

<p>Natural Rights Philosophy (NRP) Hobbes, Rousseau, Locke</p>	<p>Classical Republicanism (CR) Plato, Aristotle, St. Thomas, St. Augustine</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government should protect natural rights (life, liberty, property) • Self-interest motivates individuals • People want to be as free as possible and consent (by majority) to a limited government to prevent chaos • Government exists to serve the interests/ rights of the individual • All should vote (political and civil rights) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governemnt should promote the common good • Civic virtue motivates individuals • Limited individual rights (privacy, beliefs, expression, opportunities to read, think, earn money) • Government exists to serve the community; discouraged diversity of beliefs, wealth, way of life • All should vote, discuss ideas, and serve (duty)

How do we balance individual rights and the common good?

- Analyze the tensions between individual rights (Natural Rights Philosophy) and the common good (Classical Republicanism) by discussing **current** and historical examples.
- Decide where you stand regarding these issues and explain why.
- Monitor local, state, national affairs.

NRP (individual rights)	Example (brief description)	CR (common good)	Category
<p>privacy issues (shows body contours)</p> <p>possible concerns with exposure to radiation for frequent fliers</p> <p>offered pat-down option also a privacy concern</p>	<p>Airport security (body scanners)</p>	<p>screenings are necessary to protect travelers from terrorist attacks</p>	<p>national security (anti-terrorism)</p>

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