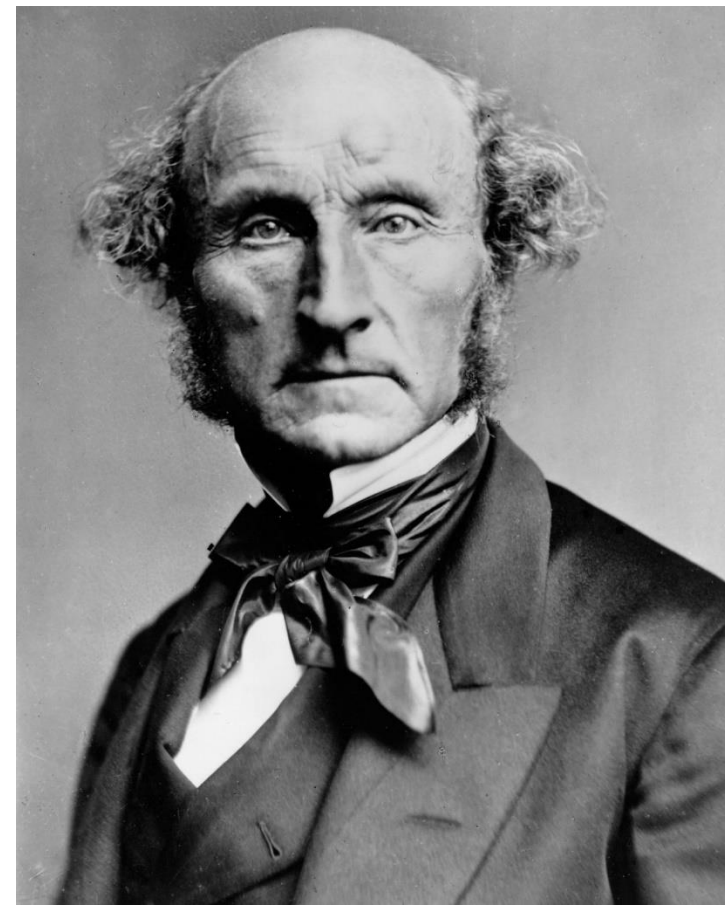


JOHN STUART MILL

Biography

- Born 1806 in London, England
 - ↳ His father was a leading member of the Philosophical Radicals – a group of reformers dedicated to the task of ridding society of its injustices and modeling it according to utilitarian tenets.
- Educated at home
 - ↳ Began to study Greek at age 3, Latin at age 8. By 14, he was widely read in the ancient classics, history, economics, math and logic
 - ↳ Began scholarly publications at age 16!
- Nervous breakdown at age 20
- Never held an academic post; worked 35 years for the East India tea Company
- 1851, married Harriet (they had known one another for 21 years prior)
- 1858, wife dies of a lung infection
- Died 1873 in France of a bacterial infection on his face



Philosophy (major ideas)

True inference is always accompanied through induction rather than deduction.

Inductive reasoning makes a generalization from specific observations and facts, while deductive reasoning uses available information, knowledge, or facts to construe a valid conclusion.

Believed in the philosophy of utilitarianism, which he would describe as the principle that holds "that actions are right in the proportion as they tend to promote happiness, wrong as they tend to produce the reverse of happiness".

Advocated for mandatory and widespread education for all citizens, including the poor, as a way to provide a fair start in what he called the "race of life" for all people so that everyone would have the opportunity to prosper

The only justification society has in interfering with the liberty of action of any individual is self-preservation.

Given the existence of evil, God cannot be both omnipotent and morally good; if he exists, his might be limited in power or in morality.

In support of women suffrage, and against domestic violence