A Pre & Post-Test of Declarative Knowledge about Social Justice

The purpose of this exercise is to explore students’ understanding of social justice and to provide a platform for introducing concepts related to social justice.

Directions: Circle the response that represents the best answer.

1. What is meant by the term “interests at stake?”
   a. The motivation people experience when they think critically
   b. The rules governing proper instruction
   c. The potential outcomes and objectives of actions
   d. The ability to balance a budget for education

2. Which statement best represents what is known about conscience?
   a. It regards a specific region of the brain
   b. It is fixed at birth by genetic material at conception
   c. It concerns the principles that guide moral decision-making
   d. It functions in direct proportion to one’s literacy skills

3. Which statement best describes the concept of social justice?
   a. It is a condition in which there are no economic classes in society
   b. It is personal behavior that leads to other people’s sense of well-being
   c. It is the practice of assigning punishment to people who break the laws
   d. It is the concept that the state should create conditions in which everyone has an equitable rights and access to resources

4. Which statement best describes the distributive justice?
   a. It concerns the right of the state to object to federal court decisions
   b. It concerns how societies decide how to allocate good and opportunities
   c. It concerns the practice of influencing law-makers with money and incentives
   d. It concerns the study of justice over a long period of time

5. The condition of oppression is characterized primarily by:
   a. A law that applies to one person but not the other
   b. A sustained and systemic persecution maltreatment of a given group
   c. An inability of people to do anything to better their station in life
   d. A set of policies and requirements that form conditions of employment

6. Whereas natural rights represents a ______ used to justify dissent demonstrations represent ___
   a. Legal president/a public president
   b. Moral reason/a morally neutral event
   c. Individual value/a group’s values
   d. Principle/a strategy

7. Dissent refers to:
   a. The act of attacking others for what they believe
   b. The rejection of official policies and doctrines
   c. The degree to which the public shares consensus
   d. Actions taken to punish people who contradict authority
8. The principles of civil disobedience require people to:
   a. Achieve their means by any means necessary
   b. Be inclusive in their recruitment of support
   c. Accept the consequences when violating the law
   d. Document their experiences and share them with others

9. The practice of preferential treatment when distributing opportunities and resources to people who have been victims of discrimination in the past reflects the concept of:
   a. Equality
   b. Equity
   c. Libertarianism
   d. Regressive Justice

10. In its strictest application, the concept of reciprocity refers to:
    a. A graded scale of culpability or guilt based on a person’s mental state
    b. An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth
    c. The practice of one punishment for everybody regardless of circumstances
    d. The total forgiveness of injuries and damage

11. All debates regarding social justice operate from the premise that:
    a. Capitalism is oppressive and dangerous to people and the environment
    b. Individuals in society have some obligation to each other’s well-being
    c. It is the duty of government to ensure that equality is strictly observed in law
    d. People who have been systematically abused have the right to abuse others

12. The idea that people freely consent to an unwritten agreement to respect others and their interests in return for the same respect refers to the concept of:
    a. The Social Contract
    b. The Bill of Rights
    c. Natural Law
    d. Innate Human Dignity

13. The United Nations Agreement of Human Rights holds that this kind of publication violates human rights:
    a. Media that openly evangelizes or invites religious conversion
    b. Newspapers that contain editorials calling for a change of leadership
    c. Propaganda that calls for war or for people to take up arms against each other
    d. Internet communication that justifies lower taxes for rich people

14. Inter-social issues of social injustice refer to:
    a. Personal beliefs about somebody based on their race, color, creed or gender
    b. The formal policies that countries have about immigration and employment
    c. Institutional regulations that impact who has rights and power in the organization
    d. How people use social media to violate privacy or personal information

15. Justice that refers to the punishment of criminals or reconciliation between offender and victim is:
    a. Regressive Justice
    b. Restorative Justice
    c. Democratic Justice
    d. Constitutional Justice