

Priscilla Wong  
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### Five Questions

Questions:

- 1) What are some theological viewpoints on the opposing relationship between love and justice?
- 2) How does love and justice supplement each other between races?
- 3) What are some viewpoints that support meritorious justice?
- 4) What does egalitarian justice support and how does it align with biblical foundations?
- 5) What is need justice?

Answers:

- 6) Love and justice are distinct; one conflicts with the other. While love always regards a person in light of his or her particular context and needs, justice is always in a sense blind. Because the state is the sphere of justice and not love, it cannot respond to specific human need; it can only establish just or fair procedures in economics and carry out retributive justice.
- 7) Love calls for personal engagement among the groups so that prejudices are overcome and reconciliation occurs. God desires that in our differences we learn empathy, understanding, and mercy. Justice and love must walk together, they nurture each other and guard against the excesses of a single principle or virtue pursued alone.
- 8) While each person should be given an equal chance to enjoy the best possible life, it is sometimes necessary to give extra attention to the especially gifted. Since the gifted are often people who lead society, aiding them helps all within society.
- 9) Egalitarian justice encompasses two forms: equal outcomes and equal access. Creation in the image of God means that every human being bears an equal dignity and value before God that ought to be honored by society.
- 10) In need justice, what individuals are owed is based primarily on their concrete needs in a given sphere.

### Three Terms

- 1) Retributive justice: it focuses on what is due a person when that person has perpetrated wrong. The issue involves the sorts of punishments and liabilities that are just in light of the suffering or damage that person has caused.
- 2) Distributive justice: it is positive in nature, focusing on the kinds of rewards, rights, opportunities, services, and treatments due a person because of who that person is, what he or she has done, or even the group to which he or she belongs.
- 3) Meritorious justice: it focuses on what is owed a person by virtue of his or her actions, efforts, and impact. In this version, there is impartiality in rewarding human effort, with a minimal focus on actual outcomes.

## Summary

In this chapter, Hollinger discussed that justice is a complex social concern that might not be fully addressed in the Bible how justice will be accomplished in the Bible. He discussed the different approaches to justice: retributive justice, distributive justice, meritorious justice, egalitarian justice, and need justice. Christians must play a role in distributive justice.