

political upheaval. The thirty years war (1618-48)

2 Major consequences from that conflict: the principle of international relations (sovereignty) the principle that guarantees countries control in their borders - it produced criticism of the European political and religious leaders.

Scientific revolution: promotion of research and observation and scientific method, it's called scientific revolution with emergence of lots of scientists in different fields as: astronomy, mathematics and physics.

Question 4: How do Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau view the state?

4 - Thomas Hobbes, say that the state is an artificial construct created among a social contract among individuals who agree through to surrender their natural rights to a sovereign in exchange for security and peace. This later has a absolute and indivisible authority.

John Locke: The social contract for him, establishes a government whose purpose is the protection of natural rights. Individuals consent to limited political authority, not absolute rule. if the state violates its trust citizens retain the right of resistance and revolution.

- Jean-Jacques Rousseau: social contract aims not merely to secure rights but to transform individuals into citizens. through the contract, individuals form a moral and political community governed by the general will.

Sovereignty belongs entirely to the people and can't be transferred or represented. All citizens are equal at law.