

Right of Dissent and Disobedience

The most celebrated advocate of civil disobedience was the Indian philosopher Mahatma Gandhi. His method of resistance was considered to be “civil” because it was legal; in other words, whereas it was disobedience, it did not exceed the general legal structure of the state and did not breach moral codes by doing personal harm to others through violence, that is, it was a method of nonviolence.

Roskin, Michael G. et al. 1994. *Political Science, An Introduction*. 5th ed. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 67.

Vocabulary

dissent (n.)	= strong difference of opinion on a particular subject, disagreement; ความเห็นแย้ง: dissenting opinion
advocate (n.)	= a speaker, lawyer who speaks in support of a course of action
civil (adj.)	= 1. แฝง 2 . พลเรือน, เกี่ยวกับพลเมือง
civil disobedience	= การขัดขืนอย่างสงบ, การดื้อแพ่ง, การขัดขืนคำสั่ง (ผู้บังคับบัญชา)
nonviolence	= อหิงสา passive resistance การต่อต้านอย่างสงบ

Q. Why was Gandhi’s method of resistance considered “civil”?

A. Because it did not exceed the legal structure of the state and was also non-violent.

What is an Interest Group?

The term “interest group” covers a wide spectrum of people and issues, In his landmark work, *The Governmental Process*, David B. Truman defines an interest group as “a shared- attitude group that makes certain claims upon other groups in society” by acting through the institutions of government. David B. Truman, *The Governmental Process* (New York: Knopf, 1951. 37.)

Roskin, Michael G. et al. 1994. *Political Science, An Introduction*. 5th ed. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 182-183.

Vocabulary

interest group	= กลุ่มผลประโยชน์
(political) spectrum	= range of political opinions, problems and people on all sides
issue	= subject or problem which people are thinking and talking about
landmark	= an event that marks a turning point or new development
claim	= ข้อเรียกร้อง, การใช้สิทธิเรียกร้อง, การอ้างสิทธิ์

Q. What is an interest group according to David B. Truman’s definition?

A. A group that shares attitudes and makes claims upon others by acting through the governments institutions.

2.2 คำชี้แนะแบบให้ตัวอย่าง

(Examples as Markers of Meaning)

สาระสำคัญบางเรื่องเป็นนามธรรมที่อาจจะเข้าใจยาก ต้องใช้อรรถาธิบายจึงจะเข้าใจ วิธีที่ง่ายก็คือ ยกตัวอย่างให้เห็นเป็นรูปธรรม สัญญาณของการยกตัวอย่าง ให้นักศึกษาจับสังเกตจากหน่วยชี้แนะความหมายต่อไปนี้

Markers: ตัวอย่างเช่น, ยกตัวอย่างดังต่อไปนี้, โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่ง	
วลี (phrase)	เครื่องหมายวรรคตอน (punctuations)
as, such as	
like, as exemplified in	colon
for example	commas ,
for instance	dashes ▪
e.g., i.e.	parentheses ' ()
especially	
including	

ตัวอย่างเช่น

Directions: Questions and answers

The storming of the Bastille at the start of the French Revolution is one example of how poverty-nurtured resentments boiled over into violence.

Q. What is an example of violence caused by poverty?

A. The storming of The Bastille prison in France.

In recent U.S. history, the grievances and anger related to racial poverty are reflected in many ways, e.g., the riots in large city ghettos.

Vocabulary

riots = การจลาจล

ghettos (-es) = a very poor area of a city in which a lot of people of the same race live closely together and in some way are set apart from the others in the society.

Q. What is an example of the anger demonstration in the USA?

A. The riots in ghettos.

Political Systems

In some cases, the political systems approach describes reality well. For example, a weak economy in the United States increasingly worried citizens. presidential candidate, Bill Clinton, vowed to speed economic growth and create more jobs. As President, Clinton attempted to couple such programs with tax increases, and the feedback was negative. In another example, the socialist economics of French President **Francois** Mitterrand produced inflation and unemployment. The French people, especially the business community, complained loudly, and Mitterrand altered his policy away from socialism and back to capitalism. The new policy was reinforced when Mitterrand won re-election in 1988.

Roskin, Michael G. et al. 1994. *Political Science. An Introduction*. 5th ed. New Jersey: Prentice Hall. 20-21.

Vocabulary

a presidential candidate = ผู้สมัครเข้าชิงตำแหน่งประธานาธิบดี

vow (v.) = ปฏิญาณสาบาน

feedback = ผลป้อนกลับ, การป้อนกลับ

inflation = ภาวะเงินเฟ้อ

Q. What was President Clinton's political system approach in speeding economic growth?

A. Tax increases.

Q. What was the feedback?

A. American people didn't approve of this approach.

Q. What was President Mitterrand's political policy to avoid inflation and unemployment?

A. Capitalism policy.

Q. What was the feedback?

A. He was re-elected as president.

2.3 คำชี้แนะแบบกล่าวซ้ำใจความเดิม (Restatement)

การบอกความหมายต้องการอธิบายอีกวิธีหนึ่ง หรืออีกแบบหนึ่ง โดยใช้คำพูด
อย่างอื่น อธิบายซ้ำใจความเดิมเรียกว่า Restatement มักมีคำชี้แนะต่อไปนี้ นำคำอธิบายมา

Markers: หรือ, นั่นคือ, กล่าวอีกนัยหนึ่งก็คือ	
วลี <u>Phrase</u>	เครื่องหมายวรรคตอน <u>Punctuations</u>
or	
in other words	, ,
that is	- -
that is to say	(.....)
i.e.	ข้อความที่อยู่ระหว่างเครื่องหมายวรรคตอนนี้เป็นวลี หรืออนุประโยคที่ทำหน้าที่คุณศัพท์ขยายคำนามที่มาข้างหน้า อาจจะ เป็น wh-clause/that-clause ก็ได้

ตัวอย่างเช่น

: This election is not based on political parties. It is, in other words, a nonpartisan election.

: Someone who is nonpartisan is not controlled or influenced by any single political party. That is to say, he is independent or unbiased.

กิจกรรมการเขียนที่ 4

1. The complexity of the human situation and the injustice of the social order demand far more fundamental changes in the basic structure of society itself than some politicians are willing to admit in their speeches.

What is necessary to correct the problems of society?

- a. Fewer political speeches.
- b. Honest politicians.
- c. Basic changes in its structure.
- d. Basic changes in political methods.

2. People should and do choose their elected representatives partly on the basis of how well they believe these representatives, once in office, can convince others to do or support whatever needs to be done.

Directions: Which is a restatement of the information in this sentence?

- a. It is the author's belief that people should choose representatives whom they believe will convince them to take action.
- b. People choose representatives on the basis of whether or not they believe the representatives can be convinced to do what needs to be done.
- c. People choose representatives whom they believe will convince them to take action.
- d. Representatives are elected only on the basis of their ability to take action and be persuasive.

2.4 คำชี้แนะแบบบอกความคล้ายคลึงหรือเหมือนกัน

(Similar Meanings)

คำชี้แนะต่อไปนี้แสดงว่า 2 สิ่งเหมือนกัน หรือคล้ายคลึงกัน

Markers : เหมือนกัน, คล้ายกัน, ในทำนองเดียวกัน, ราวกับว่า

as, as.....as, just as.. . ..as,

just as.....so, as if, though

both.....and, neither. . . . nor.

similar to, resemble, correspondingly

similarly, like, likewise,

in the same way, in the same manner

หรือ เครื่องหมายวรรคตอน เช่น

dashes -.. .-

commas , , _____

ตัวอย่างเช่น

The early industrial revolution contributed to the demise of the feudal lords and the rise of the bourgeoisie. Likewise, the new technological revolution may herald major social and economic changes in the societies of the future.

demise: a. creation
 b. loss of power
 c. gain in power

herald: a. introduce
 b. end
 c. respond to

2.5 คำชี้แนะแบบบอกความตรงกันข้าม

(Opposite Meanings)

เมื่อผู้เขียนต้องการกล่าวแสดงความคิดที่แตกต่างจากที่กล่าวไว้ในตอนแรก หรือเสนอความคิดเห็นที่ตรงกันข้ามกับที่พูดไปแล้ว จะใช้คำชี้แนะส่งสัญญาณในเชิง 'กลับลำ' (turn signals) คำเหล่านี้แสดงให้เห็นให้อ่านทราบได้ว่า "this" is opposite of "that". ถ้าผู้อ่านเข้าใจความหมายของสิ่งหนึ่ง ก็จะสามารถเดาความหมายของสิ่งที่ตรงกันข้ามได้เอง

Markers: แม้ว่า, แต่, แต่อย่างไรก็ตาม

ในทางตรงข้าม, ในทางกลับกัน

but, yet, except

although, though

however, still

even though, even if

nevertheless

instead of, in spite of

while, whereas

despite, on the other hand

contrary to

or else

on the contrary

conversely

in contrast

ตัวอย่างเช่น

Some interest groups are transient, whereas others are more permanently organized.

What is the possible meaning of "transient"?

- Passing quickly away.
- Making only a brief stay.
- Staying firm and unchangeable.
- A and b are correct.

Example:

“Still a Bandit”

Indian politicians come from all walks of life. For example, Rajiv Gandhi flew planes before becoming prime minister. Mumbai’s most powerful Hindu nationalist power-broker, Bal Thackeray, pursued a long career as a newspaper cartoonist. Mahatma Gandhi, the “Father of the Nation”, was a lawyer before turning to the independence movement. But none boasts as colorful a background as Phoolan Devi, the infamous Bandit Queen. She has been, by turns, a penniless villager in Uttar Pradesh, a child bride, a rape victim, a highwayman, a bandit, a class warrior, a folk hero, a jailbird and an MP, a member of Parliament.

Phoolan Devi, The Bandit Queen MP

On the other hand, it was Miss Devi’s controversial career that got her where she is in the first place. Her banditry brought her enough fame, through endless media attention, and wealth, through book and film contracts, to win a seat in the national parliament. In her campaign for the lower-caste Samajwadi Party, she



turned her criminal past into an asset, painting herself as a latter-day Robin Hood with a feminist twist. She has even described the Behmai massacre as revenge against the high-caste landlords who she claimed had gang-raped her. She is popular precisely because she is charged with taking the law into her own hands. Nor is Miss Devi the only crook in Indian politics. Likewise, at least 28 of the 85 MPs from Uttar Pradesh have criminal records or serious charges pending, according to

state police. Seven ministers in the previous government resigned after accusations of impropriety. Miss Devi might argue that she is likely to wind up in jail only because the system is still stacked against the underdog. Whatever the outcome of the current fracas, someone is getting away with murder,

The Economist (15-21 February 1997): 26.

Vocabulary

bandit	= an outlaw, a political terrorist
controversy	= debate or dispute, esp. in public or in the media
an asset	= valuable or useful quality or skill
crook (n.)	= a person given to criminal practices, a thief
charges pending	= a formal accusation by the authority that is not yet settled
the underdog	= a victim of injustice or persecution
fracas	= noisy quarrel
to get away with s'thg=	pursue successfully an action which might result in punishment.

- Q.** Is Miss Devi the only criminal MP?
 A. No; at least 28 out of 85 **MPs** also have criminal records.
- Q.** How did Miss Devi project herself in her campaign?
 A. As a female Robin Hood.
- B.** What made Miss Devi famous?
 A. Her career as a bandit or an outlaw.
- Q.** Why was she famous?
 A. Because she has got public and mass media attention.

2.6 คำชี้แนะแบบแสดงการเปรียบเทียบหรือแตกต่าง

(Comparison and Contrast as Markers of Meaning)

เมื่อมีการเปรียบเทียบความคิดที่แตกต่างกันหรือบุคคล 2 ฝ่าย ผู้อ่านควรสังเกตคำสรรพนาม หรือคำเชื่อมต่าง ๆ ดังต่อไปนี้

Markers: เปรียบเทียบกับ, ให้เลือกสิ่งที่ตรงข้าม, ในขณะที่, ฝ่าย

comparing	one another
compared to	some..... other(s) , the other(s)
whereas, while	not.....but
rather than	To _____, to - to others _____
instead of	unlike, different from
in contrast to	like

เช่น

: **Unlike** white-collar workers, who work in offices, blue-collar workers usually work outdoors. White-collar workers may be business executives, whereas blue-collar workers are laborers working in heavy construction, **machanic** shops, or factories. Generally speaking, the former seem more socially prestigious, when compared to the latter.

Vocabulary

blue-collar worker = กรรมกร, ผู้ใช้แรงงาน (เดิมสวมชุดกรรมกรสีน้ำเงิน)
of, relating to, or being the class of workers whose duties
call for work clothes.

New World Order

President George Bush, during the Persian Gulf War, made the phrase particularly his own. During an address to the nation as he announced the beginning of the war to liberate Kuwait on January 16, 1991, he said, "We have in this past year made great progress in ending the long era of conflict and cold war. We have before us the opportunity to forge for ourselves and for future generations a new world order, a world where the rule of law, not the law of the jungle, governs the conduct of nations." This phrase has become the very definition of the Bush Administration foreign policy goals.

Shafritz, M. Jay. 1993. *The Harper Collins Dictionary of American Government and Politics*. Concise ed. New York: Harper Perennial, 323.

new world order = นโยบายการจัดระเบียบโลกใหม่

President Bush ใช้คำนี้เพื่อจัดระเบียบโลกทางเศรษฐกิจ สังคม และการเมืองของโลก เริ่มใช้โดยแพร่หลายในปี ค.ศ. 1991 (พ.ศ. 2533) มีนโยบายคือ ทั้งโลกต้องเป็นประชาธิปไตย ทุกประเทศจะต้องเคารพสิทธิมนุษยชน มีความมั่นคงทางเศรษฐกิจ อีกทั้งอนุรักษ์ธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อม ประเทศใดไม่เป็นไปตามระเบียบโลกจะถูกต่อต้าน

นโยบายประชาธิปไตย ใช้ต่อต้านหลายประเทศใหญ่ เช่น โซเวียต และจีน นโยบายละเมิดสิทธิมนุษยชนต่อต้าน จีน, พม่า, อินโดนีเซีย ประเทศทางตะวันออกกลางและภูมิภาคอื่น ๆ เช่นเดียวกับประเด็นอนุรักษ์สิ่งแวดล้อม โดยมี NGO หรือองค์กรพัฒนาเอกชน เป็นผู้สนับสนุน สำหรับประเด็นความมั่นคงทางเศรษฐกิจของการต่าง ๆ เช่น IMF และอเมริกาเข้าแทรกแซง และจัดการให้เกิดเสถียรภาพทั่วทุกภูมิภาคที่เกิดปัญหา เช่น เม็กซิโก เกาหลี ไทย และอินโดนีเซีย เป็นต้น

สรุปบทเรียน

ในบทที่ 4 นี้ นักศึกษาได้เรียนรู้วิธีการอ่านหาความหมายจากโครงสร้างคำศัพท์ เป็นการหาความหมายภายในคำ (internal clues) โดยประกอบคำศัพท์จากความหมายของ root, prefix และ suffix ขึ้นเป็นคำที่มีความหมาย ในหน้าที่ประเภทของคำแบบต่าง ๆ ได้รู้ความหมายของหน่วยคำที่พบบ่อย ๆ เมื่อไปเกิดในคำอื่น ๆ ก็จะคาดเดาความหมายได้ง่ายขึ้น นักศึกษาได้รู้จักคำศัพท์ที่ใช้ในสาขาวิชาศาสตร์ที่มาจากภาษาต่างประเทศอื่น ๆ นอกเหนือจากในภาษาอังกฤษอีกด้วย

นอกจากความหมายภายในคำแล้ว นักศึกษายังได้ฝึกสังเกตคำชี้แนะในบริบท (signals หรือ markers) ต่าง ๆ ที่เป็นตัวเชื่อมโยงความคิด ทำให้ผู้อ่านสามารถเข้าใจความหมายของบริบท (context clues) ได้ถูกต้อง ตามที่ผู้เขียนต้องการสื่อความหมาย

เมื่อนักศึกษาเรียนรู้วิธีการหาความหมายจาก internal clues และ context clues ได้แล้ว นักศึกษาสามารถอ่านข้อความได้ด้วยความเข้าใจ และสามารถคาดเดาใจความไปล่วงหน้าได้ถูกต้อง ทำให้จับใจความได้รวดเร็วขึ้น เพราะไม่ต้องพะวงกับปัญหาเรื่องศัพท์สามารถอ่านได้อย่างต่อเนื่อง หน่วยชี้แนะต่าง ๆ เป็นกุญแจไปสู่ความเข้าใจความหมายของสิ่งที่อ่านได้อย่างไม่ยากลำบาก

I. การประเมินผลท้ายบท

Directions: Read the passages and Choose the correct answers.

Modern Democracy

Within the entire vocabulary of political science, there is probably no single word that has been given more meanings than democracy. At the present time, the word has a rather magical connotation and a somewhat tranquilizing effect. Any citizenry which is persuaded that its own government system is a democratic one is likely to accept the political power exercised by that system. Hence the Soviet Union claimed it was democratic, the government of mainland China calls itself the "People's Republic," and governments the world over advertise their democratic attributes. However, the word **democracy** (from the Greek **demokratia**: **demo** = "people" and **kratia** = "government") was not always held in such esteem and carried an unfavorable meaning until the nineteenth century. The Athenian example of direct democracy was for many years interpreted to mean unrestrained mob rule, for a "true" democracy had to be a system in which all citizens who so desired met periodically to elect state officials and personally enact laws. This kind of government has been extremely rare throughout history (the few examples are Athens's General Assembly, the New England town meeting, and the Swiss *Landsgemeinde*) because the classic model of democracy is extremely difficult to execute. Although it may have been possible to have everyone's direct participation in a small town where the citizens were well known to one another and matters to be voted on were comparatively simple, it is far different to attempt direct democracy in a nation such as the United States, which has over 250 million people and which must deal with extremely complex issues. A government that had to submit each issue requiring a decision to so many voters would be too unwieldy to function efficiently in a modern technological society. Therefore, representative democracy has evolved as the only workable alternative.

In the modern world, democracy is no longer the direct determination of all government policy by the people. Instead the people play a more general role. Democracy today is “a political system which supplies regular constitutional opportunities for changing the government officials, and a social mechanism which permits the largest possible part of the population to influence major decisions by choosing among contenders for political office.” “Constitutional” means that the government is a limited one. Restrictions on the legal exercise of power apply not only to the people, who must usually wait for election time to change their leadership, but also to the government, which can wield its authority only in specific ways. Representative democracy has several essential ingredients.

Michael G. Roskin et al. *Political Science*. 61-63.

1. Which statement is incorrect?
 - a. The word “democracy” is derived from Greek words.
 - b. *Demokratia* means “people’s government.”
 - c. The word “**democracy**” has carried an unfavorable meaning since the 19th century.
 - d. The Athenian democracy was thought to mean unrestrained mob rule.
2. “There is probably no single word that has been given more meanings than “democracy.” This sentence means _____.
 - a. the word “democracy” is more meaningful than any other word in political science
 - b. no other words in political science bear more meanings than the word “democracy”
 - c. the word “democracy” is very ambiguous
 - d. the word “democracy” carried an unfavorable meaning
3. “Tranquilizing” means _____.
 - a. making peaceful
 - b. not lively
 - c. agitating
 - d. deadening

4. What is the main idea of the paragraph?
- A democratic government is likely to be accepted by the people.
 - The People's Republic of China advertises itself as a democratic country.
 - According to the passage, the Soviet Union is a democratic country.
 - Governments the world over advertise their democratic attributes.
5. The Swiss *Landsgemeinde* _____.
- is one of the rare governments executing the classic model of democracy
 - elects state officials
 - illustrates a "true" democracy
 - All are correct.
6. Why isn't direct democracy suitable for the United States?
- The United States is a big country.
 - Direct democracy is extremely **difficult**.
 - Direct democracy is executed where direct citizen participation is possible in small towns.
 - a and b are correct.
7. ___ would be a good system for _____.
- Direct democracy; the United States
 - Direct democracy; the People's Republic of China
 - Representative democracy; the United States
 - Representative democracy; the Athenian General Assembly
8. Modern democracy is _____.
- a true democracy
 - direct democracy
 - representative democracy
 - no longer possible
9. "Constitutional" means that the government is a limited one." This sentence implies that _____.
- there are restrictions on the people in choosing their governing officials
 - there are restrictions on the governments authority
 - social mechanisms play an important role for the population in choosing political leaders

d. All are correct.

The Multipolar Economics Race

A postbipolar system is just emerging; no one can be sure how it will work or if it will last. Its main features seem to be the breakup of the old bipolar blocs into several blocs, what is called **multipolarity**. There are at least two additions to the superpowers, the European Community and a Japanese-led Pacific Rim. East Europeans don't obey Russia, and West Europeans and Japanese no longer automatically accept American leadership. Instead of military confrontation, economic growth becomes an obsession as countries strive to hold down unemployment, develop a trade advantage, and move ahead technologically. Fear of falling behind motivates all the players, especially backward Russia.

The good news about such a system, if it indeed develops, is that the chances of major war are much reduced. The world relaxes as Russian and U.S. troops and nuclear weapons pull out of Europe. The zero-sum mentality and struggle for Third World clients recedes: What good are they? The two powers reach important arms control agreements and reduce the warheads they have aimed at each other.

The bad news about such a system-already visible-is the murderous quality of the economic competition. Some players are more **efficient** than others. They develop huge trade and capital surpluses and start buying up the weaker players. There is a constant temptation to turn protectionist, to keep out foreign products and limit foreign business takeovers. Nasty accusations of trade protectionism already flow both ways across the Atlantic and the Pacific. What will happen cannot be foreseen. Much depends on the abilities of politicians to keep the blocs open to foreign trade. Should they close, trade wars could disrupt the global economy and plunge the world into a new Great Depression. We are sobered to remember that economic closure contributed to the coming of World War II.

Michael G. Roskin et al. *Political Science*. 392.

10. Choose a possible meaning for the underlined prefix "multipolarity"
- single
 - twice
 - several
 - different
11. What is the meaning of the root "emerging"
- vanish
 - come
 - call
 - appear
12. The zero-sum mentality and struggle for Third World clients recedes.
- moves back
 - goes forward
 - returns
 - increases
13. Choose appropriate suffixes "West Europeans and Japanese no longer automat
__1__ accept American leader __2__"
- ic
 - ically
 - ical
 - ion
 - ship
 - s
 - ing
 - (-blank)
14. The world relaxes as Russian and U.S. troops and nuclear weapons pull out of Europe.
- although
 - before
 - whereas
 - because
15. What is a feature of multipolarity?
- A postbipolar system which no one can be sure of.
 - The breakup of bipolarity into several blocs.
 - The European Community.
 - A Japanese-led Pacific rim.
16. What happened during the period of bipolarity time?
- Economic sanction.
 - Economic race.
 - Military confrontation.
 - Unilateral disarmament. (การลดกำลังรบฝ่ายเดียว)

17. In the phrase, “the bad news about such a system”, the word “such” refers to
- bipolar military confrontation.
 - multipolar economics race.
 - zero-sum mentality.
 - the arms control agreements.
18. What are examples of the bad news?
- A new Great Depression is likely to happen.
 - The severe global economic competition.
 - Nasty trade protectionism.
 - All are correct.
19. According to the text, what explains the phrase “to turn protectionist”?
- To keep out foreign products and limit foreign business takeovers.
 - To develop huge trade and capital surpluses.
 - To keep the blocs open to foreign trade.
 - To start buying up weaker countries’ businesses.

Aristotle said it first and perhaps best: “Man is by nature a political animal.” He meant that humans live naturally in herds, like dolphins or deer. They biologically need each other for sustenance and survival. It is also natural that they array themselves into ranks of leaders and led, like all herd animals. Taking a cue from Aristotle, a modern biological explanation would say that forming a political system and obeying its leader is innate human behavior, passed on to future generations with one’s genes. The advantage of this theory is its simplicity.

Perhaps we could improve the theory by modifying it: Humans are imperfectly political (or social) animals. Most of the time people form groups and obey authority, but sometimes, under certain circumstances, they don’t.

Michael G. Roskin et al. *Political Science*. 7-8.

20. "Man is by nature a political animal".

Who said this?

- a. Plato.
- b. Aristotle.
- c. Darwin.
- d. Machiavelli.

21. What does that mean?

- a. Humans do not live in isolation.
- b. Humans tend to flock together like animals.
- c. Humans rank themselves as leaders and followers.
- d. All are correct.

22. A political system is _____

- a. a natural human behavior
- b. for med after animals
- c. a modern **biologjical** explanation
- d. formed by Aristotle

23. Aristotle's theory can be modified by which example?

- a. Humans are perfect.
- b. People easily change their minds.
- c. Humans are not perfectly political animals.
- d. Humans don't usually obey others.

II. Directions: Choose a statement that is a restatement of the information in the paragraph. Do not choose a statement just because it is true.

There was a time when scholars held that early humans lived in a kind of beneficent anarchy, in which people were granted their rights by their fellows and there was no governing or being governed. Various early writers looked back to this Golden Age, but the point of view that humans were originally children of **nature** is best known to us in the writings of Rousseau, Locke, and Hobbes. These men described the concept of the social **contract**, which they said had put an end to the **state of nature** in which the earliest humans were supposed to have lived.

Margaret E. Baudoin et al. *Reader's Choice*. 105.

24. a. For Rousseau, Locke, and Hobbes, the concept of the *social contract* put an end to the time of beneficent anarchy in which humans lived.
- b. Only Rousseau, Locke, and Hobbes wrote about early humans as *children of nature*.
- c. The early writers referred to in this passage lived through the Golden Age of early humans.
- d. The author of this passage feels that concepts of government have always been present in human history.