

Quiz 13

Mill, "Social Liberty"

1. Mill's Harm Principle is meant as protection :

- a. for pornography.
- b. against tyranny of the government.
- c. against tyranny of prevailing opinion.
- d. against both tyranny of government and prevailing opinion.

2. As applied to laws against an individual's use of drugs, Mill's Harm Principle would:

- a. not protect the individual, since drugs cause physical harm.
- b. reject them, since it is wrong to interfere with the individual's liberty.
- c. depend for its application upon the judgment of the majority.
- d. reject them only where children are involved.

3. For Mill, to attempt to suppress an opinion as false is to:

- a. violate the principle of utility.
- b. violate the Harm Principle.
- c. assume one's infallibility.
- d. violate the Categorical Imperative.

4. Which of the following are values of utility that Mill does not appeal to in defending the Harm Principle:

- a. truth.
- b. encouragement of radical thought or genius.
- c. the improvement of opinions.
- d. the costs of police enforcement of censorship.

5. In *On Liberty*, Mill defends the view that:

- a. no one ought to interfere with another's liberty.
- b. no one ought to interfere with another's liberty, except to protect that person from hurting themselves.
- c. no one ought to interfere with another's liberty, except to protect others from being harmed.
- d. we each have a right to freedom of expression and thought.

6. For Mill, the value that liberty of thought and expression best protects and promotes is:

- a. happiness.
- b. utility.
- c. individual rights.
- d. truth.

7. Mill claims that his defense of liberty appeals only to:

- a. utility.
- b. rights.
- c. goodness.
- d. natural facts.

[Answers: 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. C 6. D 7. A]