

- 1) *Rawls says the goals of political philosophy depend on the society it addresses. What does it mean for constitutional democracy?*
- 2) *What is a so-called modus vivendi? Why is it unstable?*
- 3) *What does Rawls call as the basic structure of a modern constitutional democracy?*
- 4) *What does the term "comprehensive doctrine" mean?*
- 5) *Should we understand a political conception of justice as a comprehensive moral doctrine that applies to the political order?*
- 6) *No comprehensive doctrine can provide a publicly acceptable basis for a political conception of justice. Why?*
- 7) *What is the point of the idea of an overlapping consensus?*
- 8) *Why no comprehensive doctrine can assume the role of a publicly acceptable basis of political justice?*
- 9) *Are there any liberal theories that are comprehensive doctrines?*
- 10) *According to Rawls, political philosophy should be independent from other parts of philosophy. Why?*
- 11) *What does it mean that a conception of justice is supported by an overlapping consensus?*
- 12) *Given the fact of pluralism, how is an overlapping consensus possible?*
- 13) *Is an overlapping consensus a mere modus vivendi?*
- 14) *Is political liberalism meaningful only if we suppose skepticism about people's ability to know the truth about good life?*
- 15) *Why does Rawls think that the virtues of political cooperation are great virtues?*

*Summarizing question: Explain the concept of overlapping consensus.*