


A photograph of a diverse group of people, including men and women of various ethnicities, laughing and hugging each other on a grassy area. The image is slightly faded and serves as a background for the text.

CH2


最多數人的最大幸福 / 功利主義

多元文化與社會正義

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A group of people, including men, women, and children, are lying on their backs on a green lawn. They are all laughing heartily and hugging each other, creating a joyful and celebratory atmosphere. The scene is captured from a high angle, looking down at the group. The text '案例介紹' is overlaid in the center of the image.

案例介紹

A photograph of a group of people, including a man, a woman, and a child, laughing and hugging on a grassy area. The image is semi-transparent, serving as a background for the text.

1、「木犀草號」事件

2、第二次世界大戰廣島、長崎核彈事件

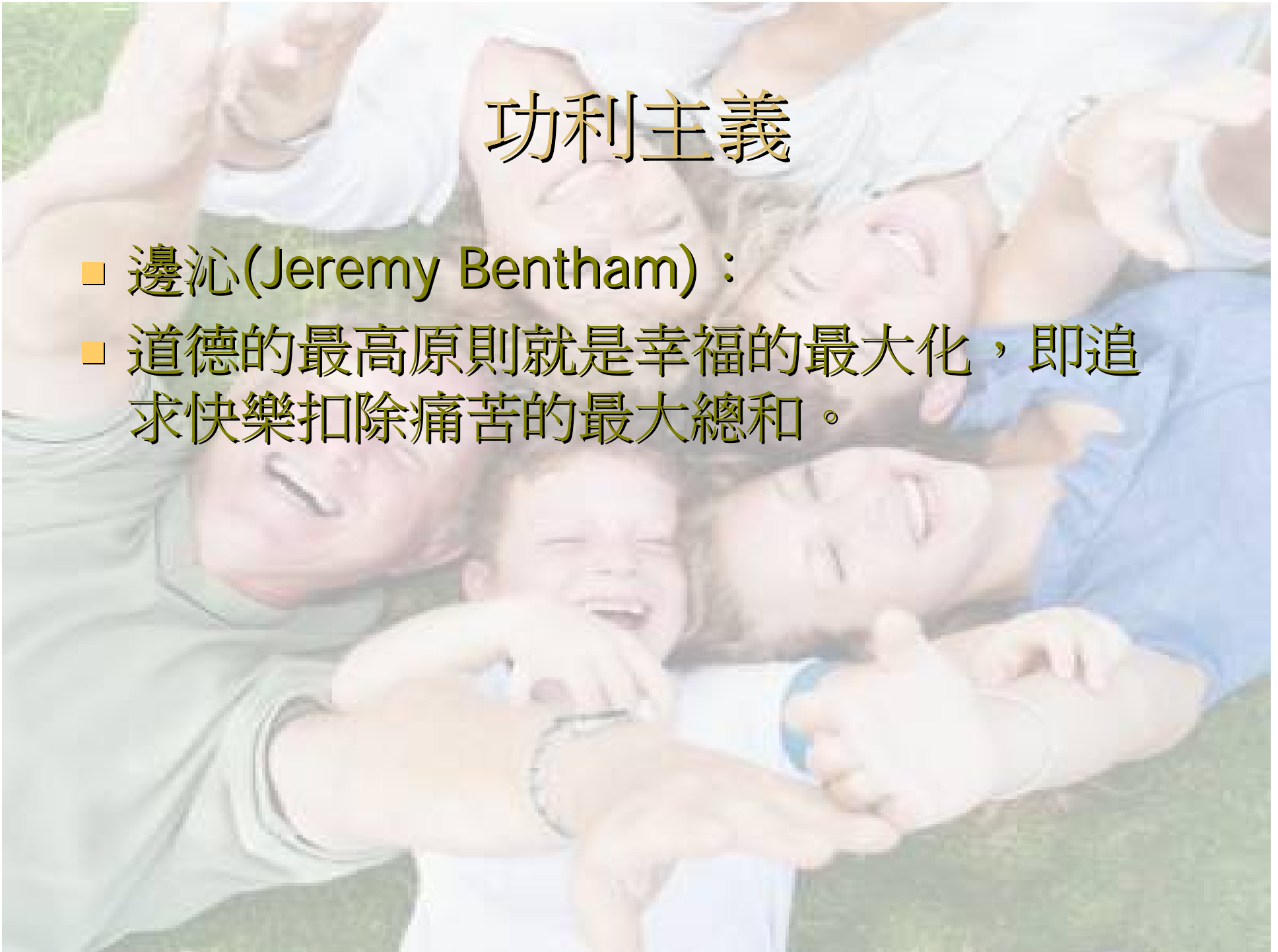
A photograph of a group of people, including a man, a woman, and a child, laughing and hugging on a lawn. The image is slightly faded and serves as a background for the text.

案例思考

- 1、結果論：無論何種行爲，只要能促成最佳結果就是正確之舉。
- 2、義務論：不該只關注後果，有些權利義務本來就必須得到尊重。

功利主義

- 邊沁(Jeremy Bentham)：
- 道德的最高原則就是幸福的最大化，即追求快樂扣除痛苦的最大總和。



功利主義

- EX：叫化子通通關起來
- 碰到乞丐有損公共利益(惻隱之心或厭惡之苦)，邊沁提議將乞丐羈留勞役所。

圖片來源：<http://blog.xuite.net/jamesz1010/blog/20781013>

A photograph of a diverse group of people, including men, women, and children, laughing and hugging each other on a green lawn. The scene is joyful and celebratory. The text "反對理由一：個人權利" is overlaid in the center of the image.

反對理由一：個人權利

案例一：基督徒餵獅子

- 在古羅馬，把基督徒在競技場上拋給獅子是一種大眾娛樂。





案例二：嚴刑逼供

- 有一顆定時炸彈即將引爆，中情局負責人是否可對堅持不吐露炸彈地點的炸彈客動刑？

案例三：勒瑰恩的歐梅拉斯

- 在美國科幻作家娥蘇拉·勒瑰恩(Ursula K. Le Guin)的短篇〈從歐梅拉斯出走的人〉中，歐梅拉斯是個幸福洋溢、市民同慶同歡的小城，沒有國王、奴隸、廣告、股市、原子彈。
- 但在某個地窖中，有一個上鎖、沒有窗戶的房間，房內坐著一個低能兒，營養不良、沒人照料，在房內度過悲慘歲月。

A group of people, including men and women of various ages, are lying on their backs on a grassy area. They are all smiling and laughing, creating a joyful and communal atmosphere. Some are holding hands, and they appear to be in a circle. The image is slightly faded, with the text overlaid in the center.

反對理由二：
不同價值之間有單一度量衡嗎？



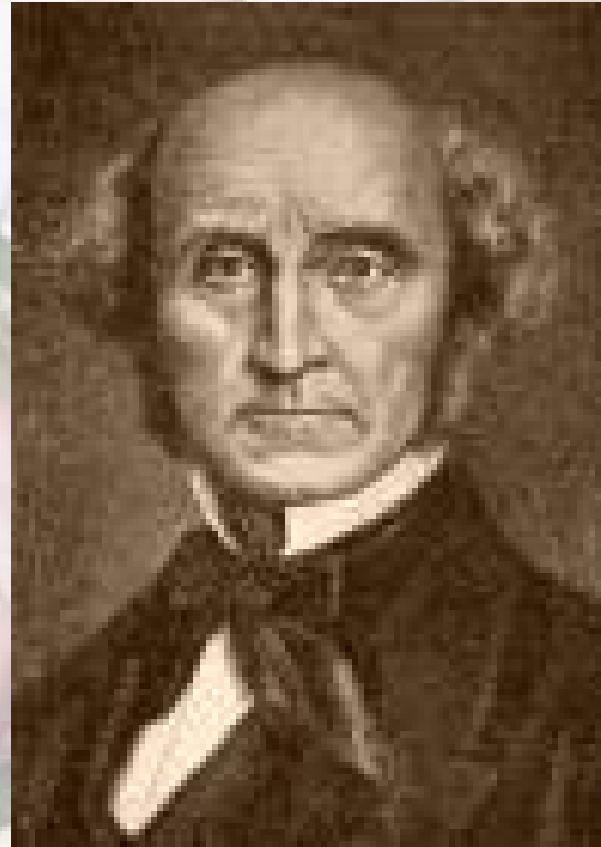
案例1：肺癌的好處

- 菸草巨頭菲利普莫里斯在捷克生意很好。癮君子在捷克不會被排擠。2000年政府擔心抽菸造成的醫療成本會節節升高，考慮提高菸草稅。

案例2：痛苦值幾文錢

- 30年代，哥倫比亞大學的社會心理學家愛德華·桑戴克(Edward Thorndike)想要證明功利主義的假設：人類的喜惡愛欲全都可以轉換為苦樂單一通行貨幣。

<http://edwardthorndike.wikispaces.com/>



約翰·彌爾(John Stuart Mill)

<http://imperialrack.com/jake-john-stuart-mill-study-guide/>

A photograph of a group of people, including a man, a woman, and a child, laughing and hugging each other on a grassy area. The image is slightly blurred and has a soft, warm tone. The text is overlaid on the upper part of the image.

挺自由的理由

- 彌爾爲了在個人權利與功利主義之間尋求和解，花了不少力氣。他的《自由論》精髓就是，只要不礙到別人，人人皆有爲所欲爲的自由。

快樂有無高低之分？

■ Q1：右列比較喜歡何種，覺得得到較多樂趣？

■ Q2：覺得哪一種比較高級？

■ 歌劇
《杜蘭朵公主》

■ 卡通《航海王》

<http://www.homeoffice.idv.tw/2004/08/388>

<http://blog.udn.com/t242287842000/3338354>