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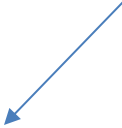
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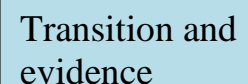
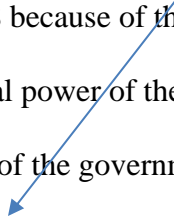
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Hook sentence

Thomas Hobbes and John Locke Political Ideologies



The political theories presented by Thomas Hobbes and John Locke had various impacts on the American political system. The theories presented by them are based on how to form a nation while highlighting some other factors important for the development of the nation. Both authors explained regarding monarchy system and how it impacts the parliamentary and constitutional system. Thomas Hobbes in his theory refuted several facts that were famous regarding monarchs or kings whereby he stated that Monarchs are not the representatives of God on earth. Therefore, their authority can be challenged. Locke, on the other hand, people should understand that they are the main authority and that they can carry on a rebellion against governments that are performing their job effectively. This article will describe critically examine both hypotheses separately and thoroughly.

Transition and evidence

There was an internal conflict in England between 1642 and 1648 because of the clash between the royal family and its followers who preferred the conventional power of the monarchy, giving the king all the authority and power, and the members of the government who insisted on power distribution between the royal family and parliament. According to Robert Filmer, kings are endowed with power and authority by God, and Hobbes challenges both claims of authority and power-sharing claims by rejecting this notion. Therefore, the monarch's power is unquestionable, and the subjects' duty to the monarchy is founded on their duty to God, which means that political duty is based on religious duty. A further democratic criterion of parliament,

which Hobbes likewise opposes, is the division of authority between the monarch and the parliament. Hobbes is viewed as both a conservative and a radical since he rejects both counts. Radical thinker contends that political responsibility and authority rests with the people. They are viewed as having equal authority, with no one regarded as more potent than the other. For the sake of society's existence, he makes the conservative case that the king should have unlimited power over his subjects. A state of nature, according to Hobbes, is a state of conflict, and he argues that everyone has a claim to everything in such a state.

Hobbes argues that the savagery of battle in the material world would be unacceptable to humans (Read). If they want to avoid the natural world's violence, then they must make wise use of their intellectual abilities. John Locke, however, differs from Hobbes in his thinking about the essence of nature, social order, and one's connection to authority. Locke describes this point of view using the example of the rebellion of citizens against their democratic or monarch government; however, this rebellion can only be for the betterment of the nation or to end unjust government. Like Hobbes, Locke rebutted Robert Filmer's claim that God had given a king utter and total authority and power and that a subject's duty to the royal family rested on his or her duty to God, which implied that political obligations were founded on religious ones. Locke's response was similar to Filmer's. Locke maintains that the ideal state is where individuals can live their lives following their definitions. A state of nature is defined under his thesis as a state that does not have a government but does have morals. In such a situation, everyone is held to the same natural law standard. As argued by Locke, the natural rule describes the morality that governs human behavior and This rule is given to everyone by nature or God.

Under some circumstances, Locke claims, the natural rule can prevail in a time of conflict. Since all people are subservient to the condition of nature and not expected to hurt

others, this state is consequently a state of liberty. According to Hobbes's reasoning, the state of nature has no bearing on the current state of hostilities. A conflict between two people over an undefined means of controlling each other's property or a means of enslavement of the other individual is all it takes to start a war. People can take the authority into their own hands to safeguard their interests and assets if there is no legislation or governmental authority to turn to when there are disagreements. War would rage unabated in the absence of governmental power to put a stop to it, resulting in an endless conflict. There are several reasons humans leave their natural condition and create a government. A contract and a civil government can only be established if there is some property, according to Locke (Dienstag). According to Locke, a person employs work on a natural resource, like land, to generate a consumable, such as crop. He used this reasoning to argue that the Americans currently possess natural rule because it has several fruitful consequences. The American Indians did not have a genuine claim to the property since they did not utilize the area effectively.

Locke's theoretical ideas need to be reexamined in light of the existing condition of nature and society's current understanding. Locke sees it as a conjugal community because it is filled by parents and their offspring, unlike Hobbes, who sees the world as a civilization that is not a prerequisite for humans to participate in (Schochet). According to John Locke, a parent's moral commitment is to provide for their child's welfare above any political concerns. This man believes that a unifying executive authority that enforces natural law is an effective political arrangement when delegates from each family sign contracts and agree that this executive power will have all of the final say in policymaking for the country. People will surrender to a political body if they give up their power and are subject to a unified political authority, implying leaving the state of nature. The establishment of a ruling body is advantageous because it provides

features not found in natural law, such as executive powers derived from laws and enforcement teams, including judges who render judgments. It is constitutional, and people have the right to rebel against a government that does not do what it was hired to do and to topple it in favor of a government that better meets their needs. As a result of this, Hobbes claims that when individuals enter into a contract and establish an elected government, they forfeit their ability to challenge the authority of the sovereign power since they are no longer subject to the law of nature.

The theories of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke have influenced the American political system in several ways. For instance, the American political system tries its utmost to resolve social conflicts. According to Coleman, it is widely accepted that the American political system is best adapted to dealing with social problems through transactional politics. For public order to thrive, it must be capable of accommodating a variety of short-term interests from various political players. When dealing with conflict, American political institutions have a distinct advantage over their counterparts in other countries because they can do it more efficiently and effectively. The traditional political culture, according to Hobbes, was a significant obstacle in acknowledging and developing the fundamental freedom and privacy rights of citizens. Moreover, governmental officials must not be considered representatives of God and that people can achieve salvation and redemption through other means than governmental bodies (Coleman). The US political system today is based on liberalism derived from Hobbes's concepts.

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