

## Questionnaire: "The Leviathan"

### A. Chapter 13

- a. What is the nature of men? What does this actually prove?
- b. What is the end of every man?
- c. According to Hobbes men are equal. Where does this equality come from? What are the consequences brought by the "equality of men"?
  - i. Relationship among human beings
- d. What are the three causes for quarrel among men?
  - i. Explain how they come to exist.
- e. Connect "c" to the State of Nature.—**read all the chapter**
  - i. Explain the State of Nature as Hobbes understands it.
    - 1. War
- f. Explain and justify the following quote: "...the life of man [would be] solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short".
- g. When can the passions and actions coming from those passions be condemned?
  - i. Morality in the State of Nature
- h. Describe the possibility of morality in the State of Nature. Justify.
- i. What are the things that take men to strive for peace?

### B. Chapter 14

- a. What is the difference between Right of Nature and Law of Nature? (right v. law)
- b. Why are liberty and obligation inconsistent?—cannot be hold together.
- c. What are the rights of men in the State of Nature?
- d. Explain the first and second laws of nature. How are they understood as a consequence of the rights men have in the state of nature?
- e. Why does the second law call for a willingness of **everyone** to lay down their rights? How is this law related to **liberty** and **right**?
- f. Explain the two different ways to lay down one's right? What are the different signs of contract?
  - i. What are the consequences of laying down your rights?
    - 1. Morality
- g. Why would people maintain their words (obligations/bonds)?—**two reasons at the end of the chapter.**
- h. Explain the different reasons why people will lay down their rights?—**voluntary act**
  - i. **Main reason?**
  - ii. What rights cannot be renounced?
- i. What happens with contracts in the state of nature? Why?
  - i. How does this situation change in a civil estate?
- j. What are the rights transferred to the government?

### C. Chapter 15

- a. What is the Third Law of Nature? How is it related to **Justice and Injustice**?
- b. What is needed for "just" and "unjust" to have real meaning? **Develop.**

- i. What is the argument supporting his claim?—**commonwealth.**
  - c. Hobbes claims that only a fool will claim that there is no injustice in breaking a covenant when there is benefit in it. **Justify.**
  - d. Hobbes claims that attaining sovereignty by rebellion is against reason. **Justify.**
  - e. Why having exceptions in the Laws of Nature is against reason?
  - f. **Explain** justice and injustice applied to men and actions.
  - g. Explain the Laws of Nature explained in Ch. 15—how are they related to the First Law of Nature?
  - h. How does he explain the inequality of men?
  - i. Should men always follow the laws of nature? **Justify.**
- D. Chapter 16
- a. Define the following terms: *person, natural person, artificial person, author, actor, authority.*
  - b. How are these concepts connected to the concept of covenants/contracts? How are they connected to the law?
  - c. What are those things that cannot be represented by fiction?
    - i. **What are the consequences for the Church?**
    - ii. **What are the consequences for children, madmen, etc?**
  - d. Explain the relationships between the multitude and its representative/s.
- E. Chapter 17
- a. Explain human beings rationale to restrain their liberties.
  - b. Why do human beings need a power to follow the Laws of Nature?
    - i. What does he mean by “covenants without a sword are but words...”?
    - ii. Relate this to security.
      - 1. Why is it not enough to get a small group of men together? Why is it not enough to get a multitude together?
  - c. Hobbes claims that men are not political animals. **Justify.**
  - d. **Explain** how the commonwealth/government must be built.
    - i. Why does he explain that the covenant is “of every man with every man”?
    - ii. What does the covenant state?
    - iii. What is a Leviathan?
  - e. How is sovereignty attained?