

## Chapter 2 Table of Criticisms

Author	Approach/Key Concepts	How They Fail to Address the Normative Question
<b>David Hume</b>	Moral judgments stem from human sentiments and are influenced by a general point of view.	Korsgaard argues that Hume fails to fully justify why moral sentiments should guide action in all specific cases. His reliance on general rules can lead to normative failures when exceptions arise, and he does not satisfactorily explain why these sentiments should be considered universally binding.
<b>Bernard Williams</b>	Rejects moral realism for an ethics based on human dispositions and social practices.	Williams's framework doesn't adequately justify why these socially conditioned dispositions are normatively valid. Korsgaard critiques it for potentially reducing moral judgments to cultural artifacts rather than universally valid claims, thereby not grounding them in a robust normative framework.
<b>John Stuart Mill</b>	Utilitarianism grounded in the desirability of pleasure and the avoidance of pain, with an emphasis on sanctions.	Korsgaard points out that Mill separates the proof of utilitarianism from its motivational force, which leaves a gap in explaining why individuals should accept utilitarian principles as normatively binding if they are not inherently compelling on their own.