**1. according to Nozick the “minimal state” is**

a. the smallest possible governing entity.

b. the most extensive state that can be justified.

c. inadequate to address current injustices.

d. the most efficient means to increase welfare.

**2. Nozick resists the term “distributive justice” because**

a. the distribution of holds is not a matter of justice.

b. it has two meanings and so invites equivocation.

c. it favors historical principles.

d. it is not neutral.

**3. The entitlement theory includes**

a. justice in acquisition of holdings.

b. justice in transfer of holdings.

c. rectification of injustice in holdings.

d. all of the above

**4. A historical principle holds that**

a. the justice of a distribution depends on what has actually happened.

b. the justice of a distribution depends on how closely it fits a pattern.

c. distributive justice can only be fully understood by examination of historical events.

d. distributive justice and the history of a population are conceptually distinct.

**5. Nozick’s Wilt Chamberlin example demonstrates**

a. the economic value of sports.

b. the moral importance of celebrity.

c. the ease with which liberty upsets patterns.

d. how hard it is to rectify past injustices.

**6. Nozick opposes redistribution primarily because it**

a. violates people’s rights.

b. is costly and time consuming.

c. demonstrates disrespect to those who enjoy its material benefits.

d. both a and b

**7. Nozick’s theory includes consideration of the rectification of injustice in holdings because some people**

a. steal from others.

b. defraud others.

c. forcibly exclude others from competitive exchange.

d. all of the above

**8. As an example of a current time-slice principle, Nozick cites**

a. the rectification of injustice in holdings.

b. Marx’s account of exploitation.

c. utilitarianism.

d. the entitlement theory.