

Daniel Beausejour
Th 604
531 Assign 10
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5 Questions

1. ***What are the two main categories of justice?***

Hollinger states that although there are several spheres of justice, they can essentially be broken down into two main categories: retributive and distributive.

2. ***What is one thing that we find as we seek the terms justice and judgment in the Scriptures?***

Hollinger explains that when we probe the meaning and usage of these words we find that they are used in different ways, with the same word carrying out various meanings in different contexts.

3. ***How does Hollinger view the relationship between justice and love?***

Hollinger expresses that justice and love must walk together, because stopping at just love does not complete the divine task of relations, and stopping at just policies and laws will not achieve God's vision for humanity.

4. ***What is Hollinger's definition of egalitarian justice?***

Hollinger defines it as one that encompasses two forms- equal outcomes and equal access, where justice is defined by the actual outcome of reaching some type of equality and whereby all people are ensured equal access to jobs, housing, rights and pay.

5. ***What is the approach of need justice?***

In need justice, individuals are owed based primarily on their concrete needs in a given sphere, and defenders of this approach believe that equality must be laid aside to respond to the specific needs of individuals or groups of people within society.

3 Definitions

1. **Retributive justice-** focuses on what is due a person when that person has perpetrated wrong
2. **Distributive justice-** positive in nature, focuses 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 to
3. **Mishpat-** Hebrew term meaning justice and judgment

Summary

In Chapter 10 of *Choosing the Good*, Hollinger focuses on the topic of justice, whereby he begins with discussing the two main categories of retributive justice and distributive justice. Hollinger proceeds in discussing justice as it relates to other categories, i.e. justice and love as well as justice and freedom. We also learn of justice through the Bible, as Hollinger takes us through various verses with different contextual meanings. Lastly, Hollinger evaluates the different types of justice and centralizes his argument through understandings of justice relative to the Bible, which includes merit, equality, need, love and freedom- nevertheless not giving a clear picture of exactly how justice should be accomplished in society.