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Compare and contrast the different political philosophies of Hobbes and Locke. How are these philosophies implemented in present day political system and policy making?

Start with the summary of the answer as introduction

→ Social contract Theory is one of the most important concept of in political philosophy. Both <sup>Locke</sup> John and Hobbes developed different versions of this theory.

Thomas Hobbes:

He was born in England in 1588, the time when England became a superpower by defeating Spain. After completing his studies he became the tutor of the future ~~king~~, the position which connected him to the royal family. However, he had to flee to France when civil war started in England in 1642.

eds he had to save his life. Hobbes become a writer and his writings are influenced by Wars especially the civil war. That influence can be seen in his book "Leviathan". The book presents his theory "Social Contract Theory". Hobbes argues that in the state of nature without any government or laws humans would be in the state of "War of all against all" where life will be "Solitary, poor, nasty" where "survival of the fittest" will be the top nation. He further says that humans will be in constant fear of being killed or hurt. For stabilizing a society or state there must be laws or a Sovereign authority to whom people will surrender their natural rights. In result peace will be maintained. However, Moreover, people will have to follow all the rules made by the sovereign, they must never resist against him.

Keep the description of a single heading brief and divide it into subheadings

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Hobbes was in the favour of a totalitarian and an authoritarian state.

## John Locke's Philosophy

### about State of Nature:

Locke was born in England. His father fought for the Parliamentarians during the English Civil War. This political background influenced Locke's later ideas about government, liberty and the rule of law. His writings brought Glorious Revolution. His work "Two Treatises of Government" was written to justify the Glorious Revolution of 1688.

Locke argued:

### Locke's Arguments:

- 1) Humans are naturally free, simple, sympathetic and cooperative.

Attempt by giving subheadings;  
not points

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2) People are entitled to natural rights, life, liberty and property.

3) Governments are created by the consent of the governed to protect their rights, and if a government fails to do so, the people have right to revolt and establish a new government.

He argues that the state of Nature of humans ~~is~~ are naturally free and equal. Individuals in the state of nature are equally free, all have the same rights. However, natural law has some defects. There must be certain rules to obey in the state of nature. In the natural law there was no

- a) executive
- b) legislature
- c) judiciary

to control people of the state. There must be checks and balances. People will

# Where is the explanation of

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Choose a Sovereign for themselves. Or people have to become their own sovereigns. The second idea is impossible so the first idea must be implemented. People be free with certain rules to follow, the Sovereign will take care of their property, life and liberty. If the Sovereign doesn't work according to your demands then people have the right to revolt against him.

Political Systems where Hobbes is followed:

→ Examples of Authoritarian Systems

North Korea:

Under the Kim dynasty, the leadership holds absolute control over the military, government and economy. People have very few ~~rights~~ rights. The leader is portrayed as the protector of the people.

Xi Jinping

China Under ~~Mao Zedong~~

During <sup>Xi's</sup> ~~Mao's~~ leadership the Communist Party exercised absolute authority.

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## Procedures in authoritarian Systems.

- a) Centralized Decision Making:  
Power is in the hands of the sovereign. ~~All decisions~~ Decisions can only be made if the leader approves.
- b) Limited or no Political Opposition:  
This reflects the sovereign's controls and holds the state strongly.
- c) Strict law enforcement:  
Authoritarian regimes tend to use strict law enforcement.
- d) Lack of accountability:  
There is no system of checks and balances, the sovereign can never be questioned. This shows Hobbes idea of an ideal state.

## Examples of Totalitarian Systems.

~~Nazi Germ~~

Eritrea (Under Isaias Afewerki)

→ The country is run under the totalitarian regime since its independence in 1993.

## Procedures in totalitarian States:

- a) Complete state control.
- b) Use of Propaganda:  
Such states create propaganda to control their people.
- c) One Party Rule.
- d)

## Absolute Monarchy:

Saudi Arabia:

### Hobbesian Elements:

The King and Royal family holds absolute control over the country, and the government justifies this by claiming that the monarchy ensures stability and security. Freedom of expression and political opposition are heavily restricted.

### Procedures in Monarchy System:

The monarchy controls over all aspects of governance. Sharia law is enforced and the monarchy controls the military, imposing law and order and legislative processes. Dissent is punished with harsh measures and decisions are made unilaterally by the ruling family.

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States which follows Locke's  
Philosophy of government:

United States:

~~Parliamentary System~~

1) Natural Rights:

Implementation:

In the US the Bill of Rights protect the individual freedoms, reflecting Locke's belief that government exist to protect these rights.

2) Government by consent:

Implementation:

Countries like US, Canada, and Germany citizens vote to elect representatives who make policy decisions. It shows Locke's concept of that government will rule according to the wishes and consent of the governed.

3) Separation of Powers:

Implementation:

In the U.S. Congress (legislative), the President (executive) and the Supreme Court (judicial) functions independently to check each others powers. Designing Locke's view

Improve the structure