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| **Name (in Romaji):** | 🡪 |
| **Student Number:** | 🡪 |
| **Class Day + Period (examples: Monday 2, Friday 3):** | 🡪 |

**Philosophy Quiz 19 – The Utilitarians**

**ONLY** write or type the letter or letters of your answer (for example: A, B, C, etc.) for each question to the right of the arrows. **DO** **NOT** include anything else for your answer.

(19.1) 🡪

(19.2) 🡪

(19.3) 🡪

(19.4) 🡪

(19.5) 🡪

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Score: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ / 5

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| (19.1) |  | How do Mill and Bentham’s viewpoints on pleasure compare? | |
|  |  | [A] | Mill believes that there are different degrees of pleasure, while Bentham believes that “pleasure is pleasure.” |
|  |  | [B] | Both Mill and Bentham see pleasure very narrowly, proposing the quantity of pleasure is always equal regardless of what is providing the pleasure. |
|  |  | [C] | Both Mill and Bentham agree that the amount of pleasure is the same for each pleasurable activity, but that “some pleasures are worth more than others.” |
|  |  | [D] | Bentham believes that “some pleasures are worth more than others,” while Mill believes that the quantity of pleasure remains equal. |

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| (19.2) |  | For Utilitarians, what is the best way to make a decision? It is to choose… | |
|  |  | [A] | the action that produces the best ratio of pleasure to pain for the individual. |
|  |  | [B] | the option which is best for the group, even if more pain results. |
|  |  | [C] | the option which produces the best overall pleasure/pain ratio. |
|  |  | [D] | that which provides lasting good for the group. |

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| (19.3) |  | Mill defends Utilitarianism against accusations of godlessness by: | |
|  |  | [A] | asserting that it is really the most deeply religious to believe that God wants his creatures to be happy. |
|  |  | [B] | showing that objections to Utilitarian “wordly” happiness is a sign of different religious groups fighting (i.e., Catholics vs. Protestants). |
|  |  | [C] | saying it is necessary to separate church and state. |
|  |  | [D] | arguing the secular happiness and religious happiness are the same. |

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| (19.4) |  | According to Mill and other Utilitarians, women: | |
|  |  | [A] | should be held in restraint for their own good and the good of men. |
|  |  | [B] | are strong because they have always been raised that way. |
|  |  | [C] | are naturally weaker and less capable than men. |
|  |  | [D] | need to be fostered and developed as they learn to live freely, as men do. |

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| (19.5) |  | Who do critics of Utilitarianism say lose by making happiness the end? | |
|  |  | [A] | The individual who is unable to attain happiness in this life |
|  |  | [B] | The individual who is not willing to sacrifice personal happiness |
|  |  | [C] | The individual who is willing to sacrifice personal happiness |
|  |  | [D] | The individual who is truly happy independently of others |