### **Chapter 17: The Legacy of Racism**

1. Which of the following is a premise in the *Reparations Argument*?

a. If one party has imposed systemic harms on members of a targeted group, then the wrongdoer is morally required to provide reparations to the victims.

b. The U.S. government has imposed systemic harms on women.

c. If one party has imposed system harms on members of a targeted group, it is morally permissible for the wrongdoer to provide reparations to the victims.

d. The U.S. government owes reparations to at least two targeted groups: Native Americans and African Americans.

Answer: a

2. Which of the following is a point often raised by critics of the *Reparations Argument* discussed in this chapter?

a. There are many victims of the evils of slavery and the forced resettlement of native tribes, but governments never inherit the obligations of their predecessors.

b. There can never be genuine repair of a relationship between perpetrator and victim if there has been genuine harm to the victim.

c. There can be genuine repair of a relationship between perpetrator and victim only if both parties are alive. But those who perpetrated the evils of slavery and the forced resettlement of native tribes are long dead.

d. All of the above

Answer: c

\*3. Which of the following is a counterfactual question?

a. How much racism persists in the contemporary United States?

b. How well-off would victims of slavery and the forced resettlement of native tribes be if these harms had never occurred?

c. How much residual harm from the evils of slavery do current U.S. citizens experience?

d. All of the above

Answer: b

4. Why might focusing on past injustices not be a good guide to determining a government’s responsibilities to correct for racism?

a. We cannot know how the world would be different if all the harms of racism never happened.

b. Affirmative action in education is fully adequate to address all the harms of racism.

c. The government cannot afford the reparations that would be needed to correct for racism.

d. The government does not have a responsibility to ensure equality of opportunity.

Answer: a

\*5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a system of unjust and unequal social forces that systematically limit opportunities and impose other harms on members of a given population.

a. Affirmative action

b. Compensation

c. Oppression

d. De jure equality

Answer: c

\*6. According to King, what must be the case in order for direct action to be morally acceptable?

a. It must be nonviolent.

b. It must only be used as a last resort after negotiation has failed.

c. Participants must be willing to accept the penalty.

d. All of the above

Answer: d

\*7. What do the new and old Jim Crow have in common?

a. They both deny people the right to vote.

b. They both exclude people from jury service.

c. They both impose fees and fines.

d. All of the above

Answer: d

\*8. According to Hausman, which of the following is capable of justifying preferential hiring and admissions?

a. Rectifying injustice

b. Acknowledging past injustices and compensating victims

c. Equalizing opportunity

d. All of the above

Answer: c

9. According to McIntosh, what distinguishes an active form of oppression and an embedded form of oppression?

a. Whether it can be seen by the oppressed

b. Whether it can be seen by the dominant group

c. Whether it can be eliminated

d. Whether it is consciously implemented

Answer: b

10. Some have proposed that we might hold liable certain kinds of group agents (e.g., companies, private organizations) for past injustices. Which of the following is *not* Kukathas’s view of this proposal?

a. In some cases, the complicity of these group agents in past injustices is real.

b. Not many companies might be found liable, because not many of them have operated for long enough.

c. Churches are unlikely to be candidates for being held liable for past injustice, because they made significant contributions to ameliorating the conditions of the poor and the destitute.

d. Political entities could remedy wrongs for which it is difficult to identify the real wrongdoers.

Answer: c