Just world beliefs can provide people with structure when they experience a lack of control or uncertainty (Nudelman et al., 2016) in their lives. Chronic pain is an uncertain condition, and people with chronic pain have been shown to experience less meaning in life and lower feelings of control (Younger et al., 2008). However, studies of Belief in a Just World (BJW) among people with chronic pain have received mixed results. Some studies suggest that BJW facilitates coping for those with pain (McParland, 2010), whereas others have shown that it predicts adverse reactions (Trost et al., 2014). Recently, many researchers have distinguished between BJW-self and BJW-others and applied this distinction to how people manage their pain. BJW-others, the belief that the world is just for people generally, is correlated with neuroticism and pessimism with one’s life goals, whereas BJW-self, the belief that one’s own world is just, is correlated with life satisfaction, lower levels of stress, and depression (Lipkus et al., 1996). In this study, we investigate the relationship between pain, BJW-self, and how people manage uncertainty. We hypothesize that BJW-self predicts less physical pain and better coping after experiencing an uncertain stimulus. Participants with chronic pain and age- and gender-matched controls will complete the BJW-self, after which they will be randomly assigned to experience an uncertain stimulus, or a no-uncertainty stimulus. We hypothesize that chronic pain subjects with higher BJW-self will show greater tolerance for uncertainty, and less of an increase in physical pain after experiencing the uncertain stimulus, whereas control subjects will exhibit this pattern less robustly.