

5-3-1 Assignment Week 10: Pursuing Justice

QUESTIONS

1. What are the three primary theories or paradigms for defining distributive justice?
2. What two forms include Egalitarian justice?
3. What are the two primary principles presented by John Rawls? (pg.230)
4. Name the challenges of “need justice”?
5. Provide one example of Justice in the Bible?

ANSWERS

1. Merit, equality, and need. (pg. 226)
2. Equal outcome and equal access. (pg. 229)
3. The first is the principle of equal liberty: “each person is to have an equal right to the most extensive total system of equal basic liberties compatible with a similar system of liberty for all.” The second principle for achieving justice is maximum the minimum. (pg.230)
4. First is in discerning the need of a person or group. Second, human need can move one to sentimentality and away from the dimension of justice as fairness. (pg. 233)
5. “What does the Lord require of you but to do justice, and to love kindness, and to walk humbly with your God.” Micah 6:8

TERMS

1. Retributive justice – focuses on what is due to a person when that person has perpetrated wrong. This involves punishments and liabilities that are just in light of the suffering or damage that person has caused. (pg. 217)
2. Distributive Justice – concerns a vast assortment of goods and services distributed. (pg.217)
3. Mishpat – Justice, judgment (pg. 219)

SUMMARY

Justice flows from the heart and character of God and is both individual and corporate in scope. Biblically grounded social justice is central to the gospel message being rooted in the *imago Dei*. Individual and community transformation are part of restoring wholeness. Downplaying social justice or failing to address the effects of sin in our society is an abrogation of the Christian social ethic (Psa. 89:14). We are called to carry the justice of Jesus in the world.