the nature of mankind as “nasty, brutish and short” (Hobbes 186). This idea forced a man to seek the commonwealth for protection from war, harm, and death. Unlike Machiavelli, most of Hobbes’ work did not deal with the mechanisms which make for effective governing. Hobbes’ work dealt with the social contract theory. Individuals gave up their liberty to the sovereign- or state- in return for protection. This theory helped keep the peace, according to Hobbes’.

Thomas Hobbes was a very traditional man. He believed that the longevity of republics and republics was enhanced when they were revitalized with past ideas. Hobbes believed in accommodating change, but maintaining the older values was important. That is the heart of Machiavelli’s teachings, in this concept is a shared similarity for Machiavelli and Hobbes. The goal of the commonwealth was to live in security. This was an important goal according to Hobbes’ philosophy.

Hobbes distinguished the difference between men and other animals in *The Leviathan* as well. Men had cautious were cautious with their dealings with other men, and they were often competing with one another. He believed that other animals did not compete such as, ants. Charles Darwin thought a great deal about this. The complexity of human competition is what makes up this dilemma. *The Leviathan* stated that people must forego ego and pride. Human pride is the source of all of these problems. Hobbes stated that compromise can leave one feeling unhappy. According to Hobbes, there are two types of people: the collectivists and the individualists. Political states were found by a decision made by everyone, and there was always a variable. An individualist possesses pride, which makes it hard for him to work well in a large group. He usually believed that they could live completely on his own. The individualist thought he could produce all of his own resources. A collectivist could be very domineering. Hobbes believed that monarchies are the least problematic form of government. The reason is that the