

comparing the ideas of john locke and thomas hobbes worksheet

Comparing the Ideas of John Locke and Thomas Hobbes Worksheet: A Deep Dive into Two Political Philosophers

comparing the ideas of john locke and thomas hobbes worksheet can be a fantastic way to understand the foundational concepts of modern political philosophy. Both Locke and Hobbes made significant contributions to how we think about government, society, and human nature, yet their perspectives were strikingly different. Whether you're a student preparing for a class discussion or a curious learner wanting to grasp the nuances of their theories, exploring a worksheet that compares their ideas can provide clarity and insight.

In this article, we'll explore the key themes often found in a comparing the ideas of john locke and thomas hobbes worksheet, including their views on the state of nature, social contracts, the role of government, and human rights. Along the way, we'll incorporate related concepts like natural law, absolutism, and liberalism to enrich your understanding.

Understanding the Philosophical Backgrounds of Locke and Hobbes

Before diving into the direct comparisons, it's helpful to set the stage by briefly examining who John Locke and Thomas Hobbes were, and why their ideas matter.

Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679) lived through the tumultuous English Civil War, which deeply influenced his bleak view of human nature. In his famous work, **Leviathan**, Hobbes presents a vision of humans as naturally self-interested and driven by fear and desire, leading to a “war of all against all” without a powerful authority.

John Locke (1632–1704), writing slightly later, came from a more optimistic perspective. His ideas helped shape liberal democracy and the concept of natural rights. Locke's **Two Treatises of Government** argues for government as a protector of life, liberty, and property, emphasizing consent and limited power.

Comparing the Ideas of John Locke and Thomas Hobbes Worksheet: Key Themes

A typical worksheet comparing Locke and Hobbes will focus on several critical areas. Let's examine these themes closely.

The State of Nature: Man's Natural Condition

One of the most fundamental concepts both philosophers tackle is the “state of nature,” which refers to human existence before organized society or government.

- **Hobbes's View:** Hobbes describes the state of nature as a chaotic and violent condition where life is “solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short.” Without a central authority, individuals are in constant conflict as they compete for resources and survival. This pessimistic view underscores his belief that humans require strong governance to avoid anarchy.

- **Locke's View:** Locke's state of nature is more peaceful and reasonable. Though imperfect, humans have natural rights to life, liberty, and property and generally respect these rights. However, without an impartial authority to resolve disputes, conflicts can still arise, prompting the need for government.

Understanding this contrast is essential when working through a comparing the ideas of John Locke and Thomas Hobbes worksheet, as it sets the foundation for their differing views on government.

Social Contract Theory: Why Governments Exist

Both Locke and Hobbes developed social contract theories, explaining how individuals consent to form governments, but their reasons and expectations differ markedly.

- **Hobbes's Contract:** Hobbes argues that to escape the violent state of nature, individuals collectively agree to surrender their freedoms to a sovereign power (a monarch or government) who wields absolute authority. This contract is irrevocable, as the primary goal is maintaining peace and security at any cost.

- **Locke's Contract:** Locke's social contract is based on mutual consent to form a government that protects natural rights. Unlike Hobbes, Locke insists that if a government violates these rights or becomes tyrannical, citizens have the right to revolt and replace it.

This distinction often appears in worksheets that compare their ideas, encouraging learners to analyze the implications for democracy, authority, and civil liberties.

The Role and Scope of Government

Given their social contract perspectives, Locke and Hobbes advocate for different forms of government.

- **Hobbes's Absolutism:** Hobbes supports a strong, centralized authority—often interpreted as an absolute monarchy—that can enforce laws and prevent the return to chaos. Individual freedoms are secondary to the sovereign's power.

- **Locke's Limited Government:** Locke champions a government with clearly defined and limited powers, responsible for protecting citizens' natural rights. He envisions a system with checks and

balances, laying groundwork for constitutionalism and representative democracy.

This topic is a common point of analysis in any comparing the ideas of John Locke and Thomas Hobbes worksheet, highlighting debates about authoritarianism versus liberal democracy.

Human Nature: Optimism vs. Pessimism

The contrasting views on human nature underpin their entire philosophies.

- **Hobbes's Pessimistic View:** Humans are fundamentally selfish, competitive, and driven by fear and desire for power. Without control, society would collapse into violence.

- **Locke's Optimistic View:** While acknowledging human imperfections, Locke believes people are capable of reason, cooperation, and goodwill, which allows for peaceful coexistence and self-government.

Recognizing these perspectives helps explain why their political theories diverge so significantly.

Tips for Using a Comparing the Ideas of John Locke and Thomas Hobbes Worksheet Effectively

To get the most out of a worksheet comparing these two thinkers, consider the following strategies:

1. **Focus on Key Terminology:** Terms like "state of nature," "social contract," "natural rights," and "sovereignty" are central. Understanding these concepts will make the comparisons clearer.
2. **Use Examples:** Applying their theories to historical or modern scenarios can deepen comprehension. For instance, think about how Hobbes's ideas might justify a strong government during times of crisis, while Locke's ideas support democratic freedoms.
3. **Draw Diagrams or Charts:** Visual aids comparing their views side-by-side on key themes can help solidify understanding.
4. **Engage in Discussions:** Sharing your thoughts with peers or instructors can reveal new insights and clarify confusing points.

Exploring the Impact of Locke and Hobbes Today

While Locke and Hobbes wrote centuries ago, their ideas continue to influence political thought and practice worldwide. For example:

- **Hobbes's Influence:** His arguments for a powerful sovereign resonate in debates about national security, emergency powers, and authoritarian regimes.

- **Locke's Legacy:** Locke's emphasis on natural rights and government accountability underpins many democratic constitutions and human rights frameworks.

When using a comparing the ideas of John Locke and Thomas Hobbes worksheet, reflecting on their lasting impact can make the exercise more meaningful.

Incorporating LSI Keywords Naturally

Throughout this exploration, terms like "political philosophy," "social contract theory," "natural law," "absolute monarchy," "liberal democracy," and "human nature in political thought" enrich the discussion. These related keywords help frame the comparison in a broader intellectual context.

By weaving these concepts into your study of Locke and Hobbes, you gain a fuller picture of why their ideas still matter and how they relate to ongoing conversations about governance and rights.

Whether you're tackling a formal worksheet or simply curious about these two towering figures, comparing the ideas of John Locke and Thomas Hobbes opens a window into the origins of modern political systems. Their contrasting views challenge us to think critically about authority, freedom, and the nature of society—questions as relevant today as they were in the 17th century.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the main differences between John Locke's and Thomas Hobbes' views on the state of nature?

John Locke viewed the state of nature as generally peaceful and characterized by natural rights to life, liberty, and property, whereas Thomas Hobbes saw it as a state of perpetual war and conflict where life was 'solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short.'

How do Locke and Hobbes differ in their justification of the social contract?

Locke believed the social contract was an agreement to protect natural rights and that government authority is limited and conditional, whereas Hobbes argued that individuals surrender all their rights to an absolute sovereign to ensure security and prevent chaos.

According to Locke and Hobbes, what is the role of government?

Locke believed the government's role is to protect natural rights and serve the people, with the possibility of being overthrown if it fails. Hobbes believed the government's role is to maintain order and prevent the return to the state of nature through absolute authority.

How do Locke and Hobbes view human nature differently?

Locke had an optimistic view, seeing humans as rational and capable of cooperation, while Hobbes had a pessimistic view, believing humans are naturally self-interested and prone to violence without strong authority.

What are the implications of Locke's and Hobbes' ideas on modern democracy?

Locke's ideas underpin modern liberal democracy, emphasizing individual rights and government accountability. Hobbes' ideas support strong centralized authority, influencing theories of absolute sovereignty and order.

Why might educators use a worksheet comparing Locke and Hobbes' ideas in a classroom?

A worksheet comparing Locke and Hobbes helps students critically analyze contrasting political philosophies, understand foundational concepts of government and social contract theory, and develop skills in comparative analysis.

Additional Resources

Comparing the Ideas of John Locke and Thomas Hobbes: An Analytical Review

comparing the ideas of john locke and thomas hobbes worksheet provides an insightful framework for understanding two of the most influential political philosophers in Western thought. Both John Locke and Thomas Hobbes laid foundational concepts that shaped modern political theory, yet their views diverge significantly on human nature, the role of government, and the social contract. This article delves into their differing perspectives, offering a detailed comparison that enhances comprehension for students, educators, and anyone keen on political philosophy.

Understanding the Philosophical Context

Before diving into the specifics of comparing the ideas of John Locke and Thomas Hobbes worksheet, it is essential to situate their thoughts within the context of 17th-century political upheaval. Hobbes wrote during the English Civil War, a time marked by chaos and instability, which influenced his pessimistic view of human nature and need for absolute authority. Locke, on the other hand, developed his theories in the aftermath of the Glorious Revolution, emphasizing individual rights and limited government.

This historical backdrop is crucial for educators using a comparing the ideas of John Locke and Thomas Hobbes worksheet, as it clarifies why these philosophers approached the concept of governance so differently.

Core Philosophical Differences

Human Nature

One of the fundamental points of divergence highlighted in any worksheet comparing the ideas of John Locke and Thomas Hobbes is their conception of human nature. Hobbes famously described life in the state of nature as "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short." He believed humans are naturally self-interested and driven by fear of death and desire for power, necessitating a strong, centralized authority to prevent an anarchic "war of all against all."

Locke's perspective contrasts sharply. He viewed humans as rational beings capable of cooperation and moral judgment. In Locke's state of nature, people possess natural rights to life, liberty, and property, and they generally respect these rights. This optimistic view underpins his belief in limited government, designed primarily to protect these pre-existing rights rather than to impose order through fear.

The Social Contract

Comparing the ideas of John Locke and Thomas Hobbes worksheet often emphasizes their differing interpretations of the social contract. Hobbes theorized that individuals collectively relinquish their rights to an absolute sovereign in exchange for security and order. This sovereign, or Leviathan, wields undivided power to ensure peace, and citizens have no right to revolt, as any government is better than the chaos of the natural state.

Locke's social contract is more conditional. He argued that people consent to form governments to protect their natural rights, but crucially, if the government fails in this duty or becomes tyrannical, citizens retain the right to overthrow it. This concept of government accountability and the right to revolution has profoundly influenced democratic thought.

Role of Government

The role and scope of government are central to the comparison. Hobbes advocated for an all-powerful sovereign that could impose law and prevent civil war. His endorsement of absolute monarchy reflects a desire for stability above individual freedoms.

Locke, by contrast, supports a government with limited powers, structured by separation of powers and checks and balances. His emphasis on legislative authority and property rights laid the groundwork for constitutional democracy.

Educational Implications of the Worksheet

Using a comparing the ideas of John Locke and Thomas Hobbes worksheet in educational settings

encourages critical thinking. Such worksheets typically include sections that prompt students to analyze primary texts, compare key concepts, and evaluate the relevance of each philosopher's ideas in contemporary governance.

Features of an Effective Worksheet

- **Side-by-side comparisons:** Tables or charts that juxtapose Locke's and Hobbes' views on human nature, government authority, and social contracts.
- **Primary source excerpts:** Selections from Hobbes' "Leviathan" and Locke's "Two Treatises of Government" to ground discussions in original texts.
- **Critical thinking questions:** Prompts encouraging students to assess the strengths and weaknesses of each theory and their application today.
- **Contextual background:** Brief historical overviews to help students appreciate the circumstances shaping each philosopher's ideas.

These components not only facilitate comprehension but also enhance analytical skills, making the worksheet a valuable pedagogical tool.

Pros and Cons of Both Philosophies in Modern Context

When engaging with a worksheet comparing the ideas of John Locke and Thomas Hobbes, it is beneficial to consider the practical implications of their theories in today's world.

1. Hobbesian Model

- *Pros:* Emphasizes the importance of order and security, relevant in times of crisis or instability.
- *Cons:* Risks authoritarianism; limits individual freedoms and dissent.

2. Lockean Model

- *Pros:* Protects individual rights; supports democratic governance and accountability.
- *Cons:* Potentially less effective in preventing chaos without strong enforcement mechanisms.

These considerations enrich the educational experience by linking classical theory to contemporary political challenges.

Integrating the Worksheet into Curriculum

For instructors, incorporating a comparing the ideas of John Locke and Thomas Hobbes worksheet into civics, history, or philosophy courses offers multiple benefits. It encourages comparative analysis, helps students understand foundational political ideas, and fosters debate about government legitimacy and human rights.

Moreover, digital versions of such worksheets can be optimized with interactive features, such as quizzes or discussion boards, to engage students further. SEO-friendly content around this topic should emphasize keywords like "political philosophy comparison," "Locke vs Hobbes ideas," "social contract theory," and "government role in society" to attract educators and learners searching for comprehensive resources.

Tips for Maximizing Worksheet Effectiveness

- Encourage open discussions to explore nuances beyond textbook summaries.
- Use multimedia resources, including documentaries or podcasts, to complement the worksheet material.
- Assign reflective essays to deepen understanding of how Locke's and Hobbes' ideas influence modern democracies and authoritarian regimes.

Such strategies enhance retention and critical engagement with the material.

As readers and students explore the contrasting philosophies of John Locke and Thomas Hobbes, the value of a structured, comparative worksheet becomes evident. It not only simplifies complex ideas but also invites ongoing reflection on the nature of authority, freedom, and the social contract that governs human coexistence.

[Comparing The Ideas Of John Locke And Thomas Hobbes Worksheet](#)

comparing the ideas of john locke and thomas hobbes worksheet: The State of Nature in John Locke, Thomas Hobbes and Jean-Jacques Rousseau Thomas Hühne, 2013-02-18
Seminar paper from the year 2012 in the subject Philosophy - Practical (Ethics, Aesthetics, Culture, Nature, Right, ...), grade: 1,3, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, language: English, abstract:

This paper discusses the basis of the theories of Locke, Hobbes and Rousseau - the state of nature, which is used by all three of them as a methodical entity to create their social contract theories . I will first introduce each philosopher and the political context he lived in as well as the different states of nature on which the philosophers based their theories on. I will then compare the states with each other and point out relations and dissimilarities. In my conclusion I will come back to the hypothesis that the three different states have dissimilar intentions and aim towards different governmental systems.

comparing the ideas of john locke and thomas hobbes worksheet: *Study Guide to The Philosophy of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke* Intelligent Education, 2020-03-27 A comprehensive study guide offering in-depth explanation, essay, and test prep for Thomas Hobbes and John Locke. These two English philosophers are recognized for being some of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers. As two of the most prominent philosophers of the seventeenth-century, Hobbes and Locke illustrated opposing and rebellious views on the ideal form of government and sovereignty, that included religion and empiricism. Moreover, these works have paved the way for modern theories such as the formulation of social contract theory and liberalism. This Bright Notes Study Guide includes notes and commentary on literary classics such as *Leviathan* and *Treatise of Civil Government*, helping students to thoroughly explore the reasons these works have stood the literary test of time. Each Bright Notes Study Guide contains: - Introductions to the Author and the Work - Character Summaries - Plot Guides - Section and Chapter Overviews - Test Essay and Study Q&As The Bright Notes Study Guide series offers an in-depth tour of more than 275 classic works of literature, exploring characters, critical commentary, historical background, plots, and themes. This set of study guides encourages readers to dig deeper in their understanding by including essay questions and answers as well as topics for further research.

comparing the ideas of john locke and thomas hobbes worksheet: Philosophical Dialogues: Hobbes, Plato, Locke Insights [*Leviathan by Thomas Hobbes/ The Republic by Plato/Second Treatise of Government by John Locke*] Thomas Hobbes, Plato, John Locke, 2024-06-21 Book 1: Delve into the foundations of political philosophy with “*Leviathan* by Thomas Hobbes.” Hobbes's seminal work explores the social contract and the nature of political authority, presenting a powerful argument for a strong central government to maintain order and prevent the chaos of the state of nature. Book 2: Journey into the idealized city-state with “*The Republic* by Plato.” Plato's philosophical dialogue delves into the nature of justice, the role of individuals in society, and the concept of the philosopher-king, offering a vision of an ideal state governed by reason and wisdom. Book 3: Explore the principles of government and individual rights with “*Second Treatise of Government* by John Locke.” Locke's influential work lays the groundwork for modern liberal thought, advocating for natural rights, social contract, and the right to revolution, shaping the ideas that would influence democratic governance.

comparing the ideas of john locke and thomas hobbes worksheet: A comparison of Hobbes and Locke on natural law and social contract Dean Allen Steele, Air Force Institute of Technology (U.S.), 1993

comparing the ideas of john locke and thomas hobbes worksheet: Western Origins: *Leviathan, Two Treatises and the Constitution of Pennsylvania* John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, 2019-11 This collection includes the ORIGINAL and FIRST EDITION manuscripts of Thomas Hobbes: *The Leviathan* 1661, John Locke: *Two Treatises of Government and the Constitution of Pennsylvania* from 1776. - Western Origins: *Leviathan, Two Treatises and the Constitution of Pennsylvania* Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and the Founding Fathers of the United States of America - INTRODUCTION NATURE (the art whereby God hath made and governs the world) is by the art of man, as in many other things, so in this also imitated, that it can make an artificial animal. For seeing life is but a motion of limbs, the beginning whereof is in some principal part within, why may we not say that all automata (engines that move themselves by springs and wheels as doth a watch) have an artificial life? For what is the heart, but a spring; and the nerves, but so many strings; and the joints, but so many wheels, giving motion to the whole body, such as was intended by the

Artificer? Art goes yet further, imitating that rational and most excellent work of Nature, man. For by art is created that great LEVIATHAN called a COMMONWEALTH, or STATE (in Latin, CIVITAS), which is but an artificial man, though of greater stature and strength than the natural, for whose protection and defence it was intended; and in which the sovereignty is an artificial soul, as giving life and motion to the whole body; the magistrates and other officers of judicature and execution, artificial joints; reward and punishment (by which fastened to the seat of the sovereignty, every joint and member is moved to perform his duty) are the nerves, that do the same in the body natural; the wealth and riches of all the particular members are the strength; *salus populi* (the people's safety) its business; counsellors, by whom all things needful for it to know are suggested unto it, are the memory; equity and laws, an artificial reason and will; concord, health; sedition, sickness; and civil war, death. Lastly, the pacts and covenants, by which the parts of this body politic were at first made, set together, and united, resemble that fiat, or the Let us make man, pronounced by God in the Creation. To describe the nature of this artificial man, I will consider * First, the matter thereof, and the artificer; both which is man. * Secondly, how, and by what covenants it is made; what are the rights and just power or authority of a sovereign; and what it is that preserveth and dissolveth it...

comparing the ideas of john locke and thomas hobbes worksheet: The Political Philosophies of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke Andrew Ilnick, 2010

comparing the ideas of john locke and thomas hobbes worksheet: Understanding John Locke Laurence Houlgate, 2018-03-27 Understanding John Locke is an introduction and guide to one of the most influential books in the history of political philosophy: John Locke's Second Treatise of Government, first published in 1689. John Locke's short book was the intellectual inspiration of two revolutions: The Whig revolt against absolute monarchy in 17th century England and almost 100 years later, the revolt of the American colonies against British rule, culminating in the founding of the United States of America. Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine, George Mason and James Madison all ranked John Locke as one of the most influential thinkers they consulted during the American revolution and the formation of the liberal constitutional state that emerged from it. In his introduction to Second Treatise, Laurence Houlgate takes the student along with him in a clear account and exploration of Locke's main theories about the nature and origin of political power, the state of nature, the state of war, the law of nature, the social contract, the origin of private property, the distinction between political, paternal and tyrannical power, the legitimate placing of political power, the separation of legislative and executive power, and the conditions for justifiable revolution. Houlgate's book concludes with a postscript comparing the replies that Locke and his ancient Greek predecessor Plato might give to the central questions of political philosophy. Professor Houlgate's book is not a version of Cliff Notes, nor is it a lengthy scholarly monograph full of end notes and incomprehensible technical terms. It is a book for beginning philosophy and political science students who want more than an outline. It is a book for smart students who also want to understand the progression of John Locke's ideas, arguments and methodology. This is the second book in the Smart Student's Guide series, preceded by Understanding Plato: The Smart Student's Guide to the Socratic Dialogues and The Republic.

comparing the ideas of john locke and thomas hobbes worksheet: On Sovereignty Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, 2005-09 Thomas Hobbes, the royalist, is above all famous for his social contract theory, the appeal to the agreement that would be made among rational, free and equal persons. His conclusion that we should submit to the authority of an absolute and unlimited sovereign power may not have found many followers, but his analysis remains unchallenged.

comparing the ideas of john locke and thomas hobbes worksheet: The Leviathan (1651), The Two Treatises of Government (1689), The Social Contract (1762), The Constitution of Pennsylvania (1776) Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, 2020-05-31 The Leviathan (1651), The Two Treatises of Government (1689), The Social Contract (1762), The Constitution of Pennsylvania (1776) The Original Texts from Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and The Founding Fathers of the United States

comparing the ideas of john locke and thomas hobbes worksheet: An Analysis of John Locke's Two Treatises of Government Jeremy Kleidosty, Ian Jackson, 2017-07-05 John Locke's 1689 *Two Treatises of Government* is a key text in the history of political theory – one whose influence remains marked on modern politics, the American Constitution and beyond. *Two Treatises* is more than a seminal work on the nature and legitimacy of government. It is also a masterclass in two key critical thinking skills: evaluation and reasoning. Evaluation is all about judging and assessing arguments – asking how relevant, adequate and convincing they are. And, at its heart, the first of Locke's two treatises is pure evaluation: a long and incisive dissection of a treatise on the arguments in Sir Robert Filmer's *Patriarcha*. Filmer's book had defended the doctrine that kings were absolute rulers whose legitimacy came directly from God (the so-called "divine right of kings"), basing his arguments on Biblical explanations and evidence. Locke carefully rebutted Filmer's arguments, on their own terms, by reference to both the Bible and to recorded history. Finding Filmer's evidence either to be insufficient or unacceptable, Locke concluded that his argument for patriarchy was weak to the point of invalidity. In the second of Locke's treatises, the author goes on to construct his own argument concerning the sources of legitimate power, and the nature of that power. Carefully building his own argument from a logical consideration of man in "the state of nature", Locke creates a convincing argument that civilised society should be based on natural human rights and the social contract.

comparing the ideas of john locke and thomas hobbes worksheet: The Leviathan (1651), the Two Treatises of Government (1689), the Social Contract (1762), the Constitution of Pennsylvania (1776) John Locke, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Thomas Hobbes, 2019-12-26 The *Leviathan* (1651), *The Two Treatises of Government* (1689), *The Social Contract* (1762), *The Constitution of Pennsylvania* (1776) - The Original Texts from Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and The Founding Fathers of the United States - Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau and the Founding Fathers of the United States of America In Chronological Order - Excerpt from the *Constitution of Pennsylvania 1776*: WHEREAS all government ought to be instituted and supported for the security and protection of the community as such, and to enable the individuals who compose it to enjoy their natural rights, and the other blessings which the Author of existence has bestowed upon man; and whenever these great ends of government are not obtained, the people have a right, by common consent to change it, and take such measures as to them may appear necessary to promote their safety and happiness. AND WHEREAS the inhabitants of this commonwealth have in consideration of protection only, heretofore acknowledged allegiance to the king of Great Britain; and the said king has not only withdrawn that protection, but commenced, and still continues to carry on, with unabated vengeance, a most cruel and unjust war against them, employing therein, not only the troops of Great Britain, but foreign mercenaries, savages and slaves, for the avowed purpose of reducing them to a total and abject submission to the despotic domination of the British parliament, with many other acts of tyranny, (more fully set forth in the declaration of Congress) whereby all allegiance and fealty to the said king and his successors, are dissolved and at an end, and all power and authority derived from him ceased in these colonies. AND WHEREAS it is absolutely necessary for the welfare and safety of the inhabitants of said colonies, that they be henceforth free and independent States, and that just, permanent, and proper forms of government exist in every part of them, derived from and founded on the authority of the people only, agreeable to the directions of the honourable American Congress. We, the representatives of the freemen of Pennsylvania, in general convention met, for the express purpose of framing such a government, confessing the goodness of the great Governor of the universe (who alone knows to what degree of earthly happiness mankind may attain, by perfecting the arts of government) in permitting the people of this State, by common consent, and without violence, deliberately to form for themselves such just rules as they shall think best, for governing their future society; and being fully convinced, that it is our indispensable duty to establish such original principles of government, as will best promote the general happiness of the people of this State, and their posterity, and provide for future improvements, without partiality for, or prejudice against any particular class, sect, or

denomination of men whatever, do, by virtue of the authority vested in us by our constituents, ordain, declare, and establish, the following Declaration of Rights and Frame of Government, to be the CONSTITUTION of this commonwealth, and to remain in force therein for ever, unaltered, except in such articles as shall hereafter on experience be found to require improvement, and which shall by the same authority of the people, fairly delegated as this frame of government directs, be amended or improved for the more effectual obtaining and securing the great end and design of all government, herein before mentioned.

comparing the ideas of john locke and thomas hobbes worksheet: *How and why do Hobbes and Locke using similar concepts of states of nature, natural law and contract come to different conclusions?* Anthony Weaver, 2024-09-09 Seminar paper from the year 1997 in the subject Philosophy - Miscellaneous, London Metropolitan University, language: English, abstract: The fundamental differences between the political theories of Hobbes and Locke. Both Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) in his Leviathan and Locke (1623-1704), in his Two Treatises of Government, were among the very earliest historical political theorists to work out a theory of political obligation. For both thinkers, the theory of political obligation attempts to justify our submission to political authority, on both moral and prudential grounds. I will argue that the similarities between Hobbes and Locke, respecting the State of Nature, Natural Law and Social Contract, arise because both were seeking a non-theological, rational-legal foundation for political or state authority. Second, I will explain how the fundamental differences regarding the aforementioned concepts, are of greater significance, and explain how they come to radically different conclusions regarding the State which emerges from the state of nature.

comparing the ideas of john locke and thomas hobbes worksheet: Hobbes and Locke W von Leyden, 1982-02-25

comparing the ideas of john locke and thomas hobbes worksheet: An Analysis of Thomas Hobbes's Leviathan Jeremy Kleidosty, Jason Xidias, 2017-07-05 Thomas Hobbes is a towering figure in the history of modern thought and political philosophy. He remains best remembered for his 1651 treatise on government, Leviathan, a work that shows at the very best the reasoning skills of a deeply original and creative thinker. Creative thinking is all about taking a novel approach to questions and problems – showing them in a new light. When Hobbes was writing Leviathan, the standard approach to understanding (and advocating for) monarchical government was to argue, using Christian theology, that kings and queens gained their power and legitimacy from God. At a time of intense political turmoil in England – with civil war raging from 1642-51 – Hobbes took the original step of basing a political theory upon reason alone, and focusing on human nature. His closely-reasoned arguments made the book a controversial best-seller across Europe at the time of its publication, and it has remained a cornerstone of political theory ever since. Though Hobbes argued for government by an absolute monarch, many of his ideas and precepts helped form modern liberal ideas of government, influencing, among others, the American Constitution.

comparing the ideas of john locke and thomas hobbes worksheet: The Leviathan (1651), the Two Treatises of Government (1689), the Constitution of Pennsylvania (1776) John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, 2019-11-17 The Leviathan (1651), The Two Treatises of Government (1689), The Constitution of Pennsylvania (1776) - The Original Texts from Hobbes, Locke and The Founding Fathers of the United States. Excerpt from The Leviathan: First, when men register their thoughts wrong by the inconstancy of the signification of their words; by which they register for their conceptions that which they never conceived, and so deceive themselves. Secondly, when they use words metaphorically; that is, in other sense than that they are ordained for, and thereby deceive others. Thirdly, when by words they declare that to be their will which is not. Fourthly, when they use them to grieve one another: for seeing nature hath armed living creatures, some with teeth, some with horns, and some with hands, to grieve an enemy, it is but an abuse of speech to grieve him with the tongue, unless it be one whom we are obliged to govern; and then it is not to grieve, but to correct and amend. The manner how speech serveth to the remembrance of the consequence of causes and effects consisteth in the imposing of names, and the connexion of them. Of names,

some are proper, and singular to one only thing; as Peter, John, this man, this tree: and some are common to many things; as man, horse, tree; every of which, though but one name, is nevertheless the name of diverse particular things; in respect of all which together, it is called a universal, there being nothing in the world universal but names; for the things named are every one of them individual and singular. One universal name is imposed on many things for their similitude in some quality, or other accident: and whereas a proper name bringeth to mind one thing only, universals recall any one of those many. And of names universal, some are of more and some of less extent, the larger comprehending the less large; and some again of equal extent, comprehending each other reciprocally. As for example, the name body is of larger signification than the word man, and comprehendeth it; and the names man and rational are of equal extent, comprehending mutually one another. But here we must take notice that by a name is not always understood, as in grammar, one only word, but sometimes by circumlocution many words together. For all these words, He that in his actions observeth the laws of his country, make but one name, equivalent to this one word, just. By this imposition of names, some of larger, some of stricter signification, we turn the reckoning of the consequences of things imagined in the mind into a reckoning of the consequences of appellations. For example, a man that hath no use of speech at all, (such as is born and remains perfectly deaf and dumb), if he set before his eyes a triangle, and by it two right angles (such as are the corners of a square figure), he may by meditation compare and find that the three angles of that triangle are equal to those two right angles that stand by it. But if another triangle be shown him different in shape from the former, he cannot know without a new labour whether the three angles of that also be equal to the same. But he that hath the use of words, when he observes that such equality was consequent, not to the length of the sides, nor to any other particular thing in his triangle; but only to this, that the sides were straight, and the angles three, and that that was all, for which he named it a triangle; will boldly conclude universally that such equality of angles is in all triangles whatsoever, and register his invention in these general terms: Every triangle hath its three angles equal to two right angles. And thus the consequence found in one particular comes to be registered and remembered as a universal rule; and discharges our mental reckoning of time and place, and delivers us from all labour of the mind, saving the first; and makes that which was found true here, and now, to be true in all times and places.

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Treatise, Book I. Before publication, however, Locke gave it greater prominence by (hastily) inserting a separate title page: *An Essay Concerning the True Original, Extent and End of Civil Government*. The First Treatise is focused on the refutation of Sir Robert Filmer, in particular his *Patriarcha*, which argued that civil society, was founded on a divinely sanctioned patriarchalism. Locke proceeds through Filmer's arguments, contesting his proofs from Scripture and ridiculing them as senseless, until concluding that no government can be justified by an appeal to the divine right of kings. The Second Treatise outlines a theory of civil society. John Locke begins by describing the state of nature, a picture much more stable than Thomas Hobbes' state of war of every man against every man, and argues that all men are created equal in the state of nature by God. From this, he goes on to explain the hypothetical rise of property and civilization, in the process explaining that the only legitimate governments are those that have the consent of the people. Therefore, any government that rules without the consent of the people can, in theory, be overthrown.

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