
Instructions: Read the statements by British Enlightenment philosophers Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) and John Locke (1632-1704). Working individually, answer the document questions. Working in teams, compare and contrast their views by answering the summary questions. Note: These are composite quotes take from different sources written by the philosophers.

Thomas Hobbes: It is not wisdom but Authority that makes a law . . . I put for the general inclination of all mankind, a perpetual and restless desire of power after power, that ceases only in death . . . During the time men live without a common power to keep them all in awe, they are in that conditions called war; and such a war, as if of every man, against every man . . . The laws of nature . . . without the terror of some power to cause them to be observed, are contrary to our natural passions.

Questions
1. According to Hobbes, what force drives humans?
2. How is this force to be controlled?

John Locke: Liberty is to be free from restraint and violence from others . . . Good and evil, reward and punishment, are the only motives to a rational creature: these are the spur and reins whereby all mankind are set on work, and guided . . . Man . . . hath by nature a power . . . to preserve his property – that is, his life, liberty, and estate - against the injuries and attempts of other men . . . The end of law is not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom . . . All mankind . . . being all equal and independent, no one ought to harm another in his life, health, liberty or possessions.

Questions
1. According to Locke, what is the most important human value?
2. How will this value be preserved?

Summary Questions
1. What topics do Hobbes and Locke discuss?
2. How are the ideas of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke similar and different?
3. Would you rather live in a world governed by the ideas of Thomas Hobbes or John Locke? Explain.