

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Answer Key: The Fair Play Code: 5th Grade Political Philosophy Quiz

Examine how societies balance individual rules with the common good through scenarios involving shared resources, voting rights, and community leadership.

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**1. Imagine a classroom where students agree to follow rules in exchange for extra recess time. This agreement between the leader and the group is called:**

**Answer:** B) A Social Contract

A social contract is an unofficial agreement where people give up some individual freedom to follow rules that benefit the whole group.

**2. True or False: In a 'Direct Democracy,' every single citizen gets to vote on every law themselves, rather than picking leaders to do it for them.**

**Answer:** A) True

In a direct democracy, like in ancient Athens, the people participate directly in decision-making instead of electing representatives.

**3. When a leader believes they should rule because they are the wisest person and know what is best for everyone, this is most like the idea of a \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Answer:** A) Philosopher-King

The philosopher-king is a concept where the ruler is chosen based on their wisdom and knowledge of what is truly good for the community.

**4. If a town builds a park that everyone can use for free, even if they didn't pay for it, the park is an example of:**

**Answer:** C) A Public Good

A public good is something provided for the benefit of all members of a society, regardless of their individual contribution.

**5. True or False: 'Natural Rights' are rights that philosophers believe people are born with and that no government should be allowed to take away.**

**Answer:** A) True

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Natural rights are considered universal and fundamental, existing even if a government does not officially recognize them.

**6. The idea that a government's power only comes from the people's permission is called the \_\_\_\_\_ of the governed.**

**Answer:** B) Consent

Consent of the governed means that the authority of a state is only justified when the people agree to be ruled by it.

**7. A group of friends is splitting a pizza. They decide that the friend who helped pay more gets more slices. This is an example of what kind of justice?**

**Answer:** C) Proportional Justice

Proportional justice suggests that rewards or resources should be distributed based on merit or contribution rather than just giving everyone the same amount.

**8. True or False: In a 'State of Nature,' there are no laws, no police, and no government at all.**

**Answer:** A) True

The 'state of nature' is a philosophical thought experiment about what life would be like without any organized government or society.

**9. If a city makes a law that says people can do whatever they want as long as they don't hurt others, they are following the \_\_\_\_\_ Principle.**

**Answer:** B) Harm

The Harm Principle suggests that the only reason power can be rightfully used over an individual is to prevent harm to others.

**10. Which of these concepts focuses on the idea that humans naturally want to live together in groups and take care of each other?**

**Answer:** B) Communitarianism

Communitarianism emphasizes the importance of community and shared values over just focusing on individual rights.