Political Science

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

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**1.**

According to Locke’s Second Treatise, political power is the right of some people to only make laws for the public good. It means that no person has control over the other person.

2.

 Men living in a state of nature are those rulers or governors who have an independent government. Thus the situation for such men is that they are free and equal (Locke, 1728).

3.

 The role of legislative is to provide justice to the people and decide the rights of the people according to the standing laws. The legislative cannot take the part of someone’s private property

4.

In “The Declaration of Independence" it is stated that all men are created equal; this is the idea of self-evident truth, which is borrowed from John Locke.

5.

The reason for the formal declaration was to let the "supreme judge of the world" (Jefferson, 1952) know that they are free now. It was necessary to state the reasons so that people can understand the facts.

6.

The purpose of the government is to secure the rights of the people. When the government is unable to do this the safety and happiness of the people is affected. They derive their power from the consent of the people.

7.

 All men are created equal means that no one has power over the other. The conflict that may have stemmed from this statement is that this statement is degrading the authority of the kings and rulers.

8

The king has violated the right of freedom of trade and freedom of private property. Jefferson blamed the king because he had caused injuries to the people.

9.

The declaration is revered because this was a document which explained the concept of self-evidence in few words and gave the concept of democracy (Lucas, 1989)

10.

Yes, because Jefferson made it clear that all men are equal and no one has the authority to rule them.

**References**

Jefferson, T. (1952). *The declaration of independence*. Encyclopedia Britannica.

Locke, J. (1728). *Two Treatises of Government: in the former, the false principles and foundation of Sir Robert Filmer [in his “Patriarcha"], and his followers are detected and overthrown. The latter is an essay concerning the true original, extent, and end of Civil Government..* A. Bettesworth.

Lucas, S. E. (1989). Justifying America: The Declaration of Independence as a rhetorical document. *American Rhetoric: Context and Criticism*, 67–130.