**Social Justice- Opening**

**Vocabulary Terms- you will be given the definition and a blank line. There will be no word bank.**

NATURAL LAW: Moral knowledge written permanently in every human heart. It is universal, permanent and unchanging.

CHARITY: The virtue by which people love God above all things for His own sake, and, love their neighbor as themselves for the love of God.

JUSTICE: The cardinal virtue that consists of the constant and firm will to give God and neighbor their due.

SOLIDARITY: A virtue of charity and friendship whereby the interdependence among people is recognized.

SOCIAL SIN: When our disobedience to God affects others and society itself, even becoming an institutional structure violating human dignity.

SUBSIDIARITY: A moral principle whereby large organizations should not interfere with the responsibilities that are within the ability of individuals and local organizations.

STEWARDSHIP: The proper use of the gifts God has given us, in particular, a care for creation.

MAGISTERIUM: The official teaching authority of the Catholic Church as successors to Peter and the Apostles.

ENCYCLICAL: A letter from the Pope to the World in issues related to social justice and peace.

**1. The following are three (3) vocabulary terms that you will have to explain.** You will be given the name only. If you are unsure about them- do some online research OR talk to a theology teacher (maybe during homeroom). You will have to include an example on the test.

A. COMMUTATIVE JUSTICE
This justice is based on the idea of being reciprocal. It calls for fairness in agreements and exchanges between individuals, between private social groups, and between individuals and private groups. In a sense, it requires that you get what you “pay” for, though no money may be changing hands. You must give others what is rightly theirs and you must rightly earn what you are given.

Give an Example

B. DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE
This justice regulates what a society owes its members in proportion to what they contribute. It sees to the just distribution of created goods that God intends for all to use and share. It is the obligation of all people and all societies. It does not oppose private ownership, but, it requires all individuals to support the common good. It is not just based on what someone can contribute. It is also based on what someone needs.

Give an Example

C. LEGAL JUSTICE

This justice involves a citizen’s responsibilities to his society. This is usually spelled out in legal documents, laws, and constitutions. It includes, but is not limited to, obeying the law in a criminal justice sense.

Give an Example – do NOT say anything about judge, jury, trial, prison, etc. This has a broader meaning.

2. Why are *fair or equal* not the same meaning as *just*?