

# [Trolley problems](https://assignbuster.com/trolley-problems/)

Trolley Problems The trolley problem I stated that a trolley was on a track that was about to kill five people. There was only one person on the other track. I could sacrifice the one person life by switching the trolley??™s course unto his/her track, saving the lives of five people.

My decision would be not to switch the trolley??™s course. The trolley problem II was that I was standing on top of a bridge, while looking down below; I could see a trolley was on its course to kill five people if it continued on its way. There was a fat stranger beside me that I could push over the bridge that would land in the way of the trolley saving the five people on that track. In doing so, the person I pushed over the bridge would be killed. I would not push the stranger over the bridge.

Kantian view ethics are as listed: Good will, Duty, Hypothetical Imperative, Categorical Imperative and Practical Imperative. http://philosophy. lander. edu/ethics/kant. html. Immanuel Kant believed that absolute reasoning would bring the truth, and help you with your decision making. And these truths you will discover your own making and choosing.

In the trolley problems, I believe, in using the Kantian view ethic Categorical Imperative, the five people on the trolley??™s course would get killed and the one not on the trolley??™s path would be spared. Categorical Imperative states you treat others as you wish to be treated. It also states, ??? We must will a universal principal that shows respect for all persons.??? Kant ethics??™ questions; ??? what if this was you, in either situation, would you think your decision is fair??? Consider Ethics Theory, Readings, and Contemporary issues, second edition, Bruce N. Wallace pp. 21-32. There are two types of Utilitarian ethics, Act-Utilitarians and Rule-Utilitarians.

The Act ethic is used when you are trying to produce the best overall consequences for a dilemma you are being faced with. The Rule ethic requires you to analyze the situation more deeply, but the end result is the same as the Act ethic. You quickly tally up the pleasures and the pain. These ethics aim to please the person who has to make the decision, and minimize the sufferings of everyone involved. In the trolley problems, I believe, in using the Utilitarian ethics, the one person would be sacrificed to spare the lives of the five people who are in the way of the trolley. The Utilitarian theory believes that simple acts may have large and complicated consequences.

You just have to weigh all the pros and cons in this situation. Consider Ethics Theory, Readings, and Contemporary issues, second edition, Bruce N. Wallace pp. 52-53 The strengths of William Kant??™s ethics are from a Godly and moral standpoint. These ethics requires you to be brutally honest regardless of who feelings you hurt. To be honest could be helpful. If no one ever lied to you, you would always know the truth, and wouldn??™t doubt anything. This way could also be a weakness, because you never know what pain you may inflict on someone, and those consequences could end deadly.

The strengths of the Utilitarian ethics is that you may spare someone feelings with a little ??? white lie???, because you have looked at the better outcome. The weakness in this method would be, no one would be able to trust you, not knowing if you are compromising the truth for the better of them. If I had to choose an ethic to live by, it would be the Kant ethics, because I am indeed a Christians, and knows sometimes the truth hurts. It??™s better to be told the truth than to be left wondering.

ReferencesConsider Ethics Theory, Readings, and Contemporary issues, second edition, Bruce N. Wallace pp. 21-32 52-53