



Unit 1: Lesson 1: What would life be like in a State of Nature?

What is the Natural Rights Philosophy?

A philosophy based on an imaginary _____ (a condition of there being no government).
_____ - traits of personality & character.

How do your answers compare with those of John Locke?

_____ - rules that Locke believed existed in a state of nature. Laws of nature & of Nature's God.
Locke believed people are _____ & have a _____ (right from wrong).

_____ - Means legal & government is not legitimate until the people _____ (agree to).
Life, _____ & property (Natural Rights)- 3 things Locke says all people always want & need. Locke
believed people are _____ & _____, but self-_____.

What is the significance of Locke's definition of natural rights of life, liberty, & property?

Right- Claim to have something based on _____ or _____ grounds. **Exclusive rights**- rights reserved to only certain _____ (aristocracy). The _____ (NRP) **was the most important social unit and NOT the _____ born into.** **Unalienable**- inclusive rights of LIFE, _____, AND _____ belonging to all humans. **Civil Rights**- _____ rights belonging to every member of a society.
Political Rights- the right to _____ or hold _____ helping to control gov.

What did Locke mean by the social contract?

A **social contract** is an _____ to give up the right to do _____ in order to protect our natural rights. The social contract must be **consented** to.

The purpose of gov is to protect our natural rights!

Photo 1: End of white rule in South Africa (Nelson Mandela)

A change in gov does NOT mean any return to a state of nature.

Photo 2: John Locke (NRP)



The most important influence on the thinking of the Founders at the time of the Revolution.

Photo 3: Two dudes on an island



How do you protect your stuff in a state of nature?

Strength & cunning.



Photo 4: Why do we need gov?

Photo 5: Joe Stein running for Senate

Showing political rights at work...allows the people to control the government (running for office and through voting).

Complete Reviewing and Using the Lesson Questions 1-5 on page 181

1. All _____ are Created _____ - this denounced the _____ and _____ Right Theory as illegitimate. This was political in 1776 & NOT that all people are actually equal.
 2. _____ - inclusive rights of LIFE, LIBERTY, AND PROPERTY belonging to all humans.
 3. The purpose of gov is to protect our _____ !
 4. _____ - Means legal & government is not legit until the people _____ .
 5. We have the ability to _____ (or change) our condition through our _____ .
 6. 1st Amendment _____ rights.
2. **Law of Nature**- rules that _____ believed existed in a state of nature. People ought not to harm one another.
3. Locke believed that people's rights were in danger in a state of nature and, therefore, _____ was needed to protect natural rights.
4. Locke believed people _____ & _____, but _____ - _____. You give up the right to do anything in order to protect natural rights. People give their _____ to be governed through the _____ .
5. A _____ is an agreement to give up the right to do anything in order to protect our _____. The people must _____ to the social contract.

Lesson Summary/Reflection (write a paragraph or two summarizing the lesson and what you learned from it):

*We can change the world and
make it a better place.
It is in your hands to
make a difference.
- Nelson Mandela*