Wrap-Up: Historical Progression

- **Aristotle (4th c. B.C.):** virtue ethics
  
  *Human good depends on using reason to find an appropriate point between extremes.*

- **Hobbes (mid-17th c.):** contractarianism
  
  *Morality and justice depend on a social contract formed in order to protect the basic security of self-interested agents.*

- **Hume (mid-18th c.):** sentimentalist virtue ethics (with elements of utilitarianism)
  
  *To influence the will, morality must be based on the passions – extended by sympathy and corrected for bias, to apply to traits that promote pleasure for anyone.*

- **Kant (late 18th c.):** deontological duty ethics
  
  *The categorical imperative determines the rightness of acts by whether everyone can do the same.*

- **Mill (late 19th c.):** consequentialist duty ethics (utilitarianism)
  
  *The principle of utility determines the rightness of acts (or of rules of action) by how they affect the total happiness in the world.*

- **Rawls (late 20th c.):** contractualism
  
  *In a hypothetical situation modeling fairness, we’d set up a society ensuring basic liberties but allowing inequalities where they benefit those worst off.*