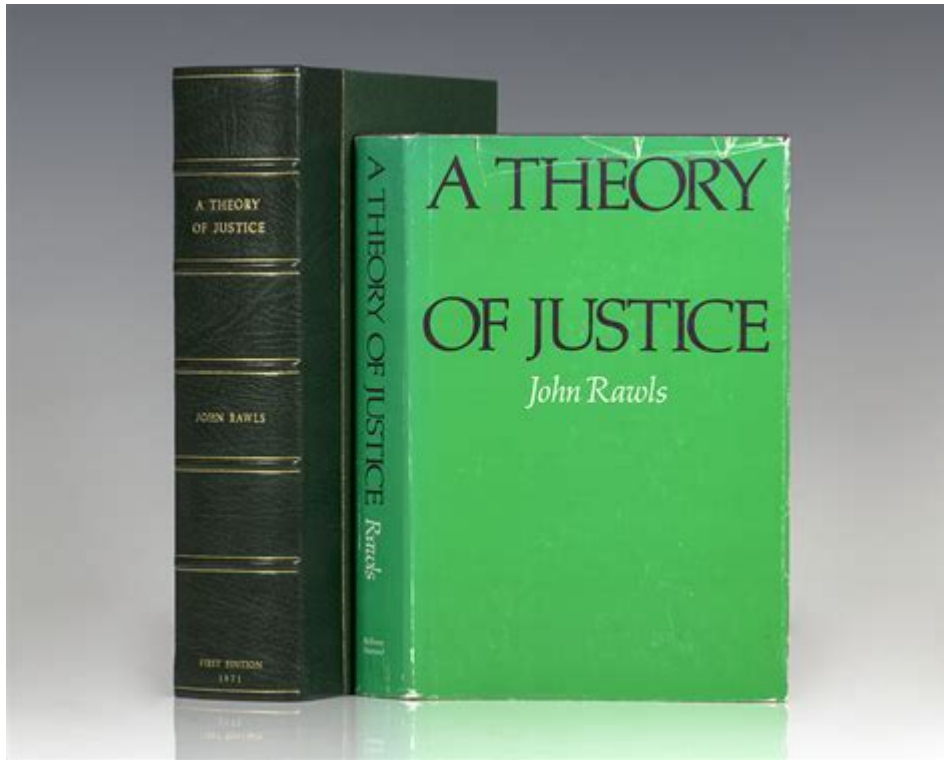


# A Theory Of Justice



## **A Theory of Justice: Exploring Rawls's Vision of a Fair Society**

### Introduction:

John Rawls's *A Theory of Justice*, published in 1971, remains a cornerstone of modern political philosophy. This seminal work sparked intense debate and continues to shape discussions about fairness, equality, and the just distribution of resources in society. This blog post delves into the core tenets of Rawls's theory, exploring his concepts of justice as fairness, the original position, and the veil of ignorance. We'll examine its criticisms and enduring influence, offering a comprehensive overview for both students and those curious about the philosophical underpinnings of a just society. Prepare to engage with one of the most impactful works in contemporary political thought.

### H2: The Veil of Ignorance: A Foundation for Impartiality

Rawls's theory centers on the concept of the "original position," a hypothetical scenario where individuals are tasked with designing the principles of justice for their society. Crucially, these individuals are situated behind a "veil of ignorance," meaning they are unaware of their own social position, talents, abilities, and even their conception of the good. This ignorance forces participants to choose principles that are fair and impartial, as they don't know whether they'll end up wealthy or impoverished, gifted or disadvantaged. The veil of ignorance ensures that the chosen principles

aren't biased towards any particular group or individual.

### H3: The Two Principles of Justice

From this original position, Rawls argues that rational individuals would unanimously agree upon two principles of justice:

The Liberty Principle: Each person is to have an equal right to the most extensive basic liberty compatible with a similar liberty for others. This principle prioritizes fundamental rights such as freedom of speech, conscience, and assembly. It establishes a baseline of equal freedom for all members of society.

The Difference Principle: Social and economic inequalities are to be arranged so that they are both (a) reasonably expected to be to everyone's advantage, and (b) attached to positions and offices open to all. This principle allows for inequalities only if they benefit the least advantaged members of society. It's not about eliminating all inequalities but ensuring that inequalities contribute to the overall well-being of the least fortunate.

### H4: Maximizing the Minimum:

The Difference Principle is often interpreted as a "maximin" strategy. This means that the principles chosen should maximize the position of the least advantaged members of society. Rawls argues that a just society prioritizes the well-being of the worst-off, even if it means sacrificing some potential gains for the better-off. This focus on the minimum position ensures a safety net and a fairer distribution of societal benefits.

## H2: Criticisms and Challenges to Rawls's Theory

Despite its significant influence, Rawls's theory has faced numerous criticisms. Some argue that the veil of ignorance is unrealistic and that individuals are inherently self-interested, making impartial choices unlikely. Others challenge the specific formulation of the Difference Principle, questioning whether it adequately addresses issues of meritocracy and individual responsibility. The debate about the appropriate balance between liberty and equality remains a central point of contention.

### H3: The Role of Merit and Desert

One major critique focuses on the apparent disregard for merit and desert in the Difference Principle. Critics argue that individuals who work harder or possess greater talents deserve a larger share of societal rewards. Rawls counters this by emphasizing that natural talents and social circumstances are often arbitrary, and a just society shouldn't reward individuals simply for luck. He maintains that inequalities should be structured to benefit the least advantaged, even if it means some individuals with greater abilities receive less.

## H2: The Enduring Legacy of A Theory of Justice

Despite the ongoing debates and critiques, Rawls's A Theory of Justice has had a profound and lasting impact on political philosophy, social policy, and legal theory. It has significantly influenced discussions about social justice, distributive fairness, and the role of government in creating a more equitable society. His work continues to serve as a crucial framework for analyzing and evaluating

social policies and institutions.

## Conclusion:

John Rawls's *A Theory of Justice* provides a powerful and enduring framework for thinking about justice and fairness in society. While not without its critics, its emphasis on impartiality, the prioritization of the least advantaged, and its emphasis on fundamental liberties continue to inspire debate and shape political discourse. Rawls's theory presents a compelling vision of a just society, one that strives to balance individual liberty with social responsibility and ensures that the benefits of societal progress are shared equitably among all its members. Understanding his work is crucial for navigating the complex ethical and political challenges facing modern societies.

## FAQs:

1. What is the main difference between Rawls's theory and utilitarianism? Rawls's theory prioritizes individual rights and a fair distribution of resources, even if it means sacrificing some overall societal utility, unlike utilitarianism which focuses on maximizing overall happiness or well-being.
2. How does Rawls address the issue of inequalities based on natural talents? Rawls argues that natural talents are arbitrary and shouldn't justify significant inequalities. The Difference Principle ensures that inequalities benefit the least advantaged, even if it means those with greater natural abilities receive less.
3. What are some real-world applications of Rawls's theory? Rawls's ideas have influenced policies aimed at reducing poverty, improving healthcare access, and promoting educational equality. The focus on the least advantaged can be seen in progressive taxation and social safety nets.
4. What are some major criticisms of the veil of ignorance? Critics argue that the veil of ignorance is unrealistic and that individuals are inherently self-interested, making truly impartial choices unlikely. The concept's hypothetical nature makes empirical testing impossible.
5. How does Rawls's theory differ from libertarian approaches to justice? Libertarian theories emphasize individual liberty and minimal government intervention, often prioritizing individual rights above social welfare concerns. Rawls, while valuing liberty, places a greater emphasis on social justice and the redistribution of resources to benefit the least advantaged.

**a theory of justice: *A Theory of Justice*** John RAWLS, 2009-06-30 Though the revised edition of *A Theory of Justice*, published in 1999, is the definitive statement of Rawls's view, so much of the extensive literature on Rawls's theory refers to the first edition. This reissue makes the first edition once again available for scholars and serious students of Rawls's work.

**a theory of justice: *A Theory of Justice*** John Rawls, 2009-07 Previous edition, 1st, published in 1971.

**a theory of justice: *A Theory of Justice*** John Rawls, 2005-03-31 John Rawls aims to express an essential part of the common core of the democratic tradition—justice as fairness—and to provide an alternative to utilitarianism, which had dominated the Anglo-Saxon tradition of political thought since the nineteenth century. Rawls substitutes the ideal of the social contract as a more satisfactory account of the basic rights and liberties of citizens as free and equal persons. “Each person,” writes Rawls, “possesses an inviolability founded on justice that even the welfare of society as a whole

cannot override." Advancing the ideas of Rousseau, Kant, Emerson, and Lincoln, Rawls's theory is as powerful today as it was when first published. Though the revised edition of *A Theory of Justice*, published in 1999, is the definitive statement of Rawls's view, much of the extensive literature on his theory refers to the original. This first edition is available for scholars and serious students of Rawls's work.

**a theory of justice: Rawls's 'A Theory of Justice'** Jon Mandle, 2009-10-15 *A Theory of Justice*, by John Rawls, is widely regarded as the most important twentieth-century work of Anglo-American political philosophy. It transformed the field by offering a compelling alternative to the dominant utilitarian conception of social justice. The argument for this alternative is, however, complicated and often confusing. In this book Jon Mandle carefully reconstructs Rawls's argument, showing that the most common interpretations of it are often mistaken. For example, Rawls does not endorse welfare-state capitalism, and he is not a 'luck egalitarian' as is widely believed. Mandle also explores the relationship between *A Theory of Justice* and the developments in Rawls's later work, *Political Liberalism*, as well as discussing some of the most influential criticisms in the secondary literature. His book will be an invaluable guide for anyone seeking to engage with this ground-breaking philosophical work.

**a theory of justice: *The Idea of Justice*** Amartya Sen, 2011-05-31 Presents an analysis of what justice is, the transcendental theory of justice and its drawbacks, and a persuasive argument for a comparative perspective on justice that can guide us in the choice between alternatives.

**a theory of justice: John Rawls** Andrius Gališanka, 2019-05-01 An engaging account of the titan of political philosophy and the development of his most important work, *A Theory of Justice*, coming at a moment when its ideas are sorely needed. It is hard to overestimate the influence of John Rawls on political philosophy and theory over the last half-century. His books have sold millions of copies worldwide, and he is one of the few philosophers whose work is known in the corridors of power as well as in the halls of academe. Rawls is most famous for the development of his view of "justice as fairness," articulated most forcefully in his best-known work, *A Theory of Justice*. In it he develops a liberalism focused on improving the fate of the least advantaged, and attempts to demonstrate that, despite our differences, agreement on basic political institutions is both possible and achievable. Critics have maintained that Rawls's view is unrealistic and ultimately undemocratic. In this incisive new intellectual biography, Andrius Gališanka argues that in misunderstanding the origins and development of Rawls's central argument, previous narratives fail to explain the novelty of his philosophical approach and so misunderstand the political vision he made prevalent. Gališanka draws on newly available archives of Rawls's unpublished essays and personal papers to clarify the justifications Rawls offered for his assumption of basic moral agreement. Gališanka's intellectual-historical approach reveals a philosopher struggling toward humbler claims than critics allege. To engage with Rawls's search for agreement is particularly valuable at this political juncture. By providing insight into the origins, aims, and arguments of *A Theory of Justice*, Gališanka's *John Rawls* will allow us to consider the philosopher's most important and influential work with fresh eyes.

**a theory of justice: *Theory of Justice*** Filippo Dionigi, Jeremy Kleidosty, 2017-07-15 Rawls' 1971 text links the idea of social justice to a basic sense of fairness that recognizes human rights and freedoms.

**a theory of justice: John Rawls** Thomas Pogge, 2007 This is a short, accessible introduction to John Rawls' thought and gives a thorough and concise presentation of the main outlines of Rawls' theory as well as drawing links between Rawls' enterprise and other important positions in moral and political philosophy.

**a theory of justice: *Political Liberalism*** John Rawls, 2005-03-24 This book continues and revises the ideas of justice as fairness that John Rawls presented in *A Theory of Justice* but changes its philosophical interpretation in a fundamental way. That previous work assumed what Rawls calls a well-ordered society, one that is stable and relatively homogenous in its basic moral beliefs and in which there is broad agreement about what constitutes the good life. Yet in modern democratic

society a plurality of incompatible and irreconcilable doctrines—religious, philosophical, and moral—coexist within the framework of democratic institutions. Recognizing this as a permanent condition of democracy, Rawls asks how a stable and just society of free and equal citizens can live in concord when divided by reasonable but incompatible doctrines? This edition includes the essay *The Idea of Public Reason Revisited*, which outlines Rawls' plans to revise *Political Liberalism*, which were cut short by his death. An extraordinary well-reasoned commentary on *A Theory of Justice*...a decisive turn towards political philosophy. —Times Literary Supplement

**a theory of justice: On Liberty, Utilitarianism, and Other Essays** John Stuart Mill, 2015 Collects four of the philosopher's essays on issues central to liberal democratic regimes. --Publisher.

**a theory of justice: In the Shadow of Justice** Katrina Forrester, 2021-03-09 In the *Shadow of Justice* tells the story of how liberal political philosophy was transformed in the second half of the twentieth century under the influence of John Rawls. In this first-ever history of contemporary liberal theory, Katrina Forrester shows how liberal egalitarianism--a set of ideas about justice, equality, obligation, and the state--became dominant, and traces its emergence from the political and ideological context of the postwar United States and Britain. In the aftermath of the civil rights movement and the Vietnam War, Rawls's *A Theory of Justice* made a particular kind of liberalism essential to political philosophy. Using archival sources, Forrester explores the ascent and legacy of this form of liberalism by examining its origins in midcentury debates among American antistatists and British egalitarians. She traces the roots of contemporary theories of justice and inequality, civil disobedience, just war, global and intergenerational justice, and population ethics in the 1960s and '70s and beyond. In these years, political philosophers extended, developed, and reshaped this liberalism as they responded to challenges and alternatives on the left and right--from the New International Economic Order to the rise of the New Right. These thinkers remade political philosophy in ways that influenced not only their own trajectory but also that of their critics. Recasting the history of late twentieth-century political thought and providing novel interpretations and fresh perspectives on major political philosophers, *In the Shadow of Justice* offers a rigorous look at liberalism's ambitions and limits.--

**a theory of justice: A Theory of Justice for Animals** Robert Garner, 2013-08-15 At the same time, he argues that humans have a greater interest in life and liberty than most species of nonhuman animals.

**a theory of justice: Theories of Justice** Alejandra Mancilla, 2017-05-15 Forty years ago, in his landmark work *A Theory of Justice*, the American philosopher John Rawls depicted a just society as a fair system of cooperation between citizens, regarded as free and equal persons. Justice, Rawls famously claimed, is 'the first virtue of social institutions'. Ever since then, moral and political philosophers have expanded, expounded and criticized Rawls's main tenets, from perspectives as diverse as egalitarianism, left and right libertarianism and the ethics of care. This volume of essays provides a general overview of the main strands in contemporary justice theorising and features the most important and influential theories of justice from the 'post Rawlsian' era. These theories range from how to build a theory of justice and how to delineate its proper scope to the relationship between justice and equality, justice and liberty, and justice and desert. Also included is the critique of the Rawlsian paradigm, especially from feminist perspectives and from the growing strand of 'non-ideal' theory, as well as consideration of more recent developments and methodological issues.

**a theory of justice: Rawls Explained** Paul Voice, 2011 In this context Rawls challenges us to see the world through the lens of fairness. Injustice can only be effectively challenged if we can articulate, to ourselves and to others, both why a situation is unjust and how we might move towards justice. Political philosophy at its best offers both an answer to the why of injustice and the how of political and economic change. --

**a theory of justice: Justice in Transactions** Peter Benson, 2019-12-17 "One of the most important contributions to the field of contract theory—if not the most important—in the past 25 years." —Stephen A. Smith, McGill University Can we account for contract law on a moral basis that is acceptable from the standpoint of liberal justice? To answer this question, Peter Benson develops

a theory of contract that is completely independent of—and arguably superior to—long-dominant views, which take contract law to be justified on the basis of economics or promissory morality. Through a detailed analysis of contract principles and doctrines, Benson brings out the specific normative conception underpinning the whole of contract law. Contract, he argues, is best explained as a transfer of rights, which is complete at the moment of agreement and is governed by a definite conception of justice—justice in transactions. Benson's analysis provides what John Rawls called a public basis of justification, which is as essential to the liberal legitimacy of contract as to any other form of coercive law. The argument of *Justice in Transactions* is expressly complementary to Rawls's, presenting an original justification designed specifically for transactions, as distinguished from the background institutions to which Rawls's own theory applies. The result is a field-defining work offering a comprehensive theory of contract law. Benson shows that contract law is both justified in its own right and fully congruent with other domains—moral, economic, and political—of liberal society.

**a theory of justice: Reading Rawls** Norman Daniels, 1989 First published in 1975, this collection includes many of the best critical responses to John Rawls' *A Theory of Justice*, and the editor has elected to reissue the book without making any substitutions. As he argues in his new preface, the variety of issues raised in the original papers has been a major part of the book's appeal. He also acknowledges that no modest revision of this book could pretend to respond adequately to the considerable elaboration and evolution of Rawls' theory in the last fifteen years. Political philosophy has been one of the most exciting areas of philosophical activity in the years since *A Theory of Justice*, and much of that activity has been a response to Rawls' work. In his preface, the editor suggests how some of the insights and criticisms contained in the collection have had a bearing on developments in Rawls' theory and in political philosophy more generally, and that fresh reading of each of them reveals additional important points that have not yet received adequate attention. The contributors are: Benjamin Barber, Norman Daniels, Gerald Dworkin, Ronald Dworkin, Joel Feinberg, Milton Fisk, R.M. Hare, H.L.A. Hart, David Lyons, Frank Michelman, Richard Miller, Thomas Nagel, T.M. Scanlon, and A.K. Sen.

**a theory of justice: Justice as Fairness** John Rawls, 2001-05-16 This book originated as lectures for a course on political philosophy that Rawls taught regularly at Harvard in the 1980s. In time the lectures became a restatement of his theory of justice as fairness, revised in light of his more recent papers and his treatise *Political Liberalism* (1993). As Rawls writes in the preface, the restatement presents in one place an account of justice as fairness as I now see it, drawing on all [my previous] works. He offers a broad overview of his main lines of thought and also explores specific issues never before addressed in any of his writings. Rawls is well aware that since the publication of *A Theory of Justice* in 1971, American society has moved farther away from the idea of justice as fairness. Yet his ideas retain their power and relevance to debates in a pluralistic society about the meaning and theoretical viability of liberalism. This book demonstrates that moral clarity can be achieved even when a collective commitment to justice is uncertain.

**a theory of justice: The Law of Peoples** John Rawls, 1999 This work consists of two parts: *The Idea of Public Reason Revisited* and *The Law of Peoples*. Taken together, they are the culmination of more than 50 years of reflection on liberalism and on some pressing problems of our times.

**a theory of justice: The Right to Justification** Rainer Forst, 2012 Contemporary philosophical pluralism recognizes the inevitability and legitimacy of multiple ethical perspectives and values, making it difficult to isolate the higher-order principles on which to base a theory of justice. Rising up to meet this challenge, Rainer Forst, a leading member of the Frankfurt School's newest generation of philosophers, conceives of an autonomous construction of justice founded on what he calls the basic moral right to justification. Forst begins by identifying this right from the perspective of moral philosophy. Then, through an innovative, detailed critical analysis, he ties together the central components of social and political justice—freedom, democracy, equality, and toleration—and joins them to the right to justification. The resulting theory treats justificatory power as the central question of justice, and by adopting this approach, Forst argues, we can discursively work out, or

construct, principles of justice, especially with respect to transnational justice and human rights issues. As he builds his theory, Forst engages with the work of Anglo-American philosophers such as John Rawls, Ronald Dworkin, and Amartya Sen, and critical theorists such as Jürgen Habermas, Nancy Fraser, and Axel Honneth. Straddling multiple subjects, from politics and law to social protest and philosophical conceptions of practical reason, Forst brilliantly gathers contesting claims around a single, elastic theory of justice.

**a theory of justice: The Liberal Theory of Justice** Brian Barry, 1973 This text contains a thorough examination of John Rawls' 'A Theory of Justice', looking at how this work has influenced justice and the theory of justice in the modern era.

**a theory of justice: *Reconstructing Rawls*** Robert S. Taylor, 2015-11-10 Reconstructing Rawls has one overarching goal: to reclaim Rawls for the Enlightenment—more specifically, the Prussian Enlightenment. Rawls's so-called political turn in the 1980s, motivated by a newfound interest in pluralism and the accommodation of difference, has been unhealthy for autonomy-based liberalism and has led liberalism more broadly toward cultural relativism, be it in the guise of liberal multiculturalism or critiques of cosmopolitan distributive-justice theories. Robert Taylor believes that it is time to redeem A Theory of Justice's implicit promise of a universalistic, comprehensive Kantian liberalism. Reconstructing Rawls on Kantian foundations leads to some unorthodox conclusions about justice as fairness, to be sure: for example, it yields a more civic-humanist reading of the priority of political liberty, a more Marxist reading of the priority of fair equality of opportunity, and a more ascetic or antimaterialist reading of the difference principle. It nonetheless leaves us with a theory that is still recognizably Rawlsian and reveals a previously untraveled road out of Theory—a road very different from the one Rawls himself ultimately followed.

**a theory of justice: *Understanding Rawls*** Robert Paul Wolff, 1977 The Description for this book, *Understanding Rawls: A Reconstruction and Critique of A Theory of Justice*, will be forthcoming.

**a theory of justice: *Collected Papers*** John Rawls, 1999-05-30 John Rawls' work on justice has perhaps drawn more commentary and aroused wider attention than any other work in moral or political philosophy in the 20th century. Some of these essays articulate views distinct from those in his books.

**a theory of justice: *A Theory of Intergenerational Justice*** Joerg Chet Tremmel, 2009-12 This highly accessible book provides an extensive and comprehensive overview of current research and theory about why and how we should protect future generations. It exposes how and why the interests of people today and those of future generations are often in conflict and what can be done. It rebuts critical concepts such as Parfit's non-identity paradox and Beckerman's denial of any possibility of intergenerational justice. The core of the book is the lucid application of a veil of ignorance to derive principles of intergenerational justice which show that our duties to posterity are stronger than is often supposed. Tremmel's approach demands that each generation both consider and improve the well-being of future generations. To measure the well-being of future generations Tremmel employs the Human Development Index rather than the metrics of utilitarian subjective happiness. The book thus answers in detailed, concrete terms the two most important questions of every theory of intergenerational justice: what to sustain? and how much to sustain?

**a theory of justice: *Measuring Justice*** Harry Brighouse, Ingrid Robeyns, 2010-01-28 This book brings together a team of leading theorists to address the question 'What is the right measure of justice?' Some contributors, following Amartya Sen and Martha Nussbaum, argue that we should focus on capabilities, or what people are able to do and to be. Others, following John Rawls, argue for focussing on social primary goods, the goods which society produces and which people can use. Still others see both views as incomplete and complementary to one another. Their essays evaluate the two approaches in the light of particular issues of social justice - education, health policy, disability, children, gender justice - and the volume concludes with an essay by Amartya Sen, who originated the capabilities approach.

**a theory of justice: *The Game of Justice*** Ruth Lane, 2012-02-01 The Game of Justice argues

that justice is politics, that politics is something close to ordinary people and not located in an abstract and distant institution known as the State, and that the concept of the game provides a new way to appreciate the possibilities of creating justice. Justice, as a game, is played in a challenging environment that makes serious demands on the participants, in terms of self-knowledge and individual self-government, and also in terms of understanding social behavior. What the term game provides is a radical opening of all established institutions: the status quo is neither absolute nor inevitable, but is the result of past political controversy, a result created by the winners to express their victory. At the same time, the game of justice, like all games, is played over and over again, with winners and losers changing places over time. This serves as encouragement to past losers and provides a cautionary reminder to past winners.

**a theory of justice: Justice as Friendship** Seow Hon Tan, 2016-03-09 This book explores the question of justification of law. It examines some perennial jurisprudential debates and suggests that law must find its justification in morality. Drawing upon the Aristotelian inspiration that friends have no need for justice - in (ideal) friendship, we behave justly - Seow Hon Tan develops a theory of law based on the universal phenomenon of friendship. Friendships and legal relations attract rights and obligations by virtue of the manner in which parties are situated. Friendship teaches us that how parties are situated gives rise to legitimate expectations; it attests to the intrinsic worth of each person. The methodology for deciphering norms within, and moral lessons from, friendship can be transposed to law, resulting in an inter-subjectively agreeable and rich conception of justice. In determining the content of legal rights and obligations, we can and should draw upon such determination in friendship. Justice as Friendship aims to provide a vision for law's development and invites the practitioner to advance its central claims in their area of expertise. In dealing with selected legal doctrines, the book draws upon illustrative cases from the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Commonwealth. The book traverses the fields of jurisprudence, philosophy, ethics, political theory, contract law, and tort law.

**a theory of justice: John Rawls and Environmental Justice** John Töns, 2021-12-30 Using the principles of John Rawls' theory of justice, this book offers an alternative political vision, one which describes a mode of governance that will enable communities to implement a sustainable and socially just future. Rawls described a theory of justice that not only describes the sort of society in which anyone would like to live but that any society can create a society based on just institutions. While philosophers have demonstrated that Rawls's theory can provide a framework for the discussion of questions of environmental justice, the problem for many philosophical theories is that discussions of sustainable development open the need to address questions of ecological interdependence, historical inequality in past resource use and the recognition that we cannot afford to ignore the limitations of growth. These ideas do not fit in comfortably in standard discourse about theories of justice. In contrast, this book frames the discussion of global justice in terms of environmental sustainability. The author argues that these ideas can be used to develop a coherent political theory that reconciles cosmopolitan arguments and the non-cosmopolitan or nationalist arguments concerning social and environmental justice. This book will be of great interest to students and scholars of environmental philosophy and ethics, moral and political philosophy, global studies and sustainable development.

**a theory of justice: Efficiency Instead of Justice?** Klaus Mathis, 2009-03-18 Economic analysis of law is an interesting and challenging attempt to employ the concepts and reasoning methods of modern economic theory so as to gain a deeper understanding of legal problems. According to Richard A. Posner it is the role of the law to encourage market competition and, where the market fails because transaction costs are too high, to simulate the result of competitive markets. This would maximize economic efficiency and social wealth. In this work, the lawyer and economist Klaus Mathis critically appraises Posner's normative justification of the efficiency paradigm from the perspective of the philosophy of law. Posner acknowledges the influences of Adam Smith and Jeremy Bentham, whom he views as the founders of normative economics. He subscribes to Smith's faith in the market as an ideal allocation model, and to Bentham's ethical



consequentialism. Finally, aligning himself with John Rawls's contract theory, he seeks to legitimize his concept of wealth maximization with a consensus theory approach. In his interdisciplinary study, the author points out the possibilities as well as the limits of economic analysis of law. It provides a method of analysing the law which, while very helpful, is also rather specific. The efficiency arguments therefore need to be incorporated into a process for resolving value conflicts. In a democracy this must take place within the political decision-making process. In this clearly written work, Klaus Mathis succeeds in making even non-economists more aware of the economic aspects of the law.

**a theory of justice: Theories of Distributive Justice** John E. Roemer, 1996 John Roemer has written a unique book that critiques economists' conceptions of justice from a philosophical perspective and philosophical theories of distributive justice from an economic one.

**a theory of justice: The Cambridge Rawls Lexicon** Jon Mandle, David A. Reidy, 2014-12-11 John Rawls is widely regarded as one of the most influential philosophers of the twentieth century, and his work has permanently shaped the nature and terms of moral and political philosophy, deploying a robust and specialized vocabulary that reaches beyond philosophy to political science, economics, sociology, and law. This volume is a complete and accessible guide to Rawls' vocabulary, with over 200 alphabetical encyclopaedic entries written by the world's leading Rawls scholars. From 'basic structure' to 'burdened society', from 'Sidgwick' to 'strains of commitment', and from 'Nash point' to 'natural duties', the volume covers the entirety of Rawls' central ideas and terminology, with illuminating detail and careful cross-referencing. It will be an essential resource for students and scholars of Rawls, as well as for other readers in political philosophy, ethics, political science, sociology, international relations and law.

**a theory of justice: The Habermas Handbook** Hauke Brunkhorst, Regina Kreide, Cristina Lafont, 2017-10-24 Jürgen Habermas is one of the most influential philosophers of our time. His diagnoses of contemporary society and concepts such as the public sphere, communicative rationality, and cosmopolitanism have influenced virtually all academic disciplines, spurred political debates, and shaped intellectual life in Germany and beyond for more than fifty years. In *The Habermas Handbook*, leading Habermas scholars elucidate his thought, providing essential insight into his key concepts, the breadth of his work, and his influence across politics, law, the social sciences, and public life. This volume offers a comprehensive overview and an in-depth analysis of Habermas's work in its entirety. After examining his intellectual biography, it goes on to illuminate the social and intellectual context of Habermasian thought, such as the Frankfurt School, speech-act theory, and contending theories of democracy. The Handbook provides an extensive account of Habermas's texts, ranging from his dissertation on Schelling to his most recent writing about Europe. It illustrates the development of his thought and its frequently controversial reception while elaborating the central ideas of his work. The book also provides a glossary of key terms and concepts, making the complexity of Habermas's thought accessible to a broad readership.

**a theory of justice: Justice** Michael J. Sandel, 2009-09-15 A renowned Harvard professor's brilliant, sweeping, inspiring account of the role of justice in our society--and of the moral dilemmas we face as citizens What are our obligations to others as people in a free society? Should government tax the rich to help the poor? Is the free market fair? Is it sometimes wrong to tell the truth? Is killing sometimes morally required? Is it possible, or desirable, to legislate morality? Do individual rights and the common good conflict? Michael J. Sandel's Justice course is one of the most popular and influential at Harvard. Up to a thousand students pack the campus theater to hear Sandel relate the big questions of political philosophy to the most vexing issues of the day, and this fall, public television will air a series based on the course. Justice offers readers the same exhilarating journey that captivates Harvard students. This book is a searching, lyrical exploration of the meaning of justice, one that invites readers of all political persuasions to consider familiar controversies in fresh and illuminating ways. Affirmative action, same-sex marriage, physician-assisted suicide, abortion, national service, patriotism and dissent, the moral limits of markets—Sandel dramatizes the challenge of thinking through these con?icts, and shows how a

surer grasp of philosophy can help us make sense of politics, morality, and our own convictions as well. Justice is lively, thought-provoking, and wise—an essential new addition to the small shelf of books that speak convincingly to the hard questions of our civic life.

**a theory of justice:** Theory of Justice John Rawls, 1999-01-01 Since it appeared in 1971, John Rawls's

**a theory of justice: Rawls** Chandran Kukathas, Philip Pettit, 1990

**a theory of justice:** Justice and the Social Contract Samuel Freeman, 2009-04-24 Samuel Freeman was a student of the influential philosopher John Rawls, he has edited numerous books dedicated to Rawls' work and is arguably Rawls' foremost interpreter. This volume collects new and previously published articles by Freeman on Rawls. Among other things, Freeman places Rawls within historical context in the social contract tradition, and thoughtfully addresses criticisms of this position. Not only is Freeman a leading authority on Rawls, but he is an excellent thinker in his own right, and these articles will be useful to a wide range of scholars interested in Rawls and the expanse of his influence.

**a theory of justice: Moral and Political Philosophy** Paul Smith, 2008-04-30 A clear and concise introduction to moral and political philosophy which critically analyses arguments about controversial and topical practical issues – drug laws, justifications of punishment, civil disobedience, whether there is a duty to obey the law, and global poverty.

**a theory of justice: Rawls's 'A Theory of Justice'** Frank Lovett, 2010-11-04 John Rawls's A Theory of Justice, first published in 1971, is arguably the most important work of moral and political philosophy of the twentieth century. A staple on undergraduate courses in political theory, it is a classic text in which Rawls makes an astonishing contribution to political and moral thought Rawls's 'A Theory of Justice': A Reader's Guide offers a concise and accessible introduction to this hugely important and challenging work. Written specifically to meet the needs of students coming to Rawls for the first time, the book offers guidance on: - Philosophical and historical context - Key themes - Reading the text - Reception and influence - Further reading

**a theory of justice: The Theory of Justice** Rudolf Stammler, 2000 Here the noted German philosopher disputes the historical and natural schools of jurisprudence and advocates a philosophical approach to law. In addition to Stammler's text, the volume includes the translator's introduction which outlines the basis of Stammler's theory, an appendix which contains an essay on Stammler's critical system by Francois Geny and Stammler and his Critics by John C.H. Wu.

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