### **Chapter 15: Economic Justice and Economic Inequality**

1. The maximin principle says we must

a. maximize overall happiness and minimize overall pain.

b. pick the option that will guarantee you the worst of the best outcomes.

c. pick the option that has the best of the worst-case scenarios.

d. None of the above

Answer: c

2. Which of the following is an objection to the Rawlsian *Argument for the Difference Principle*?

a. Whether we should give priority to some citizens over others depends not on the condition they find themselves in, but how they got there.

b. When you are unsure about your choices, you should do your best to protect against disaster.

c. No matter how hard a government works to ensure economic equality, some people are going to end up better off than others.

d. No matter how hard a government works to ensure economic equality, some people are going to end up worse off than others.

Answer: a

\*3. What is the conclusion of the *Effort Argument*?

a. Economic equality is a worthy moral ideal.

b. The government is not morally obligated to meet all the needs of its citizens.

c. The government is morally obligated to meet all the needs of its citizens.

d. Economic equality is not a worthy moral ideal.

Answer: d

4. If the *Effort Argument* is sound, then most

a. millionaires work much harder than the average plumber.

b. CEOs should earn much more than most construction workers.

c. CEOs should earn no more than most construction workers.

d. millionaires who inherited their wealth without working are fully entitled to it.

Answer: c

5. The view that needs do not entail rights gives rise to which of the following arguments?

a. The *Legal Argument*

b. The *Needs Argument*

c. The *Insufficiency Argument*

d. The *Liberty Argument*

Answer: b

6. According to Rawls, the two principles of justice have which advantage?

a. They insure themselves against the worst eventualities.

b. They protect people’s basic rights.

c. They are unbiased.

d. All of the above

Answer: d

\*7. How does Scanlon think the existence of an institution that generates unequal outcomes can be justified?

a. By appealing to property rights

b. By appealing to the fact that it benefits the worst off

c. By appealing to ideas of just deserts

d. All of the above

Answer: b

8. Which of the following principles does Scanlon endorse?

a. The Difference Principle

b. The Principle of Utility

c. The Categorical Imperative

d. The Principle of Equality

Answer: a

\*9. When does Cohen think government interference with the operation of markets is justified?

a. When it uses import tariffs to protect domestic markets from foreign competitors

b. When it protects property rights and the consensual actions of market participants

c. When it regulates industries and grant licenses

d. None of the above (Cohen thinks governments should never interfere.)

Answer: b

\*10. According to right libertarianism, the market distribution of wealth should be honored because the distribution respects the voluntary choices people have made with the property to which they have a natural right. This in turn requires the market to be

a. perfectly free

b. perfectly international

c. perfectly efficient

d. All of the above

Answer: a