This course will look at the issue of justice, which is central to normative political philosophy. In the 1950s, political philosophy in the Anglo-American world had been widely taken to be dead, but in recent decades it has become one of the most exciting areas of philosophy. Much of the credit for this development must go to John Rawls's 1971 A THEORY OF JUSTICE, which is generally judged to have revived the field, and to be one of the most important texts in political philosophy of the 20th century. Rawls outlines a classic left-liberal social-democratic vision, which was vigorously contested from the right a few years later by Robert Nozick's free-market libertarian model, ANARCHY, STATE, AND UTOPIA. However, neither Rawls nor Nozick has much to say about gender and racial justice. So we will also look at the challenge posed to both thinkers' views, and to their conception of the political, by second-wave feminist theory, as exemplified in Susan Moller Okin's JUSTICE, GENDER, AND THE FAMILY. Finally, we will consider the problem of race, and the question of what black Americans are morally entitled to today given the history of slavery and Jim Crow.