

hobbes vs locke worksheet answers

Hobbes vs Locke Worksheet Answers: Understanding the Foundations of Political Philosophy

hobbes vs locke worksheet answers are often sought by students and educators alike when exploring the contrasting ideas of two of the most influential philosophers in political theory. Thomas Hobbes and John Locke laid down foundational concepts about human nature, government, and society that continue to shape modern political thought. Navigating through a worksheet comparing their ideas can sometimes be challenging, but having a clear understanding of their philosophies helps in providing accurate and insightful answers.

In this article, we'll break down the core differences and similarities between Hobbes and Locke, provide guidance on common worksheet questions, and highlight key terms and concepts that typically appear in their comparison. Whether you're a student looking to grasp the essentials or a teacher preparing materials, this detailed overview will clarify the nuances of Hobbes vs Locke worksheet answers.

Who Were Hobbes and Locke?

Before diving into the worksheet content, it's important to understand who these thinkers were and the historical context that influenced their ideas.

Thomas Hobbes was a 17th-century English philosopher best known for his book **Leviathan**, in which he argued that humans are naturally selfish and prone to conflict. To avoid chaos, Hobbes believed in a powerful, centralized authority—a sovereign who could enforce peace and order.

John Locke, also a 17th-century English thinker, wrote extensively on government and human rights. Unlike Hobbes, Locke had a more optimistic view of human nature, believing people are rational and capable of cooperation. Locke's ideas on natural rights and government by consent laid the groundwork for modern democracy.

Key Differences in Hobbes vs Locke Worksheet Answers

Most worksheets comparing Hobbes and Locke focus on their views about the state of nature, social contract, and the role of government. Let's explore these major themes.

1. The State of Nature

One of the most common questions in a Hobbes vs Locke worksheet asks about how each philosopher described the state of nature—a hypothetical condition before governments

existed.

- **Hobbes' View:** Hobbes famously described the state of nature as “solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short.” He believed humans are driven by self-interest, leading to constant fear and conflict. Without a strong authority, life would be chaotic and violent.

- **Locke's View:** Locke's state of nature is more peaceful and cooperative. He saw people as generally reasonable and guided by natural law, which includes rights to life, liberty, and property. However, conflicts could still arise, prompting the need for government.

Understanding these contrasting perspectives helps answer worksheet questions about human nature and why governments are necessary.

2. The Social Contract

Another focal point in worksheets is the social contract—the agreement through which individuals consent to form a government.

- **Hobbes' Social Contract:** Hobbes argued that individuals collectively agree to surrender all their rights to a sovereign ruler who holds absolute power. This strong authority prevents the chaos of the state of nature, ensuring security and order.

- **Locke's Social Contract:** Locke believed people consent to government to protect their natural rights, not to surrender all freedoms. The government's power is limited and conditional; if it fails to protect rights or becomes tyrannical, citizens have the right to revolt.

These differences often form the basis of several worksheet questions, especially those related to government authority and individual rights.

3. Role of Government

Worksheets typically ask about the ideal government structure according to Hobbes and Locke.

- **Hobbes:** Advocated for an absolute monarchy or a sovereign with unchecked power to maintain peace.

- **Locke:** Favored a government with separation of powers, checks and balances, and protection of individual liberties.

Recognizing these views helps clarify questions about political authority, legitimacy, and citizens' rights.

Tips for Answering Hobbes vs Locke Worksheet Questions

If you're working through a worksheet comparing Hobbes and Locke, here are some strategies to keep in mind:

1. Focus on Key Concepts

Make sure you understand terms like "state of nature," "social contract," "natural rights," "sovereign," and "consent of the governed." These concepts frequently appear in questions and form the backbone of both philosophers' ideas.

2. Use Direct Quotes When Possible

Quoting Hobbes' description of the state of nature as "nasty, brutish, and short" or Locke's assertion of natural rights can strengthen your answers and demonstrate a clear grasp of the material.

3. Compare and Contrast Thoughtfully

Don't just list differences; explain why they matter. For example, Hobbes' pessimistic view of human nature leads to his support for absolute authority, while Locke's optimism supports limited government and the right to revolt.

4. Apply Examples

Sometimes worksheets ask for real-life applications or examples. You could mention how Locke's ideas influenced the American Declaration of Independence or how Hobbes' views justify strong government during times of crisis.

Common Hobbes vs Locke Worksheet Questions and Sample Answers

To provide further clarity, here are some typical questions you might encounter along with example answers that reflect the key distinctions between Hobbes and Locke.

Question 1: How do Hobbes and Locke differ in their views of human nature?

****Answer:**** Hobbes believed humans are naturally selfish and prone to violence, leading to a state of constant conflict without a strong ruler. Locke, on the other hand, viewed humans as generally rational and capable of cooperation but acknowledged that disputes over property or rights could occur.

Question 2: What is the purpose of government according to Hobbes and Locke?

****Answer:**** For Hobbes, the primary purpose of government is to impose order and prevent the chaos of the state of nature by granting absolute power to a sovereign. Locke believed government exists to protect natural rights such as life, liberty, and property and must operate with the consent of the governed.

Question 3: How do Hobbes and Locke view the social contract?

****Answer:**** Hobbes' social contract involves individuals giving up all their freedoms to an absolute ruler for security. Locke's social contract is an agreement to establish a government that protects rights, with the understanding that people can withdraw their consent if the government fails.

Question 4: What are the implications of Hobbes and Locke's views on rebellion?

****Answer:**** Hobbes rejected the right to rebellion, arguing that any government is better than the disorder of the state of nature. Locke supported the right of the people to overthrow a government that violates their natural rights or becomes tyrannical.

Understanding the Impact of Hobbes and Locke Today

When completing hobbes vs locke worksheet answers, it's also helpful to appreciate why their ideas remain relevant. Hobbes' emphasis on security and order resonates in discussions about law enforcement and national security. Locke's advocacy for individual rights and democratic governance underpins modern constitutions and human rights frameworks globally.

Educators often use worksheets to prompt students to think critically about political authority and personal freedoms—topics that continue to be debated in contemporary society. Recognizing how Hobbes and Locke laid the philosophical groundwork for these discussions adds depth to your worksheet responses.

Integrating LSI Keywords Naturally

In discussing hobbes vs locke worksheet answers, some related terms that enrich understanding include “natural rights theory,” “absolute sovereignty,” “state of nature comparison,” “social contract theory,” “government legitimacy,” “human nature philosophy,” and “political authority debate.” Using these keywords thoughtfully in your answers or essays not only clarifies concepts but also improves SEO relevance if you’re creating online content.

For example, when explaining Locke’s philosophy, mention his “natural rights theory” and how it contrasts with Hobbes’ support for “absolute sovereignty.” This approach ensures your work is both comprehensive and aligned with commonly searched terms.

Final Thoughts on Navigating Hobbes vs Locke Worksheet Answers

Engaging with hobbes vs locke worksheet answers offers a valuable opportunity to deepen your understanding of political philosophy’s roots. By focusing on their views of human nature, social contracts, and government roles—and by practicing comparisons and critical thinking—you’ll be well-equipped to tackle any worksheet challenge.

Remember that the goal is not just to memorize facts but to appreciate how these ideas continue to influence debates about freedom, authority, and society today. With this perspective, your worksheet answers will be insightful, well-rounded, and reflective of the enduring legacy of Hobbes and Locke.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the main differences between Hobbes and Locke as highlighted in the worksheet answers?

The worksheet answers emphasize that Hobbes believed in a strong central authority to avoid chaos, viewing humans as naturally selfish and brutish, while Locke believed in natural rights and that government should protect life, liberty, and property with the consent of the governed.

How does the worksheet explain Hobbes' view of the state of nature?

According to the worksheet answers, Hobbes described the state of nature as a 'war of all against all,' where life is 'solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short' without a powerful sovereign to impose order.

What justification does Locke give for the right to overthrow a government, according to the worksheet answers?

The worksheet answers state that Locke believed people have the right to overthrow a government that fails to protect their natural rights, as the government's legitimacy is based on the consent of the governed.

How do the worksheet answers compare Hobbes' and Locke's views on the social contract?

The answers highlight that Hobbes' social contract involves individuals giving up all rights to an absolute sovereign for security, while Locke's social contract involves individuals consenting to a government that protects their natural rights and can be replaced if it fails to do so.

What examples or scenarios does the worksheet provide to illustrate Hobbes' and Locke's political theories?

The worksheet includes scenarios such as Hobbes' justification for absolute monarchy to prevent disorder, and Locke's support for limited government and democratic principles to safeguard individual freedoms and property rights.

Additional Resources

Hobbes vs Locke Worksheet Answers: An In-Depth Analysis of Two Foundational Political Philosophers

hobbes vs locke worksheet answers are a common request among students and educators exploring the foundational theories of political philosophy. The contrasting views of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke on human nature, government, and social contracts provide fertile ground for critical thinking and classroom discussion. This article delves into the nuances of their philosophies, offering a comprehensive review that not only clarifies common worksheet queries but also contextualizes their relevance in contemporary political thought.

Understanding the Core Philosophies of Hobbes and Locke

Before tackling specific worksheet answers, it's essential to grasp the fundamental differences between Hobbes and Locke. Both philosophers lived through turbulent times and sought to explain the origins and justification of governmental authority, but their conclusions diverge significantly.

Thomas Hobbes, writing during the English Civil War, viewed human nature pessimistically. He famously described life in the state of nature as “solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short,” emphasizing a natural human condition characterized by chaos and constant fear. For Hobbes, people willingly surrender their freedoms to an absolute sovereign—a Leviathan—to ensure peace and security.

In contrast, John Locke adopted a more optimistic view of human nature. He believed that in the state of nature, individuals are generally rational and capable of cooperation, governed by natural law and rights to life, liberty, and property. Locke's social contract theory posits that governments exist primarily to protect these rights, and if a government fails to do so, citizens retain the right to revolt.

Key Differences Highlighted in Hobbes vs Locke Worksheet Answers

When addressing worksheet questions, students often encounter prompts such as:

- What is the state of nature according to Hobbes and Locke?
- How do Hobbes and Locke justify the formation of government?
- What rights do individuals retain under Hobbes' and Locke's social contracts?
- How do their views on the role and power of government differ?

A typical set of hobbes vs locke worksheet answers might include the following points:

- **State of Nature:** Hobbes sees it as a “war of all against all,” while Locke views it as a generally peaceful but insecure environment.
- **Social Contract Purpose:** Hobbes argues for absolute sovereignty to maintain order; Locke advocates for limited government protecting natural rights.
- **Rights Retained:** Hobbes believes individuals give up nearly all rights for security; Locke insists people keep natural rights even after entering a social contract.
- **Government's Role:** Hobbes' government wields unchecked power; Locke's government is conditional and accountable to the people.

Contextualizing Hobbes and Locke in Modern Education

The enduring popularity of hobbes vs locke worksheet answers reflects these philosophers' critical role in shaping political science curricula. Their theories introduce students to the complexities of authority, liberty, and human nature, fostering analytical skills that transcend philosophy classes.

Educators often design worksheets to prompt comparison and critical evaluation, encouraging students to not only memorize definitions but also interpret the implications of each philosopher's views. For example, a worksheet might ask students to debate which philosopher's ideas better support democratic governance or consider the applicability of Hobbes' Leviathan in contemporary security policies.

Common Challenges in Answering Hobbes vs Locke Worksheets

Despite their importance, students sometimes struggle with these worksheet answers due to:

1. **Abstract Terminology:** Concepts like "state of nature" and "social contract" can be theoretical and difficult to visualize.
2. **Historical Context:** Understanding the political crises Hobbes and Locke responded to adds necessary depth but can be overlooked.
3. **Philosophical Nuance:** Simplifying their views risks losing critical distinctions, such as Hobbes' emphasis on fear and Locke's on property rights.

To overcome these issues, educators recommend supplementing worksheets with primary source excerpts and contemporary examples that illustrate these theories in action.

Integrating Hobbes vs Locke Worksheet Answers with Broader Political Theory

Exploring hobbes vs locke worksheet answers opens the door to broader discussions about the evolution of political thought. Locke's influence on liberal democracy and constitutional design contrasts with Hobbes' justification for authoritarian regimes, making their debate highly relevant in analyzing current political systems.

For instance, Locke's ideas underpin the American Declaration of Independence,

emphasizing government by consent and protection of individual rights. Meanwhile, Hobbes' arguments for a strong centralized authority resonate in discussions about state power during crises such as pandemics or national security threats.

Practical Applications of Hobbes and Locke Theories

Understanding these philosophers through worksheet answers aids students in recognizing:

- **The balance between security and freedom:** How much authority should governments wield to ensure safety without eroding personal liberties?
- **Justification of political authority:** On what grounds do citizens accept or reject government power?
- **Rights and resistance:** When is it legitimate to challenge or overthrow a government?

These questions remain central to civic education and political participation today.

Effective Strategies for Completing Hobbes vs Locke Worksheets

To maximize the educational value of hobbes vs locke worksheet answers, students should:

1. **Compare and contrast:** Create side-by-side charts outlining each philosopher's views on key topics.
2. **Use quotes:** Incorporate direct quotations from Hobbes' "Leviathan" and Locke's "Two Treatises of Government" to support answers.
3. **Apply examples:** Relate abstract ideas to historical or current events to deepen understanding.
4. **Reflect critically:** Consider the strengths and weaknesses of each theory in real-world governance.

These approaches not only improve worksheet accuracy but also encourage deeper engagement with political philosophy.

The exploration of hobbes vs locke worksheet answers offers students a window into enduring debates about human nature and authority. By dissecting their contrasting

perspectives, learners gain a nuanced appreciation of how foundational ideas continue to shape modern political landscapes and civic thought.

Hobbes Vs Locke Worksheet Answers

hobbes vs locke worksheet answers: Using Content-area Graphic Texts for Learning Meryl Jaffe, Katie Monnin, 2013 What counts as literacy has been redefined in today's classrooms. Teachers must address what it means to read and live in a multi-literate world that includes both print text and image text. Focused specifically on young adult graphic novels in the four primary content areas--math, language arts, social studies, and science--Using Content-Area Graphic Texts for Learning: A Guide for Middle-Level Educators by Dr. Meryl Jaffe and Dr. Katie Monnin empowers twenty-first-century, middle-school educators to not only better understand content-area graphic novels, but also teach them. Like their print counterparts, graphic texts reinforce traditional content-area thinking skills like memory, attention, cognition, language learning, and sequencing. Unlike print texts, however, comics and graphic novels reach out to diverse types of literacy learners and their particular reading strengths, making them the perfect, high-quality, literary-level texts for core content-area classrooms. Using Content-Area Graphic Texts for Learning begins with the building blocks of graphic novel terminology 101, moves into a detailed look at how graphic texts specifically help and empower different types of learners, and then branches off into specific chapters for each of four content areas: math, language arts, social studies, and science. Each of these content-area chapters includes: an overview of how graphic novels help students tackle, integrate, and enhance content-area material; two content-area lesson plans, each utilizing graphic novels in different ways; a demonstration of what that lesson plan is asking students to do, focusing on five learning skills--attention, memory, language, sequencing, and cognition--and how the lesson aligns with the appropriate content area's Common Core Standards; a discussion on how graphic novels help different types of learners succeed in the content-area classrooms; and a list of suggested graphic novels for each content-area classroom. Jaffe and Monnin more than make the case for using graphic novels as valid young adult literary texts that engage students and meet Common Core State Standards within the content-area classroom.

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hobbes vs locke worksheet answers: Western Origins: Leviathan, Two Treatises and the Constitution of Pennsylvania John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, 2019-11 This collection includes the ORIGINAL and FIRST EDITION manuscripts of Thomas Hobbes: The Leviathan 1661, John Locke: Two Treatises of Government and the Constitution of Pennsylvania from 1776. - Western Origins: Leviathan, Two Treatises and the Constitution of Pennsylvania Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and the Founding Fathers of the United States of America - INTRODUCTION NATURE (the art whereby God hath made and governs the world) is by the art of man, as in many other things, so in this also imitated, that it can make an artificial animal. For seeing life is but a motion of limbs, the beginning whereof is in some principal part within, why may we not say that all automata (engines that move themselves by springs and wheels as doth a watch) have an artificial life? For what is the heart, but a spring; and the nerves, but so many strings; and the joints, but so many wheels, giving motion to the whole body, such as was intended by the Artificer? Art goes yet further, imitating that rational and most excellent work of Nature, man. For by art is created that great LEVIATHAN called a COMMONWEALTH, or STATE (in Latin, CIVITAS), which is but an artificial man, though of greater stature and strength than the natural, for whose protection and defence it was intended; and in which the sovereignty is an artificial soul, as giving life and motion to the whole body; the

magistrates and other officers of judicature and execution, artificial joints; reward and punishment (by which fastened to the seat of the sovereignty, every joint and member is moved to perform his duty) are the nerves, that do the same in the body natural; the wealth and riches of all the particular members are the strength; *salus populi* (the people's safety) its business; counsellors, by whom all things needful for it to know are suggested unto it, are the memory; equity and laws, an artificial reason and will; concord, health; sedition, sickness; and civil war, death. Lastly, the pacts and covenants, by which the parts of this body politic were at first made, set together, and united, resemble that fiat, or the Let us make man, pronounced by God in the Creation. To describe the nature of this artificial man, I will consider * First, the matter thereof, and the artificer; both which is man. * Secondly, how, and by what covenants it is made; what are the rights and just power or authority of a sovereign; and what it is that preserveth and dissolveth it...

hobbes vs locke worksheet answers: Study Guide to The Philosophy of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke Intelligent Education, 2020-03-27 A comprehensive study guide offering in-depth explanation, essay, and test prep for Thomas Hobbes and John Locke. These two English philosophers are recognized for being some of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers. As two of the most prominent philosophers of the seventeenth-century, Hobbes and Locke illustrated opposing and rebellious views on the ideal form of government and sovereignty, that included religion and empiricism. Moreover, these works have paved the way for modern theories such as the formulation of social contract theory and liberalism. This Bright Notes Study Guide includes notes and commentary on literary classics such as *Leviathan* and *Treatise of Civil Government*, helping students to thoroughly explore the reasons these works have stood the literary test of time. Each Bright Notes Study Guide contains: - Introductions to the Author and the Work - Character Summaries - Plot Guides - Section and Chapter Overviews - Test Essay and Study Q&As The Bright Notes Study Guide series offers an in-depth tour of more than 275 classic works of literature, exploring characters, critical commentary, historical background, plots, and themes. This set of study guides encourages readers to dig deeper in their understanding by including essay questions and answers as well as topics for further research.

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hobbes vs locke worksheet answers: An Analysis of John Locke's Two Treatises of Government Jeremy Kleidosty, Ian Jackson, 2017-07-05 John Locke's 1689 *Two Treatises of Government* is a key text in the history of political theory – one whose influence remains marked on modern politics, the American Constitution and beyond. *Two Treatises* is more than a seminal work on the nature and legitimacy of government. It is also a masterclass in two key critical thinking skills: evaluation and reasoning. Evaluation is all about judging and assessing arguments – asking how relevant, adequate and convincing they are. And, at its heart, the first of Locke's two treatises is pure evaluation: a long and incisive dissection of a treatise on the arguments in Sir Robert Filmer's *Patriarcha*. Filmer's book had defended the doctrine that kings were absolute rulers whose legitimacy came directly from God (the so-called "divine right of kings"), basing his arguments on

Biblical explanations and evidence. Locke carefully rebutted Filmer's arguments, on their own terms, by reference to both the Bible and to recorded history. Finding Filmer's evidence either to be insufficient or unacceptable, Locke concluded that his argument for patriarchy was weak to the point of invalidity. In the second of Locke's treatises, the author goes on to construct his own argument concerning the sources of legitimate power, and the nature of that power. Carefully building his own argument from a logical consideration of man in "the state of nature", Locke creates a convincing argument that civilised society should be based on natural human rights and the social contract.

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(more fully set forth in the declaration of Congress) whereby all allegiance and fealty to the said king and his successors, are dissolved and at an end, and all power and authority derived from him ceased in these colonies. AND WHEREAS it is absolutely necessary for the welfare and safety of the inhabitants of said colonies, that they be henceforth free and independent States, and that just, permanent, and proper forms of government exist in every part of them, derived from and founded on the authority of the people only, agreeable to the directions of the honourable American Congress. We, the representatives of the freemen of Pennsylvania, in general convention met, for the express purpose of framing such a government, confessing the goodness of the great Governor of the universe (who alone knows to what degree of earthly happiness mankind may attain, by perfecting the arts of government) in permitting the people of this State, by common consent, and without violence, deliberately to form for themselves such just rules as they shall think best, for governing their future society; and being fully convinced, that it is our indispensable duty to establish such original principles of government, as will best promote the general happiness of the people of this State, and their posterity, and provide for future improvements, without partiality for, or prejudice against any particular class, sect, or denomination of men whatever, do, by virtue of the authority vested in us by our constituents, ordain, declare, and establish, the following Declaration of Rights and Frame of Government, to be the CONSTITUTION of this commonwealth, and to remain in force therein for ever, unaltered, except in such articles as shall hereafter on experience be found to require improvement, and which shall by the same authority of the people, fairly delegated as this frame of government directs, be amended or improved for the more effectual obtaining and securing the great end and design of all government, herein before mentioned.

hobbes vs locke worksheet answers: The Leviathan (1651), the Two Treatises of Government (1689), the Constitution of Pennsylvania (1776) John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, 2019-11-17 The Leviathan (1651), The Two Treatises of Government (1689), The Constitution of Pennsylvania (1776) - The Original Texts from Hobbes, Locke and The Founding Fathers of the United States. Excerpt from The Leviathan: First, when men register their thoughts wrong by the inconstancy of the signification of their words; by which they register for their conceptions that which they never conceived, and so deceive themselves. Secondly, when they use words metaphorically; that is, in other sense than that they are ordained for, and thereby deceive others. Thirdly, when by words they declare that to be their will which is not. Fourthly, when they use them to grieve one another: for seeing nature hath armed living creatures, some with teeth, some with horns, and some with hands, to grieve an enemy, it is but an abuse of speech to grieve him with the tongue, unless it be one whom we are obliged to govern; and then it is not to grieve, but to correct and amend. The manner how speech serveth to the remembrance of the consequence of causes and effects consisteth in the imposing of names, and the connexion of them. Of names, some are proper, and singular to one only thing; as Peter, John, this man, this tree: and some are common to many things; as man, horse, tree; every of which, though but one name, is nevertheless the name of diverse particular things; in respect of all which together, it is called a universal, there being nothing in the world universal but names; for the things named are every one of them individual and singular. One universal name is imposed on many things for their similitude in some quality, or other accident: and whereas a proper name bringeth to mind one thing only, universals recall any one of those many. And of names universal, some are of more and some of less extent, the larger comprehending the less large; and some again of equal extent, comprehending each other reciprocally. As for example, the name body is of larger signification than the word man, and comprehendeth it; and the names man and rational are of equal extent, comprehending mutually one another. But here we must take notice that by a name is not always understood, as in grammar, one only word, but sometimes by circumlocution many words together. For all these words, He that in his actions observeth the laws of his country, make but one name, equivalent to this one word, just. By this imposition of names, some of larger, some of stricter signification, we turn the reckoning of the consequences of things imagined in the mind into a reckoning of the consequences of appellations. For example, a man that hath no use of speech at all, (such as is born and remains

perfectly deaf and dumb), if he set before his eyes a triangle, and by it two right angles (such as are the corners of a square figure), he may by meditation compare and find that the three angles of that triangle are equal to those two right angles that stand by it. But if another triangle be shown him different in shape from the former, he cannot know without a new labour whether the three angles of that also be equal to the same. But he that hath the use of words, when he observes that such equality was consequent, not to the length of the sides, nor to any other particular thing in his triangle; but only to this, that the sides were straight, and the angles three, and that that was all, for which he named it a triangle; will boldly conclude universally that such equality of angles is in all triangles whatsoever, and register his invention in these general terms: Every triangle hath its three angles equal to two right angles. And thus the consequence found in one particular comes to be registered and remembered as a universal rule; and discharges our mental reckoning of time and place, and delivers us from all labour of the mind, saving the first; and makes that which was found true here, and now, to be true in all times and places.

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hobbes vs locke worksheet answers: A Letter Concerning Toleration John Locke, 2017-02-04 A Letter Concerning Toleration by John Locke was originally published in 1689. One of the founders of Empiricism, Locke develops a philosophy that is contrary to the one expressed by Thomas Hobbes in Leviathan, in supporting toleration for various Christian denominations. Hobbes did allow for individuals to maintain their own religious beliefs as long as they outwardly expressed those of the state, however, and it has been argued that Locke's rejection of Catholic Imperialism was the ultimate basis for his rejection of government's interest in spiritual salvation. Unlike Hobbes, who saw uniformity of religion as the key to a well-functioning civil society, Locke argues that more religious groups actually prevent civil unrest. Locke argues that civil unrest results from confrontations caused by any magistrate's attempt to prevent different religions from being practiced, rather than tolerating their proliferation. Locke's primary goal is to distinguish exactly the business of civil government from that of religion. He seeks to persuade the reader that government is instituted to promote external interests, relating to life, liberty, and the general welfare, while the church exists to promote internal interests, i.e., salvation. The two serve separate functions, and so, must be considered to be separate institutions.

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