## SOCI 210: Sociological Perspectives

The state



## The state

#### What is 'the' state?

- The existence of a state is usually taken for granted
- The state is powerful
   Law enforcement; incarceration; military deployment
- : The state has *final authority* in most matters
- The state is *distinct from government*Government is the institution that organizes state behavior



## The state

#### Max Weber on the state

- : State is compulsory
- State represented by a centralized government
- Estate maintains a *monopoly* on the *legitimate use of force*
- State has jurisdiction within a certain territory

#### E.g. Canada and Wet'suwet'en

- : TerritoryStates' reach is geographic
- MonopolyDoes not acknowledge multiple states
- : Compulsory No "opting out"
- Government
   Omits social organization without formal government institution
- : Legitimacy ...



RCMP helicopter lands at gates of Wet'suwet'en Unist'ot'en Village

## Statelessness

"State of nature" Three visions of human society without a state

All against all

Natural law

Social institutions

"State of nature" Three visions of human society without a state

All against all

Natural law

Social institutions



## Thomas Hobbes, *Leviathan* (1651)

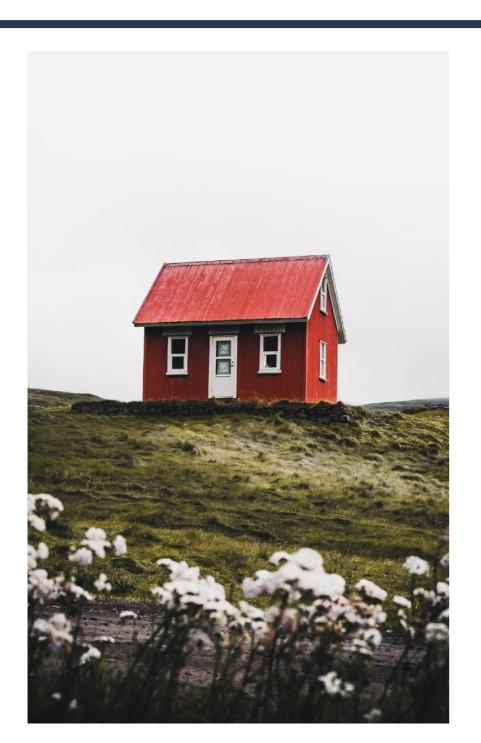
- i *Hypothetical* (rhetorical) human history
- : State of nature is *chaos*
- Interpersonal violence only resolution to conflict— 'war of all against all'
- "continual fear and danger of violent death, and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short."

"State of nature" Three visions of human society without a state

All against all

Natural law

Social institutions



## John Locke, Two Treatises of Government (1689)

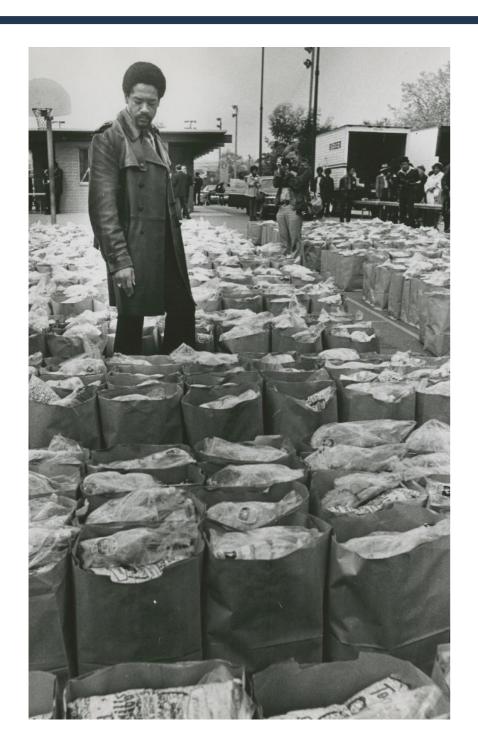
- Exercise Refers to *empirical* "states of nature" in human history
- : Human reason exists without formal state
- Mutual respect for life, liberty, and property is rational and natural (natural law)
- State of nature not chaotic governance emerges naturally

"State of nature" Three visions of human society without a state

All against all

Natural law

Social institutions



# Social anarchism (e.g. Peter Kropotkin)

- Proposed as ideal state of society—reject the idea of a natural, primordial "state of nature"
- Human society can organize itself without a formal state
- : State is *inherently problematic*
- Instead: voluntary institutions, mutual aid, norms of collaboration



The Road Warrior (a.k.a. Mad Max 2) (1981)



Dominance by strongest All against all **Hobbes** No lasting social order



All humans equal
Subject to universal, natural law
Locke Order from rational ideals of justice



Social anarchist

Social structures exist without state Communities enforce norms Order from voluntary cooperation

#### **Image credit**



Photo by Nic Amaya on Unsplash



Bobby Seale Checks Food Bags Photograph by Howard Erker



Photo by Roberto Catarinicchia



The Road Warrior (1981) official poster



Photo by Michael Toledano



Still from <a href="https://example.com/">The Road Warrior (1981)</a>



The frontispiece of the book Leviathan by Thomas Hobbes; engraving by Abraham Bosse



Still from The Road Warrior (1981)



Photo by Luke Stackpoole



Still from The Road Warrior (1981)