Chapter 1: "Religion and Justice"

- What was justice like under the Hammurabi Code?
- What was justice like under the early stages of the Old Testament?
- What is lex talionis? Where did the term come from?
- What are the three main groups of Judaism today?
- What do followers of liberation theology believe and in what part of the world is liberation theology most prevalent?
- What was the social gospel movement?
- For Reinhold Neibur, what principles must be addressed to achieve justice?
- How did the Islamic religion come into existence?
- What is the goal of the Quran?
- What was Muhammad's thinking about the idea of forgiveness?
- What are the five pillars of faith under Islam?
- What are some of the main differences between Sunni and Shite Muslims?
- Who founded Hinduism?
- What are the basic beliefs about Hinduism?
- Who founded Buddhism?
- What are the sacred scriptures of Buddhism?
- What do Buddhists believe about human suffering?
- For Buddhists, what is involved in leading a just life?

Chapter 2: Philosophy and Justice

- What are the four approaches to philosophy?
- What did Plato believe about why people engage in just behaviors?
- What did Aristotle mean by the idea of telos?
- What is distributive justice?
- What are some examples that show the idea of distributive justice is relevant today?
- What is rectificatory justice?
- In simple terms what is the idea behind Mill's idea of utilitarianism?
- What is categorical thinking?
- What did Immanual Kant believe should motivate people to do good?
- What are natural rights?
- What is the social contract?
- What is the basic principle underlying John Rawls's notion of justice?
- What would John Rawls say about people who make a great deal of money while other valuable members of society make comparatively less?
Chapter 3: Justice and the State

- What was the divine right of kings?
- In his book *The Prince*, Machiavelli outlines his views of justice and the state. What are his views on rulers and the people who are ruled?
- What was the Hobbes’s view of the social contract, as outlined in his book *Leviathan*?
- According to John Locke, what is the function or purpose of government?
- What is natural law? Positivism? Sociological Jurisprudence?
- What is the difference between libertarians and egalitarians?
- How is modern war different from wars of the distant past?
- What does the just war doctrine say about preventative war, prisoners of war, and the treatment of the defeated after the war has ended?
- What are the moral issues raised by the book *The Sunflower*?
- What is the difference between the crime control and due process models of criminal justice?
- What are the utilitarian and retributivism justifications for punishment?
- What does the evidence suggest about whether the death penalty deters others from committing murder?

Chapter 4: Social Justice

- What is the focus of social justice?
- What is the difference between positive rights and negative rights?
- What were Adam Smith’s views on economic justice?
- What did Karl Marx believe about capitalism and economic justice?
- What do Social Darwinists believe about economic inequality?
- What are some of the issues related to gender and justice?
- What is the “Eve Problem”?
- Historically, how have many societies viewed rape?
- What are “operation angels” and in what way are they gender biased?
- What are some of the issues associated with racial justice?
- What happened in the 1890s that was relevant to environmental justice?
- What is the difference between conservationists and preservationists?
- What was the significance of Rachel Carson’s books about the environment?
- What four themes emerge when considering social justice?

Chapter 5: Common Law Systems

- What is the origin of common law?
- In early England what was the difference between “the peoples’ peace” and “the king’s peace?”
- What event in 1170 marked the decline of the influence of religious courts?
- Who were the “Keepers of the Peace” in early England?
- What was the Magna Carta?
- What was the equity system?
What is a writ of mandamus, an injunction, and a writ of habeas corpus?
What is the role of judges regarding statutes in England?
What does the Bill of Rights have to do with common law?
What is the difference between “factual guilt” and “legal guilt?” Which is emphasized in common law systems?
What did American law training emphasize?
What was the difference between elite law schools and “sundown schools” (also known as proprietary law schools)?
What is stare decisis?
What is jury nullification?
Which level of English court acts as the Supreme Court of the land?
Which level of English court handles nearly all of the criminal cases in England?
What are the duties of the Lord chancellor in England?
In England, what is the difference between solicitors and barristers?
In England, how important is a university degree for someone who wishes to enter the field of law?

Chapter 6: Civil Law Systems

What parts of the world operate under a civil law system?
What was Corpus Juris Civilis and who created it?
What is canon law?
Why was the French Revolution important for civil law?
Have civil law systems ever existed in the United States?
In civil law countries what is the purpose of a written legal code?
What is the role of judge in a civil law system?
How does one become a judge in a civil law system?
What is the role of precedent in a civil law system?
What is the role of the legal scholar in a civil law system?
Who are “procurators” and “advocates” in civil law systems?
What are the three stages in the preliminary procedures followed in civil law systems?
What are the three phases or stages in the criminal law procedures in civil law systems?
What about plea bargaining, juries, and the right to be protected from self-incrimination in criminal procedures?
If someone is guilty are they better off being tried in a common law or a civil law system?
How are the French police different from those in the U.S. and England?
What is the difference between the National Police and the National Gendarmerie in France?
What are the two main responsibilities of the “Constitutional Council?”
In France what does the Court of Cassation do?
In France what are prosecutors called and what is their primary purpose?
Chapter 7: Islamic Law Systems

- When and where was Islam formed?
- What is the Qur'an?
- In what region of the world do most Muslims live?
- What is the trend for the size of the Muslim population in the U.S.?
- What are the Shari'a and what does the term mean?
- What are the two primary and two secondary sources of Islamic law?
- Under Islamic law who can be considered a victim?
- What are the three categories of crime under Islamic law?
- Which category of crime is considered the most serious?
- What offenses are considered Hudud offenses?
- What is required for a conviction for Hudud offenses?
- How does the Islamic law approach to murder differ from that in common law or civil law traditions?
- What is honor killing and how does Islamic law respond to honor killing?
- What is the purpose of punishment for ta'zir offenses?
- What are some key elements of criminal procedure under Islamic law?
- What basic rights does someone accused of a crime have under Islamic law?
- What are some of the affirmative defenses allowed under Islamic law?
- What are Islamic law judges called?
- What are some of the basic principles that guide Islamic law?
- How are women treated under Islamic law?

Chapter 8: Justice American Style

- What was the “republican code movement”?
- What is “bureaucratic justice”?
- What are some of the ways in which our system of government was designed to keep the criminal justice system from being too speedy or too efficient?
- What is meant by the “fruit of the poisonous tree”?
- What happens at the arraignment?
- What is jury nullification?
- What are truth in sentencing laws?
- What is “civil death”?
- When did formal profiling begin in the U.S. and for what kind of crime was it used?
- How well has formal profiling worked to locate serial killers?
- How successful has drug courier profiling on the highways been, and how have different racial groups been affected when these profiles are used?
- How do minority groups differ in the extent to which they are stopped on the street and are then found to have weapons?
- According to the best available evidence, about how many wrongful convictions happen each year?
- Why did Illinois Governor George Ryan declare a halt to the death penalty in Illinois?
• What are some of the factors that lead to the wrongful conviction of innocent people?
• What is the most common reason why an innocent person is wrongfully convicted?
• To maximize justice should the criminal justice system emphasize due process or expediency?

Chapter 9: Immigration and Justice

• Where do the largest number of immigrants live?
• What are the types of immigration?
• What are the philosophical approaches to open borders immigration?
• What are the philosophical arguments for closing borders to immigration?
• What types of countries typically favor closed borders?
• What is the “law of blood” and the “law of soil”?
• What is DACA and who are the DREAMers?
• What does it mean to say that someone is “stateless”?
• What is assimilation?
• What are “identity politics”?
• What are the economic arguments against immigration?
• What are the economic arguments favoring immigration?
• What do race and religion have to do with attitudes toward immigration?
• How have attitudes toward immigration changed in the U.S. from the earliest years until today?

Chapter 10: War and Justice

• What are the differences among warriors, pacifists, and pragmatists?
• Historically, how have people who oppose war been treated?
• What are some of the benefits of war?
• How has war affected popular culture?
• What is propaganda and what is its role in war?
• What was the Sedition Act of 1918?
• According to the Just War Doctrine, what are some of the reasons why going to war might be justified?
• What are *jus ad bellum*, *jus in bello*, and *jus post bellum*?
• Why might a soldier die from “friendly fire”? What is fragging?
• What was the Lieber Code?
• What are some of the ways noncombatants suffer from war?
• What is the 80% rule?
• What are some of the conditions that lead ordinary people to engage in violence?
• Why is it important how the defeated are treated after the war is over?
Chapter 11: Domestic Terrorism

- What motivates someone to engage in terrorism?
- What is hybrid terrorism?
- World-wide, how often does domestic terrorism happen when compared with international terrorism?
- What percent of terrorist acts in the U.S. are committed by domestic (U.S.) terrorists?
- At what point in U.S. history has anti-government violence been a problem?
- How were Catholics treated in early America?
- Who were the “Know-Nothings?”
- What was the idea promoted in “The Protocols of the Elders of Zion?”
- What was the significance of the film “Birth of a Nation?”
- How did the KKK change over time?
- What are some of the beliefs of Christian Identity?
- What are the beliefs of the sovereign citizens movement?
- What is “leaderless resistance?”
- How has domestic terrorism changed in recent years?
- What are some of the problems with banning hate speech in the U.S.?
- What are some of the problems with responding to hate groups by creating hate crimes?

Chapter 12: Contemporary Slavery

- What are some of the factors that lead to the beginnings of slavery?
- How common is slavery today compared with the past?
- What are some modern forms of slavery in the U.S.?
- The Justice Department estimates there are how many victims of slavery in the U.S. each year?
- What are some of the reasons that “new slavery” has grown in recent years?
- What are some of the ways that old and new slavery differ?
- What are some of the forms that new slavery takes?
- What does slavery look like in Mauritania?
- Who are the highest and who are the lowest status in Pakistan’s caste system?
- In Pakistan what is the difference between how state law and Islamic law view slavery?
- What are some of the characteristics of slavery in Pakistan?
- What kinds of work are done by slaves in Pakistan and India?
- What is the practice of devadasi in India?
- What has made it difficult to end debt bondage in India?
- How has the government of India responded to the problem of slavery?
- What form of slavery is most common in Brazil or Thailand?
- Why can’t slaves in Brazil just leave their work sites?
- Why is sex slavery so common in Thailand?
- What threats to sex slaves in Thailand face?
- What are some of the reasons why slavery persists?
Chapter 13: Genocide

- How does the number of people killed in genocide in the past 100 years compare to the number killed in genocides in the past?
- Why might the number of people killed in modern genocides be so large?
- Who was Raphael Lemkin and what did he do regarding genocide?
- To what things has the term genocide been applied?
- What are some of the key element of the U.N. definition of genocide?
- What are some of the problems with the U.N. definition of genocide?
- What are some of the conditions that lead to genocide?
- What are the connections between acts of genocide and acts of war?
- How have nations, including the U.S., responded to genocide?
- When did the Armenian genocide happen?
- Who were the main groups involved?
- What happened during the genocide?
- What happened to the killers after the genocide ended?
- What did the Turkish government do after the genocide ended?
- When did the genocide in Rwanda happen?
- Who were the main groups involved?
- What happened during the genocide?
- When the genocide in Rwanda was over what happened?
- In the Sudan genocide who were the Janjaweed?
- How has the world learned about what happened in the Sudan?
- What did the International Court do regarding the president of Sudan?
- Who are the Rohingya in Myanmar?
- Why are they the victims of genocide?
- What basic rights have been taken from the Rohingya?
- What kinds of violent acts have government forces used against the Rohingya?
- How has the international community responded to the treatment of the Rohingya?
- How have some nations responded to those who deny that genocides have happened?
- What can be done to prevent genocide?

Chapter 14: The Environment

- What is meant by the term environmental justice? Environmental racism?
- When did environmental justice first become a public issue in the U.S.?
- How much of the world’s natural resources are consumed by people in the U.S.?
- What does the case of the Congo illustrate about the environment and justice?
- How much of the water covering the earth is fresh water available for use by humans?
- What is desalination?
- How is water related to the production of food?
• What is the problem with turning to the ocean as a source of food?
• How much of the disease in the world is related to contaminated water?
• How is water important for manufacturing?
• In the U.S. what is the single biggest use for water?
• What have been some of the consequences of privatizing water?
• What happened in Bolivia when water was privatized?
• What are riparian rights?
• What factors are associated with water and war?
• What appears to be the long-term trend regarding water and conflict?
• Aside from water, what are some of the natural resources that are associated with justice?
• What role in the world has the U.S. played in working with other countries to protect the environment?
• What are some of the ways the environment is related to justice?

Chapter 15: Individual Strategies for Achieving Justice

• What are the four general approaches that individuals can take to achieve justice?
• What conditions must exist for education to be an effective strategy for achieving justice?
• What problems were addressed in the books, Uncle Tom’s Cabin, The Jungle, and Unsafe at Any Speed?
• What was the purpose of Rachel Carson’s book Silent Spring, and what did the book accomplish?
• When and who first articulated the strategy of civil disobedience?
• What did Gandhi call his version of civil disobedience?
• What did Gandhi believe about using violence to achieve justice?
• For Gandhi what was the point of fasting and how did he feel about being put in jail?
• What are the four major points worth noting about Gandhi’s approach?
• What are some contemporary examples of using civil disobedience to achieve justice?
• In civil actions, what are torts?
• What are some of the differences between civil and criminal law?
• What are some of the key elements of the guerilla tactics used by Saul Alinsky?
• What did Alinsky do to bring about change in Rochester, New York?

Chapter 16: Organizations Seeking Justice

• What is a social movement and how is it different from a formal organization?
• What are the examples of social movements listed in the chapter?
• What are the four strategies described in this chapter which can be used by organizations seeking justice?
• What is the strategy for achieving justice used by Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch?
• For the founder of Amnesty International who were considered to be “prisoners of conscience?”
• For the founder of Amnesty International what was significant about the year 1961?
• Which types of groups does Human Rights Watch monitor for human rights abuses?
• Who was Roger Baldwin? What organization did he found?
• What was going on in the U.S. that made Baldwin think such an organization was necessary?
• Why is it inaccurate to describe the ACLU as a liberal organization?
• What is the primary strategy used by the ACLU to achieve justice and how do they decide which issues to take on?
• What are some of the organizations that have used civil disobedience as a tool for achieving justice?
• How does the idea of “bearing witness” guide the work of Greenpeace?
• What strategy is advocated by the Jewish Defense League and the Irish Republican Army?
• How can violence be useful for hate-based groups?

Chapter 17: Global Justice

• What was the first modern notion of human rights enforceable by the courts and when did this happen?
• What was the Lieber Code? When was it created and who ordered its creation?
• What things did the Lieber Code include?
• What did the four Geneva Conventions cover?
• What is a major weakness of the Geneva Conventions?
• Who was tried at the Nuremberg Trials and how were those trials stacked in favor of the prosecution?
• Why were the Nuremberg Trials important for responding to war crimes in the years that followed?
• In what ways has the Universal Declaration of Human Rights been an important document?
• What have been the benefits of the European Court of Human Rights?
• How many nations are now under the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights?
• What group was the Hague Tribunal set up to put on trial?
• What group was the Arusha Tribunal set up to put on trial?
• What are some of the weaknesses of the Hague and Arusha tribunals?
• In what ways have the Hague and Arusha Tribunals been successful?
• What types of crimes is the permanent International Criminal Court authorized to try?
• What general type of legal system is used by the International Criminal Court?
• For the sake of compromise what are some of the ways the International Criminal Court was weakened?
• What has been the role of the United States in the formation of the International Criminal Court?
• How do Truth and Reconciliation Commissions work and what is their purpose?
• In the future will international systems of justice be more likely to expand the crimes they consider or will they be more likely to become less important?