

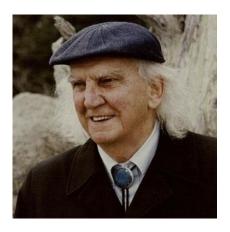
"Society in every state (*or condition*) is a blessing, but government, even in its best state, is but a necessary evil; in its worst state, an intolerable one."



What is Power?

"The possibility of imposing one's will upon the behavior of other persons." – Max Weber





"Our capacity to get other people to do things that contribute to what we want."

- Kenneth E. Boulding



**Sources of Power** 

Expertise

Coercion

Rewards

Persuasion

**Formal Authority** 



**Social Contract Theory** 

Unwritten contract between the ruler and the ruled; consent of the governed. When contract is broken, ruler loses *legitimacy*.

Locke's Key Ideas:

Natural rights, tabula rasa, state of nature, liberty and property



Portrait of L	Locke in 1697 by Godfrey Kneller
Born	29 August 1632 Wrington, Somerset, England
Died	28 October 1704 (aged 72) High Laver, Essex, England
Nationality	English
Alma mater	Christ Church, Oxford (BA 1656; MA 1658) Oxford University (MBBS, 1675)
Era	17th-century philosophy (Modern philosophy)

**Necessities for Government** 

#### Coercion





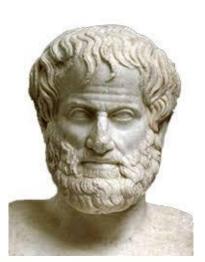
#### **Revenue Collection**



Aristotle's Classification of Gov't

Interested in ethics, seeks to answer two question:

- 1. Who has the power?
- 2. To what end?



### Aristotle's 'True' vs. 'Despotic' Forms of Government

Number of	
Rulers	1
one	N
few	1

many

**'True'** (Common Interest) Monarchy Aristocracy Polity **'Despotic'** (Selfish Interest) Tyranny Oligarchy Democracy

Nation-states:

a sovereign state whose citizens or subjects are relatively homogeneous in factors such as language or common descent.

### Four Necessary Characteristics:

- 1. Territorial integrity
- 2. Stable population
- 3. Code of laws
- 4. National sovereignty

