

# 1. Rawls

## Team Member Names

Names of group members here...

## Terms

- What is “accident of birth”?
- What is the “veil of ignorance”?
- What is the “difference principle,” and how does it protect us from Kurt Vonnegut’s ‘Egalitarian Nightmare’?
- What is “moral desert” and what are Rawls’ objections to it?

## Relation to other theories of morality

- What issues with Libertarianism is Rawls trying to solve?
- What issues with Utilitarianism is Rawls trying to solve (p. 141)?

## What were some examples used in the text to exemplify the philosophical viewpoint?

- List examples and their purposes

## Your thoughts

- In your view, what are the strengths and weaknesses of Rawls’ theories?

## 2. Aristotle

### Team Member Names

Names of group members here...

### Terms

- What did Aristotle mean by the idea that:
  - Justice is teleological?
  - Justice is honorific?

### Relation to other theories of morality

Consider the following quote (p. 187):

“Modern theories of justice try to separate questions of fairness and rights from arguments about honor, virtue, and moral desert. They seek principles of justice that are **neutral among ends**, and enable people to choose and pursue their ends for themselves. Aristotle (384-322 B.C.) does not think justice can be neutral in this way. He believes that debates about justice are, unavoidably, debates about honor, virtue, and the nature of the good life.”

### What were some examples used in the text to exemplify the philosophical viewpoint?

- List examples and their purposes

### “Neutral Among Ends”

Can principles of justice be “neutral among ends”? Or, as Aristotle argues, does justice depend on the context – what the purpose of the institution/law is and the virtues we most value? Try to ground your discussion in an example (e.g. affirmative action, cheerleading, or one of your own).