1. Explain and distinguish the following terms. You may use examples to do so.
   a) domestic justice/global justice
   b) utilitarian/social contract/libertarian theory of justice
   c) liberal society/decent hierarchical society (Rawls)
   d) domestic difference principle/global difference principle
   e) Negative duty/positive duty
   f) Resource privilege/borrowing privilege/Aid privilege
   g) Resource curse/borrowing curse/Aid curse
   h) Token benefits and costs/type benefits and costs
   i) Utopian social engineering/piecemeal democratic reform (Easterly, from Karl Popper)
   j) Planners/searchers (Easterly)
   k) Humanitarian aid/development aid
   l) Absolute right/presumptive right
   m) Strong deontic view/complex deontic view concerning the right to freedom of association
   n) Brute luck/option luck

2. Each of the following authors represents a certain kind of moral view as applied to international justice. For each, identify the kind of moral view and why the author’s view is an illustration of it.
   (a) Peter Singer;
   (b) Charles Beitz;
   (c) Thomas Pogge;
   (d) David Schmidtz.

3. Explain Singer’s example of the drowning child. In class, we distinguished two kinds of bottom-up moral reasoning, undermining reasoning and supporting reasoning. Use Singer’s example of the drowning child to illustrate both kinds of bottom-up moral reasoning.

4. In his article in which he discussed the example of the drowning child, Singer proposes two principles, a weaker one and a stronger one. State the two principles. Use an example to explain the difference between them.

5. Why does Rawls base his theory of justice on hypothetical agreement in the original position (OP) rather than actual agreement in the real world? Explain the OP in which the parties
represent individual people. Explain the OP in which the parties represent states or nations. Which OP does John Rawls use in his theory of international justice? Why? Which OP does Charles Beitz use in his theory of international justice? Why? Why is it correct for Beitz to describe his theory of international justice as “radical”?

6. Rawls’s theory of domestic justice contains 2 principles. We divided the second principle into two parts. Name and explain briefly the first principle and each part of the two parts of the second principle.

7. Why does Charles Beitz think that ownership of natural resources raises an issue of international justice? Why does Beitz think that the globalization of trade raises an issue of international justice?

8. On Rawls’s theory, what conditions must a non-liberal hierarchical society satisfy in order to be decent?

9. What does Alison Jaggar mean by “cycles of gendered vulnerability”? Give two examples. Why does she think that these cycles of gendered vulnerability are problems of international justice, rather than just problems of domestic justice?

10. Explain why in the OP in which the parties represent states or nations we would NOT expect there to be a consensus that discrimination against women is wrong. Explain why in the OP in which the parties represent individuals we would expect there WOULD be a consensus that, at least, most discrimination against women is wrong.

11. What is the Purely Domestic Poverty Thesis (PDPT)? Does Pogge agree with it? Why or why not?

12. Thomas Pogge argues that the international order harms the world’s poor. Explain why to make such an argument one must specify a baseline for comparison. What are the three possibilities for specifying a baseline that we discussed in class? Explain why the first two raise problems for Pogge’s position.

13. Explain David Schmidtz’s example of Tragic Commons. Note that Schmidtz is not claiming that providing food to starving children will motivate other parents to starve their children. So, what is the point of the example? Explain Schmidtz’s Van Gogh in the Lake example. What is the point of the example? If you were in that situation, would you throw the Van Gogh into the lake? Explain.
14. State how each of the authors listed would answer the following question and briefly explain why: Should rectifying existing trade rules and regulations that now favor the richer nations so that they would favor poorer nations instead be considered providing assistance, preventing harm, or both?
(a) Thomas Pogge;
(b) David Schmidtz;
(c) Your opinion.

15. Explain the concept of moral hazard, and how it might relate to global poverty relief.

16. What does Leif Wenar call “The Donor’s Question”? Why does he think it is a difficult question to answer? What is Wenar’s Iron Law of Political Economy? Why does it make the Donor’s Question more difficult?

17. What is the goal of the UN Millenium Development Project advocated by Jeffrey Sachs? Why is Sachs confident that we can reach that goal?


20. Nicholas Kristof and Sheryl WuDunn highlight the fact that fixing problems such as lack of education does not always depend on solutions we think of as educational; often the connection is indirect. For example, building schools and providing scholarships have a direct connection to promoting education. List three of the indirect ways to “invest in education” and explain why they make a difference in some contexts.

21. In your opinion, do wealthy nations and/or the citizens of wealthy nations have a moral responsibility to act to reduce and ameliorate world poverty? Explain. Regardless of your
answer to the previous question, in your opinion, what would be the best strategy for reducing and ameliorating world poverty? Explain.

22. What does Joseph Carens mean by a “feudal privilege”? (In your answer, give at least one example.) Why does he believe that restrictions on immigration are analogous to laws that protect feudal privileges?

23. Explain why Carens thinks that the following views all support open borders, or at least, much less restriction on immigration than currently exists (at least as an ideal): (a) libertarianism; (b) utilitarianism; (c) social contract theory.

24. Why does Christopher Wellman believe that marriage is relevant to immigration policy? Christopher Wellman argues for a presumptive group right to freedom of association. What does ‘presumptive’ mean?

25. Michael Blake suggests two options for interpreting a presumptive right to freedom of association. Explain each. On which alternative would the right to freedom of association be a trump right? Use the role of trumps in card games to explain what a trump right is. In his article, Michael Blake refers to two Supreme Court cases: Roberts v. United States Jaycees (1984) and Boy Scouts of America et al. v. Dale (2000). Does Blake refer to those two cases because he thinks that the court decided both of them correctly? If so, explain why he thinks the court decided both of them correctly. If not, explain why he refers to those two cases.

26. Why does Carens think that there should be a time limit (like a statute of limitations) on enforcement of laws against illegal immigration? What does Carens believe the time limit should be? Do you agree? If so, explain why. If not, explain why not.

27. In lecture, we compared the case of Miguel Sanchez with the example of Morgan. Explain the example of Morgan. Do you think Morgan should be deported? If so, explain why. If not, explain why not.