

Section 1 Review

Vocabulary

- State: Political community in precise territory
- Sovereignty: Government makes and enforces its own laws without approval from any other authority.
- Nation: A sizeable group of people who believe themselves united by common bonds of race, language, custom, or religion.
- Nation State: Not all citizens are of same descent and consider themselves part of a nation.
- Consensus: agreement
- Government: Institution through which the state maintains social order, provides public services, & enforces decisions that are binding on all residents.

Vocabulary (cont.)

- **Social Contract:** In early 1600s, Europeans began to challenge divine right theory.
- Thomas Hobbes and John Locke were English philosophers who theorized that in any society, there existed a “state of nature” when there was no government.
- To create a government, a social contract was made between a ruler and the ruled
- Hobbes and Locke had different views on the terms of the contract.
- In the social contract that Hobbes envisioned, people surrendered their freedom to the state, but in return, they received order and security
- Hobbes believed that as long as the government was maintaining order, the people did not have the right to break this contract.

Divine Right and Social Contract Theories?

- Divine Right Theory – Holds that state comes from a god and that rulers are descended from or chosen by a god.
- Social Contract Theory – People surrendered freedom to a state, but in return received order and security.

How can one sovereign state have more power and influence compared to another state?

- States with great economic strength and military capabilities have more power than other states.

Hobbes and Locke subscribed to the social contract theory of government. Analyze their views of that theory

- Both believe that people surrendered to the state the power needed to maintain order, but Locke believed that people had the right to break that contract when government failed to preserve the rights of the people.
- Hobbes did not believe people had that right.

Four Purposes of Government

- Maintain social order: Police and Courts
- Provide Public Services: Highways and firefighters
- Provide National Security: Army and Navy
- Regulate Economic Systems: Banks and currency