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Quiz Gillian Brock: Needs and Global Justice

○ one correct answer · ▢ one or more correct answers

1. Think back of the PowerPoint presentation about experimental philosophy. Which of the following approaches did Brock use in her paper?

- ▢ a. experimental philosophy
- ▢ b. empirical philosophy
- ▢ c. "armchair" philosophy

2. According to Brock, global justice requires that all people can have a life that is

- ○ a. at least decent
- ○ b. at least good
- ○ c. excellent

3. What do delegates in Brock's global conference thought experiment know?

- ▢ a. the generation that they personally belong to
- ▢ b. the fact that ensuring universal basic needs satisfaction is costly
- ▢ c. the strength of the correlation between greenhouse gas emissions and global warming
- ▢ d. the country that they personally live in
- ▢ e. the proportion of Austrians in relation to global population

4. In Brock's view, delegates in the thought experiment would want to ensure a certain set of basic freedoms because otherwise, in case they disagreed with the values of their society, it would be difficult for them to reflect on and work towards reforming these values, or live a life that is guided by their own values.

- ○ True
- ○ False

5. In Brock's view, why would the delegates in the thought experiment want to ensure that everybody is able to meet his or her basic needs?

- ○ a. because it is an objective natural law that basic needs must be met, so the delegates could not possibly decide otherwise
- ○ b. because being confronted with people who cannot meet their basic needs would be too heavy a burden on individuals' moral conscience
- ○ c. because the delegates know that basic needs satisfaction is valued extremely highly in the country in which they live
- ○ d. because the delegates want to avoid harm to themselves, and not having one's basic needs met is one of the greatest harms

6. On Brock's definition, X is a basic need if and only if not having/doing/being/etc. X is incompatible with

- ○ a. being able to know oneself (self-knowledge)
- ○ b. being able to live a good and happy life (flourishing)
- ○ c. being able to live (survival)
- ○ d. being able to cultivate proper awareness (transcendence)
- ○ e. being able to act (agency)
- ○ f. being able to appreciate the beauty of the world (aesthetics)
- ○ g. being able to function as a working member of society (economic role)

7. What are actual basic needs, according to Brock?

- ☐ a. sufficient security to be able to act
- ☐ b. decent social relations with at least some others
- ☐ c. a sufficient level of understanding of what one is choosing between
- ☐ d. wide-ranging social acceptance and recognition
- ☐ e. a certain amount of autonomy
- ☐ f. physical and mental health

8. People in Japan eat sushi; people in Austria eat Wiener Schnitzel. How would Brock interpret this fact in regards to her theory?

- ○ a. the satisfiers of basic needs are not universal (even though basic needs are)
- ○ b. basic needs are not universal (even though their satisfiers are)

9. How should we measure basic needs satisfaction, in Brock's view?

- ○ a. survey whole cultures about what they think their basic needs are
- ○ b. use social and economic indicators that apply objectively
- ○ c. survey individuals about what they think their basic needs are

10. According to Brock, why should those who advocate human rights discourse be sympathetic to basic needs discourse?

- ☐ a. because basic needs discourse is the older and more traditional way of stating the same concerns
- ☐ b. because basic needs discourse is more widely accepted than human rights discourse, especially in non-Western countries
- ☐ c. because theories of human rights presuppose (more fundamental) theories of basic needs
- ☐ d. because human rights discourse is ultimately a means of the colonial oppression of non-Western countries

11. In defending her account of global justice Brock appeals to the results of Frohlich and Oppenheimer's study (that we discussed last time). In particular, she argues that these results support that delegates in her global conference thought experiment would choose to secure everyone's ability to meet his or her basic needs. Please think back of Frohlich and Oppenheimer's study. How strong would you say Brock's argument is? That is, what speaks in favor and what against the study supporting a needs-based account of global justice? (< 300 words)