

Chapter 2: Philosophy and Justice

1. This Greek philosopher chose to die rather than give up his beliefs and the freedom to teach them.
*a. Socrates (p. 15)
b. Plato
c. Aristotle
d. Aristophanes
2. This Greek philosopher said that everything has an ideal counterpart and all we see, like shadows on a cave wall, are imperfect reflections.
a. Socrates
*b. Plato (p. 16)
c. Aristotle
d. Euclid
3. This kind of Aristotelian justice argues that all people should get what they deserve.
a. Progressive
b. Liberal
*c. Distributive (p. 16)
d. Rectificatory
4. Making sure that honors and privileges (the “Telos”) go to those who deserve them due to effort and ability was this Greek philosopher’s argument.
a. Socrates
b. Plato
*c. Aristotle (p. 16)
d. Pericles
5. According to the text, which issues suggest that ancient philosophy remains relevant today?
a. Affirmative action and higher education
b. Purple Heart military medals
c. Professional golf and Casey Martin
*d. All of these (p. 17)
6. This philosophy believes that the best choices are those that produce the greatest amount of happiness.
a. Distributive justice
*b. Utilitarianism (p. 18)
c. Categorical thinking
d. Natural rights
7. The main proponent of the philosophy of Utilitarianism was:
*a. John Stuart Mill (p. 18)
b. Immanuel Kant

- c. Thomas Aquinas
 - d. John Locke
8. The “end justifies the means” is a position connected to this philosophy.
- a. Telos
 - b. Idealism
 - c. Realism
 - *d. Utilitarianism (p. 18)
9. The father of “categorical thinking” and main critic of Utilitarianism is:
- a. Jeremy Bentham
 - b. John Stuart Mill
 - *c. Immanuel Kant (p. 19)
 - d. Thomas Hobbs
10. Doing good for its own sake with no desire of reward is a basic tenet of this philosopher.
- a. John Rawls
 - b. John Locke
 - *c. Immanuel Kant (p. 19)
 - d. G.W.F. Hegel
11. Natural rights, those fundamental rights for all humans, include which of the following?
- a. Life
 - b. Liberty
 - c. Property
 - *d. All of these (p. 19)
12. This philosopher believed government should promote “high culture” and demote “low culture.”
- a. Homer Simpson
 - b. Plato
 - c. Obama
 - *d. Aristotle (p. 18)
13. This philosopher tried to explain the origin of the basic principles of fairness by talking of decisions reached behind a “veil of ignorance.”
- a. John Locke
 - b. John Adams
 - *c. John Rawls (p. 21)
 - d. John of the Gospels
14. One of the earliest known “maxims” of the just or good life comes from this father in ancient Egypt.
- a. Moses

- b. Ramses
 - *c. Pathhotep (p. 15)
 - d. Ikhnaton
15. These philosophers would agree with “Dr. Death” and assisted suicide laws.
- a. John Rawls
 - *b. John Stuart Mill (p. 19)
 - c. Immanuel Kant
 - d. Aristotle
16. This philosopher understood that in a land of liberty citizens must give up some liberties to maintain order in a “social contract.”
- a. Plato
 - *b. John Locke (p. 20)
 - c. Thomas Hobbs
 - d. Aristotle
17. With regard to when a professional athlete or movie celebrity earns millions, this philosopher would argue that the athlete/celebrity does not own his or her talents and therefore has a responsibility to share his or her wealth.
- *a. John Rawls (p. 21)
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Jeremy Bentham
 - d. Thomas Jefferson
18. Although inequalities of talent and abilities exist, Rawls would argue, a moral society is one in which:
- a. Rewards are monopolized by the talented few.
 - *b. The few share their wealth with less fortunate. (p. 21)
 - c. Charity fills the gaps.
 - d. It is acknowledged that “the poor will always be with us.”
19. Prohibition of certain lowly pleasures (e.g., alcohol, gambling, prostitution) is permissible for the higher good, according to this philosopher.
- *a. Aristotle (p. 18)
 - b. Plato
 - c. John Locke
 - d. Immanuel Kant
20. The modern notion of “cost/benefit analysis” is more closely associated with this philosophy.
- a. Idealism
 - b. Marxism
 - *c. Utilitarianism (p. 18)
 - d. Realism