

Study Questions: (1) What does Friedman mean by “liberty?” (2) What is a “right to liberty,” and why is there such a right? Are all kinds of liberty of equal importance? (3) Why is the right to liberty consistent with government actions for the general welfare? How, for example, does Friedman make the case that an anti-poverty program might promote the general welfare (how does it promote the welfare of people who are not poor)? (4) Why is it illegitimate for the government to act promote what Friedman calls “equality of treatment?”