

British Philosophy

+ its political aspects
+ a little bit more

7th session

:

Political thoughts



Second treatise on Government:

- To justify the English(Constitutional) revolution (1688)
- Impact on American revolution,



Political power exists and should work on only to fulfill the **public interest**,
It is not conveyed as a **treaty, absolute right**; but under some sort of **trust** and **in return of responsibility**



- Hobbes:
Contract (people) > Absolute power conveying > Man's security, Order
- Robert Filmer: *Patriarcha*
God (divine right of kings) > Absolute power > Absolute governance
- Locke:
Society's agreement > Limited and temporary conveying, trust, power and governance >
Public good, protecting people



- ✓ Fulfilling the goals and intentions is the only gauge for the government's legitimacy.
- ✓ Absolute governance is rejected: either with divine basis or social acceptance.



State of nature from Locke's point view: social nature:

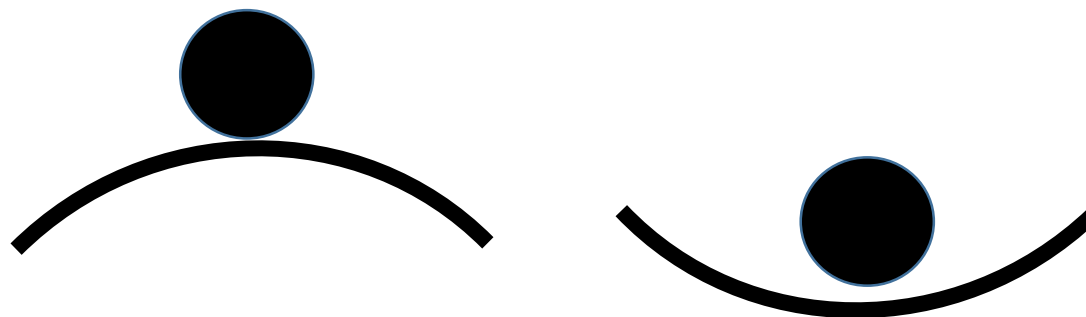
People obey rational law that **teaches** everyone **not to hit other's** interest, life, health, freedom and possession.

State of peace, good will, mutual cooperation & maintenance,

NOT a state of enmity, violence & mutual destruction.

Fragility: the only reason for what human leaves the state of nature:

Stability of peace.





Solution: organization: Convey **only** the natural right of implementing rational law to **society** (not absolute governor).

Parliament is on top of the government: cannot convey to a third party.

Society is on top: power remain in the hand of people: can take back.

Government can **breakup**, but society remain: power of the society is supreme.



Paradox: trivial and non-transferrable rights vs. blank page



Security vs. Absolute dominance

Defeat the purpose



Private ownership

Mixing human's work with a material

Sales of work

Motivation: more products to use



Thanks for your attention.

سازمان اسناد و کتابخانه ملی