1. Which idea is the distinctive idea of legal positivism?
2. Name the leading historical figures of the legal positivist tradition.
3. Explain the difference between sources and merits of law.
4. Explain the difference between hard (exclusive) and soft (inclusive) legal positivism.
5. The main idea of legal positivism is normatively inert. What does it mean?
6. What does it mean to be a positivity-welcomer?
7. Can anyone be an anarchist and legal positivist at the same time?
8. Imagine rules that are drastically deficient relative to the ideal of the rule of law. Can such rules be legally valid? What would Herbert Hart say about it?
9. How should we understand the claim that legal positivism is not a whole theory of law's nature?
10. Are legal positivists committed to the view that judges should completely exclude moral reasons from their decision making?
11. Do the legal positivists think that all law-making is necessarily legislative law-making?
12. Can we say that judicial law is a kind of positive law?
13. Must legal positivists favor textualism as a method of legal interpretation?
14. Are legal positivists committed to the view that there is no necessary connection between law and morality?
15. Is legal positivism a theory of legal validity?

**Summarizing question: What is legal positivism?**