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.*