

**5-3-1 Assignment / Herve Talom Assignment:
Hollinger, Dennis P, Ch. 10, Pursuing Justice
March 5th, 2023**

QUESTIONS

1. What are two main categories of justice?
2. What is the focus of retributive justice?
3. What is the focus of distributive justice?
4. What does teach about Justice?
5. How we seek to relate Christian ethics to the cultures and societies in which we live?

ANSWERS

1. *There are retributive and distributive.*
2. *Retributive justice focuses on what is due a person when that person has perpetrated wrong. (p. 217).*
3. *Distributive justice 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.*
4. *The Bible contains much teaching on justice. As the foundation for human justice, God is portrayed as just in both character and action. (p. 218).*
5. *People often speak of justice and love as if they go hand in hand and are virtually the same. The Bible sometimes proclaims them in the same breath, as when Micah says that the Lord requires justice and mercy (6:8), (p. 221).*

TERMS

Meritorious Justice: Justice understood as merit focuses on what is owed a person by virtue of his or her actions, efforts, and impact. (p. 226).

Egalitarian Justice: Egalitarian justice encompasses two forms: equal outcomes and equal access. (p. 229).

Need Justice: The defenders of this approach believe that at times equality must be laid aside to respond to the specific needs of individuals or groups of people within society. (p. 231).

SUMMARY:

In the introductory section of this chapter, Hollinger highlights Mickey's organ transplant, he asked a profound question: "*Would he have received the organ so soon had he not been Mickey Mantle?*" (p. 216). Justice is an issue in all societies, and it is a central theme in Christian ethics. In defining justice, he categorized in three main group.1- Meritorious Justice, 2- Egalitarian Justice and 3- Need Justice:

However, Justice calls for policies and procedures that ensure races and ethnic groups equal access to jobs, education, and power in society. Justice is sensitive to past wrongs and seeks to overcome them, addressing issues of institutional racism. (p. 224).

In conclusion, Christians and all peoples will continue to debate what justice should look like in society and how it should be affected. What Christians cannot evade is the biblical mandate to "let justice roll down like waters, and righteousness like an ever-flowing stream" (Amos 5:24).

(p. 237).