain, a fantasy. They
	are unrealistic. Furthermore
	it is an unfeeling, distant
	theory that regards
	centralises centralises
	the disregardance of
	emotion, and so the critique is correct
	*** The three formulations are
	The Universal Moral Law Formulation,
	The End in Itself Formulations
	and The Kingdom of Ends
	Formulation. ***