

# POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

## POWER INFOGRAPHIC



How do our basic assumptions about human nature, reality, and value justify the patterns and practices by which human beings govern themselves and exert authority over one another?



Power resides in a "contract;" selfish but rational human beings seek their advantage by entering into an irrevocable "social contract" in the interest of long-term survival.

Power resides in the individual and is exerted in the never-ending quest for authenticity; but we are also morally responsible for the social costs associated with our choices.



**Hobbes**

Power is entrusted to the State such that each citizen is afforded the ability to pursue life, liberty, and happiness.



**Sartre**

Power resides within the individual; our individual conscience transcends established political authority.

Power creates order & reflects the Truth & Reality that is the Forms; need the philosopher king.



**Plato**



**Locke**



**Thoreau**

### CONCENTRATED POWER

### BALANCED POWER

### DISPERSED POWER

**Marx**



The state possesses a temporary need for power to preserve the results of a revolution by the proletariat until a classless utopia is established.

**Dewey**



Power flows from a continuously planning society comprised of free, creative, intelligent individuals; a social order capable of satisfying basic human needs follows.



Power, when properly used by a state, promotes the maximum amount of pleasure and the least amount of pain for its citizens.

**Bakunin**



"If there is a State, there must be domination of one class by another and, as a result, slavery; the State without slavery is unthinkable—and this is why we are the enemies of the State."

### References

Honer, S. M., Hunt, T. C., Okholm, D. J., & Safford, J. L. (2006). *Invitation to philosophy: Issues and options* (10th ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Pub.

