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Among modern political philosophers, Rawls has the uncommon distinction of being widely mentioned by courts of law in United States and Canada. As well as alluded to by practicing politicians in the United States and the United Kingdom. Rawls was selected first on the list of "Scholars Who Have Had The Greatest Impact on Political Theory in the Past 20 Years", in a 2008 nationwide survey of political theorists, based on 1,086 answers from academics at accredited, four year colleges and universities in the United States.



## BIOGRAPHY

### John Rawls

Born February 21, 1921, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.

Died November 24, 2002, Lexington, Massachusetts)

He is an American **political and ethical philosopher** best known for his seminal work, *A Theory of Justice*, in which he defended egalitarian liberalism (1971). He is usually regarded as the 20th century's most prominent political philosopher.



AMERICAN  
PHILOSOPHER

# JOHN RAWLS

MODERN-EXISTENCE  
OF HUMAN PERSON

CLARENCE T. RODRIGUEZ

# THEORY OF JUSTICE

it is a 1971 work of political philosophy and ethics by philosopher John Rawls, in which he aims to develop a moral theory that is an **alternative to utilitarianism** and **addresses the problem of distributive justice**.



## RAWLS'S PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE



Rawls believe that a **just society will follows laws that everyone would agree in to the first place**. People don't know their particular circumstances or even their idea of the good life because they are deliberating behind the veil of ignorance.

## FIRST PRINCIPLE OF JUSTICE

"all people have equal claims to as much freedom as is consistent with everyone else having the same level of freedom."

## SECOND PRINCIPLE OF JUSTICE

First Part:

Those in the original position will tolerate inequities if the higher-paying jobs are not awarded unfairly. This offers us the ideal of fair equality of opportunity: inequalities are only permitted if they occur as a result of occupations that equally capable people have an equal chance of obtaining. This necessitates, for example, that young people have roughly comparable educational possibilities; otherwise, a gifted individual may be hampered by a lack of fundamental knowledge, either about their own abilities or about the world.

Second Part:

Deliberators will only tolerate inequalities that benefit the worst off since, as far as they know, they will be the worst off, and this optimizes the quality of their worst possible fate. The difference principle is what it's called.