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Hobbes vs locke worksheet answers

COMPAGNON ENTRE JOHN LOCKE THOMAS HOBBES

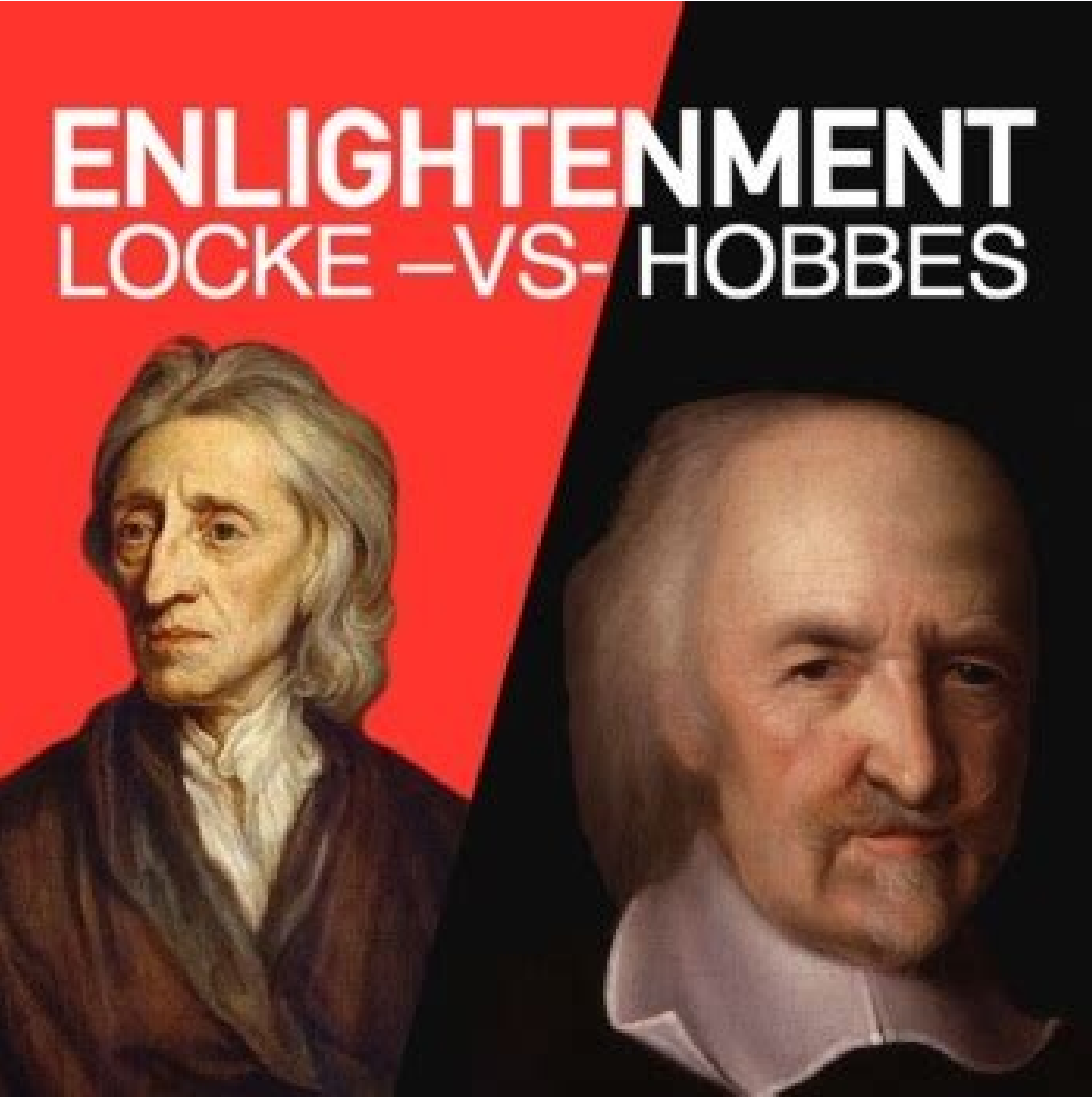
Thomas Hobbes est un philosophe anglais du XVII^e siècle, connu pour sa théorie du contrat social. Il a écrit l'ouvrage "Le Léviathan" qui expose sa vision de la société et du pouvoir. John Locke est un philosophe anglais du XVIII^e siècle, connu pour sa théorie des droits naturels. Il a écrit l'ouvrage "De la raison humaine" qui expose sa vision de l'homme et de la société.

Les deux philosophes ont influencé la pensée politique et sociale de leur époque. Hobbes est considéré comme le père du libéralisme conservateur, tandis que Locke est considéré comme le père du libéralisme classique.

Les deux philosophes ont également influencé la pensée économique. Hobbes est considéré comme le père du libéralisme économique, tandis que Locke est considéré comme le père du libéralisme social.

Les deux philosophes ont également influencé la pensée juridique. Hobbes est considéré comme le père du libéralisme juridique, tandis que Locke est considéré comme le père du libéralisme social.

Les deux philosophes ont également influencé la pensée politique et sociale de leur époque.



	THOMAS HOBBES	JOHN LOCKE	JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU
STATE OF NATURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Violent phase, people live in constant fearLike a state of war (not necessarily fighting but the inclination to fight) and take pre-emptive measures against each other"The condition of man... is a condition of war of everyone against everyone"People think of their own interests over others'No moralitySolitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short lifeWhen there is no government	<ul style="list-style-type: none">is NOT equal to a state of warIt is actually chaotic but neither it is good nor badPeople are equal and free to do whatever they want but are bound by the law of naturePeople have stronger moral limitsWhen there is no government"want [lack] of a common judge, with authority, puts all persons in a state of nature"	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A primitive condition without law or morality"uninterrupted moral" peaceMen are ignorant and innocentMen are free and equalMen are born with the potential of goodnessMen are just like any other animalsPeople don't interact much but interaction and competition are unavoidableWhen there is no government
LAW OF NATURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Men may do whatever he sees fit to protect his interests, especially his life"A man cannot lay down the right of resolving them that assault him by force, to take away his life."Men are equal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">fundamental law of nature is that as much as possible mankind is to be preservedmen are free and equalsingle absolute law regardless of where people live (applies to all)Can be discovered by reason aloneDifferent from divine law	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Natural law is moralityMorality is preservation of self without causing harm to othersMorality is a natural repugnance at seeing other humans sufferRousseau does not agree of causing pain to others in order to preserve oneself,
RIGHT OF NATURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Right to life/ preservation of lifeRight of a person to everythingRight of a person to do whatever is necessary to preserve his interests, especially his lifeRight to equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Right to life (to live), to liberty (to do anything they want with respect to the right of others to life), to property (to own all they create or acquire with respect to others' life and liberty rights)All people have natural rightsThere are privileges or claims to which people are entitled	<ul style="list-style-type: none">whatever you need to survive is good but as much as possible, not in the extent of harming othersNatural rights are on the principles of pity and self-preservationThese rights make men unequal
SOCIAL CONTRACT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Persons collectively agree to give up all their freedom and power to a sovereign (ruler)"That a man be willing, when others are so too, as far forth as for peace and defence of himself he shall think it necessary, to lay down this right to all things, and be contented with as much liberty against other men, as he would allow other men against himself."Absolute control (authoritarian monarchy) where all powers and laws are by that sovereignGovernment imposes laws and order to prevent the state of war	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Governments exist by of the consent of people to protect their natural rights and promote public goodThe right of revolution is exercised when the government fails (people may rebel to redress the government)There is the principle of the rule of majority where things are decided by the greater public (liberal monarchy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Social contract is made among all people of that society to bring them in harmonyA general will is made, and agreed by the people to abide by it"Each of us puts his person and all his power in common under the supreme direction of the general will, and in a body we receive each member as an indivisible part of the whole"Direct rule by the people (republicanism/democracy)"Whoever refuses to obey the general will shall be compelled to do so by the whole body."

Unit 1. The Ancient Regime and the Enlightenment.
Worksheet 4º ESO.

The Enlightenment Salon

Introduction.

"Literature, arts and philosophy were regular topics of discussions at salons, informal social gatherings at which, artists, writers and philosophers, and others exchange ideas. Salons originated in the 17th century when a group of noblewoman in Paris began inviting friends to their homes for poetry readings. Only the most witty, intelligent and well-read people were invited to the salons. By the 18th century, some middle-class women began holding salons, where they could meet with the nobility on equal conditions to discuss and spread enlightened ideas. (from World History: Connections to today by E.G. Ellis).



Activity description

We are holding a salon in class. For this, you will assume the identity of an Enlightenment thinker and converse with the class about your ideas.

Deliverables

- Three note cards regarding your assigned thinker. Each note card will answer the following questions:
 - Who are you and what important things have you done.
 - What do you think is wrong with society today (mid 18th century).
 - What is your solution to society's problems?
- After salon: diary entry (descriptions and bon mots about two other philosophers.

Day of Salon

On the day of the Salon you must come to the class with the following items:

- Completed note cards. You will use them as the basis for your comments during the salon discussion.
- An item of food to share with the class during the Salon (food doesn't need to be French).
- Be wearing at least two items of clothing that distinguishes you as an 18th century thinker (a hat, walking cane, vest, shawl, and scarf). You

IES La Flota. Geography and History Department. Juana Mª González Martínez.

Hobbes

- John Locke is a philosopher of the 17th century, known for his theory of natural rights.
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Read both selections. Hobbes believes that when power is divided among individuals or groups the separate powers inevitably destroy one another and in doing so, they end up destroying the commonwealth. In other words, Hobbes believes that citizens should trust the king to govern their lives. 5. For what is it to divide the power of a commonwealth, but to dissolve it? Hobbes argues that such people rely on their own ability to govern wisely rather than trusting legislative power. At times during this period, both men, fearing for their safety, fled England to live in exile. In order to continue enjoying our site, we ask that you confirm your identity as a human. As a result, both men were caught up in the upheaval, enjoying, on the one hand, the support and protection of those who agreed with them, and fearing, on the other, the retaliation of those who disagreed. Transcript Name: Per: Date: World History Chapter 18: Conflict and Absolutism in Europe Thomas Hobbes, Leviathan vs. With the ascension of William and Mary to the throne in 1689, supporters of a limited monarchy had won a permanent victory. There is a sixth doctrine, plainly, and directly against the essence of a commonwealth, and 'tis this, that the sovereign power may be divided. Comparing and Contrasting When Hobbes uses the term legislative power, to whom is he referring? When such a single Person or Prince sets up his own Arbitrary Will in place of the Laws, which are the Will of the Society, declared by the Legislative, then the Legislative is changed. Locke believed in a limited monarchy, in which the king and Parliament shared power. 3. Drawing Conclusions According to Hobbes, what do people mistakenly assume when they advocate that a division of powers is good for a commonwealth? Name: Per: Date: World History Answer Key 1. Making Connections At the end of Chapter 18, Lesson 2, your textbook points out that Locke's views on government influenced some of the ideas in the U.S. Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution. John Locke, Two Treatises of Government Background During the struggle for power that dominated English life in the 1600s, the differing political views of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke played significant roles in reinforcing, as well as inflaming, the attitudes of the two sides of the conflict: the monarchy and Parliament, for powers divided mutually destroy each other. Making Inferences When Locke says that people are not obligated to obey laws that are made without their authority and have a right to install a new government under such circumstances, what is he implying about their rule in a commonwealth? The "single Person or Prince" Locke mentions is the king. Who is the "single Person or Prince" Locke mentions? 2. Everyone is at the disposal of his own Will, when those who had by the delegation of the Society, the declaring of the publick [sic] Will, are excluded from it, and others usurp the place who have no such Authority or Delegation. The king knows best how to protect them. Locke is implying that people (or their elected representatives) have the final authority to determine what laws will govern them. At the heart of the issue was the ongoing dispute over what kind of monarchy would rule England. — John Locke, from Two Treatises of Government. 1690 Name: Per: Date: World History 1. What ideas in the excerpt from Two Treatises can you find to support this statement? Primary Source Reading Directions: The following selections are excerpted from Hobbes's Leviathan, published in 1651 and from Locke's Two Treatises of Government, published in 1690. He implies that they are not as qualified as the legislative power to do so. And for these doctrines, men are chiefly beholding to some of those, that making profession of the laws, endeavour to make them depend upon their own learning, and not upon the legislative power. Analyzing Central Issues Why does Hobbes believe that power in a commonwealth should not be divided? Locke's insistence that the commonwealth should be governed by the "Authority [of] the People"—referred to elsewhere in Two Treatises as "by the consent of the People"—anticipates the idea, and, to some extent, the wording expressed in the phrase "of the people, by the people, and for the people" found in the U.S. Declaration of Independence. —Thomas Hobbes, from Leviathan, 1651 When any one, or more, shall take upon them to make Laws, whom the People have not appointed so to do, they make Laws, whom the People have not appointed so to do, they make Laws without Authority, which the People are not therefore bound to obey; by which means they come again to be out of subjection, and may constitute to themselves a new Legislative, as they think best, being in full liberty to resist the force of those, who without Authority would impose any thing upon them. Then answer the questions. Simply put, Hobbes supported an absolute monarchy, in which the king had complete and sole power. When Locke uses the Legislative, he is referring to parliament. To whom is Locke referring when he uses the term Legislative? 4. These different views of government and the political conflicts that resulted from them were far more complicated than the above summary might suggest, but the eventual outcome of the dispute was clear and uncomplicated. Thank you very much for your cooperation. When Hobbes uses the term legislative power, he is referring to the king. His emphasis on the necessity of a Legislative body to make laws that express the will of the people resembles the duties designated to the Legislative branch of government described in the U.S. Constitution.

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