The Enlightenment and Social Contract Theory

Thomas Hobbes (1588 - 1679)

- "The life of man was solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short."
- Wrote Leviathan in 1658
- Believed that human nature was rooted in corruption
- · Believed humans to be driven by self-interest, greed, and desire for power
- · Supported absolute monarchy
- · Wanted government to hold absolute and undemocratic power
- · Believed social contract served to prevent a return to uncivilized nature

John Locke (1632 - 1704)

- · Influenced by the Glorious Revolution
- · Wrote Second Treatise of Government in 1690,
- · Beliefs heavily diverged from Hobbes
- · Believed that nature was good by default
- · Believed humans were born with natural rights
- · Believed humans entered social contract to provide order and to protect rights

Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712 - 1788)

- · French Enlightenment Thinker
- · Focused on social contract theory
- · "Man is born free, everywhere he is in chains."
- Wrote The Social Contract in 1762
- · Believed humans were good by nature, and corrupted by organized government
- Believed private property promoted inequality
- Believed wealth created vanity and corruption
- · Pre-Marx socialism-esk

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