7th Edition Text Study Questions: Plato & Hobbes

Plato
1. What is the sort of defense of justice that Glaucon wants to hear? (p. 312)
2. What, according to Glaucon, do many say is the nature and origin of justice? (p. 313)
3. What, according to Glaucon, do many say is the essence of justice? (p. 313)
4. Why is justice welcomed and honored? (p. 313)
5. What would a man that has power do? (p. 313)
6. What is the case about those who practice justice? (p. 313)
7. What would we observe if we imagined ourselves granting to both the just and the unjust the freedom to do whatever they liked? What is the reason for what we would observe? (p. 313)

Hobbes
1. What will those who look more narrowly into the causes for which men come together find? (p. 317)
2. Why do we seek society? (p. 317)
3. What is all society for? No Society can be great or lasting which begins from what? Why? (p. 318)
4. What would happen if all fear were removed? What, therefore, is the origin of all great and lasting societies? (p. 318)
5. What is the cause of mutual fear? All men are therefore among themselves by nature, what? From what does the inequality we now discern spring? (p. 318)
6. What is the most frequent reason why men desire to hurt each other? (p. 319)
7. What is every man desirous of? What does every man shun? What does he chiefly shun and what follows from this? (p. 319)
8. What is the first foundation of natural right? (p. 319)
9. Given it is in vain for a man to have a right to the end, if the right to the necessary means be denied him, what follows? (p. 319)
10. Why is it the least benefit for men to have a common right to all things? (p. 320)
11. What is the natural state of men before they entered into society? (p. 320)
12. What is easily judged about a perpetual war? One who maintains that it is best to continue in the state of war does what? Why? (p. 320)
13. Fellows are gotten by what two ways? (p. 321)
14. What may we understand to be a corollary in the natural state of men? (p. 320)
15. What can men not expect in the state of nature (state of war)? What then, according to the dictate of reason, the law of nature, do they do? (p. 321)