

Source Document

Natural Rights Philosophy

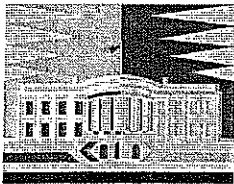
Why do we have Government?

Who came up with Natural Rights Philosophy?



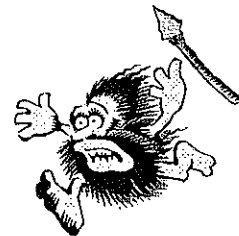
John Locke – An English Philosopher

What Question did John Locke try to answer?

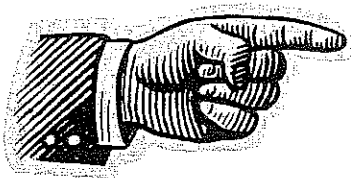


Why do we have government?

John Locke answered this questions by imagining what it would be like if there was no government. He called this imaginary place The State of Nature.



Example: Cavemen surviving in wild



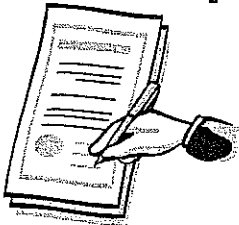
**What rights are people born with according to John Locke?
Life Liberty and Property. These were known as Natural Rights.**

So why would people want to create a government?



People realize that a government would protect their natural rights. In a State of Nature they are constantly in danger of having their natural rights harmed.

How do people decide to form a government?



The people agree to a Social Contract – This is where people agree to give up freedoms to have a government.

This is not an actual piece of paper that people sign. Instead people agree to the contract by voting and abiding by the rules of the government.

If they don't agree to the contract they can leave the country or face consequences such as going to jail.

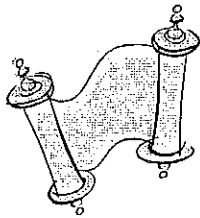


What is the main function of the government according to John Locke?
Protect our Natural Rights



Jefferson **How did Natural Rights Philosophy influence our Founding Fathers?**

Our government today protects our Natural Rights.

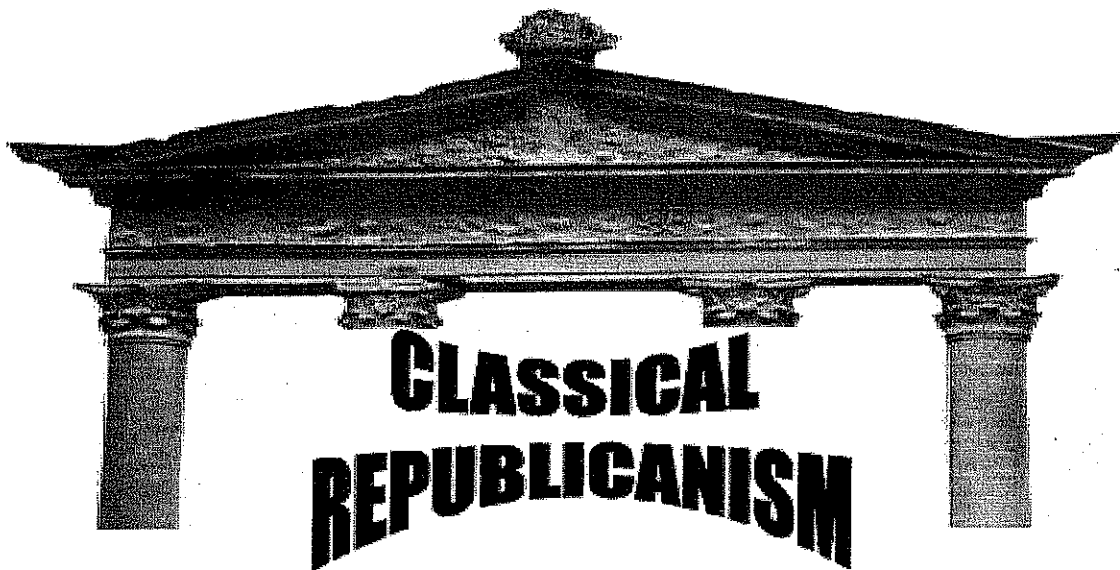


Example: The Constitution protects our Life, Liberty, and property – Amendment One protects some of our most important liberties.

Word Bank
For
Classical Republicanism

1. No one branch should have all the power.
2. Leaders they elect
3. Fair and serve the common welfare
4. Civic virtue
5. Greater freedom. Security. Able to live comfortable lives.
6. The citizens
7. Each branch should be able to check power of others
8. Roman Republic and Montesquieu
9. Republic or Indirect Democracy
10. Montesquieu
11. The people's interest
12. No one branch should control the others
13. Common people and Aristocrats

Name: _____ Date: _____ Hour: _____



- OUR FOUNDERS WERE INFLUENCED BY THE _____ AND _____
- THIS REPUBLIC LASTED FROM 509-27BCE
 - THE POWER WAS SHARED BETWEEN _____ AND _____
 - THIS TYPE OF GOVERNMENT WAS CALLED _____ OR _____
 - WHAT MAKES UP A ROMAN REPUBLIC?
 - _____ HAVE THE POWER TO GOVERN
 - THE CITIZENS GIVE THE POWER TO: _____
 - THESE ELECTED OFFICIALS PROMOTE: _____

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- A COMMON ROMAN PHILOSOPHY THAT MADE A REPUBLIC POSSIBLE WAS: _____

- WORK TO HELP OTHERS AND PROMOTE THE COMMON WELFARE

- WHAT ARE SOME BENEFITS LIVING UNDER A ROMAN REPUBLIC:

- LAWS MADE BY THE REPRESENTATIVES WOULD BE: _____

- THE CITIZENS WOULD HAVE:

- _____

- _____

- _____

- THE SECOND AMERICAN INFLUENCE OF REPUBLICANISM WAS _____

- MONTESQUIEU BELIEVED IN:

- SEPARATION OF POWERS: _____

- BALANCE OF POWERS: _____

- A SYSTEM OF CHECKS: _____

Name: _____ Date: _____ Hour: _____

Natural Rights vs. Classical Republicanism

Natural Rights Philosophy	Classical Republicanism
Philosopher:	Philosopher:
What does it emphasize?	What does it emphasize?
Purpose of Government?	Purpose of Government?
What motivates individuals?	What motivates individuals?
Right to Govern <i>Social Contract (define) -</i>	Right to Govern <i>Representative Democracy (define) -</i>