

Brett Faultless

5-3-1 Assignment for Hollinger Chapter 10

Questions:

1. Hollinger explains that the several spheres of justice can be broken down into what two categories?
2. Justice and righteousness are closely related terms in Scripture and the words are sometimes used interchangeably. What rule of thumb is helpful in translation?
3. What are the three primary theories or paradigms for defining distributive justice?
4. Stephen Mott sees what biblical event as clear indication of support for redress and reparations in need justice?
5. What three things should be considered in a theology of justice?

Answers

1. *Retributive and distributive justice.*
2. *When in the context of social responsibility or oppression, justice would be the better translation.*
3. *Merit, Equality, and Need.*
4. *The Year of Jubilee in Leviticus 25*
5. *Justice is associated with fairness and integrity, it cannot be separated from personal responsibility and right living in all areas of life, and is closely associated with special concern for the poor and oppressed.*

Terms

Distributive justice: focuses on rewards, rights, opportunities, services, and treatments due to a person because of who the individual is, has done, or the group to which they belong.

Meritorious justice: the theory in which there is impartiality in rewarding human effort with minimal focus on actual outcomes.

Egalitarian justice: in its most popular form, all people are ensured equal access to jobs, rights, housing, and pay.

Summary:

In chapter 10 Hollinger discusses the issue of justice in society, and the central question which is asks: “what is due a person in relationship to certain actions performed or by virtue of being a member of a particular group”. He first lays out a biblical framework for justice, providing Scriptural references illustrating the Bible’s emphasis on the importance of justice in God’s eyes, and explains how justice and love go hand in hand. Hollinger outlines three primary definitions and theories for defining distributive justice: meritorious justice, egalitarian justice, and need justice. Hollinger concludes the chapter with an examination of who bears the responsibility to ensure justice, concluding that there is biblical support for a key role to be played by both state and individual in maintaining justice and doing what is right.