**1. Kukathas claims that reparations are justifiable only if**

a. the victim of injustice is identified.

b. the perpetrator of injustice is identified.

c. all parties agree.

d. both a and b

**2. Kukathas insists that specific perpetrators be identified if reparations are to be made because**

a. victims of past injustice demand that those perpetrators pay for their actions.

b. otherwise reparations will be of no help.

c. otherwise those who are now disadvantaged by past injustice will be further disadvantaged.

d. victims of past injustice deny that anyone has perpetrated injustice.

**3. Kukathas would likely describe the task of identifying the relevant agents as**

a. more difficult than is usually recognized.

b. less important that is usually recognized.

c. irrelevant to the question of justice.

d. important, but not essential.

**4. Kukathas worries that if we count as victims of injustice anyone who is a descendent of a victim of injustice, then**

a. there will be too many victims of injustice.

b. there will be too few victims of injustice.

c. the meaning of “justice” will be eroded.

d. we might gain a more accurate understanding of the true damage of slavery.

**5. Kukathas suggests the task of identifying descendants of injustice is complicated by the fact that**

a. most people are now equally well off.

b. most who have been disadvantaged by injustice are long dead.

c. some people deny that they have suffered from past injustices.

d. some people will not fall neatly into one category or another.

**6. Kukathas worries that if a very large proportion of the population counts as descendants of victims of injustice, then**

a. claims for reparation will lose their moral force because the beneficiaries of past injustices will also be victims.

b. doing justice will be too costly.

c. radical changes will be required to correct pervasive injustice.

d. none of the above

**7. Kukathas claims that a political community may want to acknowledge the wrongs of the past because**

a. historical knowledge is intrinsically valuable.

b. the fact that people are suffering itself gives us some reason to attend to them.

c. events of the past have had a significant bearing on who fares well.

d. both b and c