



CATOLICA
INSTITUTO DE ESTUDOS POLÍTICOS

LISBOA

*Programa de Pós – Graduação, Mestrado e Doutorado em
Ciência Política e Relações Internacionais: Segurança e Defesa*

Teste de Admissão

Comente, por favor, um e apenas um, dos textos a seguir reproduzidos. Não exceda as quatro páginas.

Pode utilizar dicionário de Inglês / Inglês se tiver alguma dificuldade de interpretação dos textos.

Este teste é apenas indicativo do seu interesse em Teoria Política, bem como da sua familiaridade com a língua inglesa, e não pressupõe conhecimento especializado nas matérias tratadas.

Dispõe de 1h30m para realizar a sua prova.

Bom Trabalho!

Texto I

138. *Thirdly, The Supream Power cannot take from any Man any part of his Property without his own consent. For the preservation of Property being the end of Government, and that for which Men enter into Society, it necessarily supposes and requires, that the People should have Property, without which they must be suppos'd to lose that by entering into Society, which was the end for which they entered into it, too gross an absurdity for any Man to own. Man therefore in Society having Property, they have such a right to the goods, which by the Law of the Community are theirs, that no Body hath a right to take their substance, or any part of it from them, without their own consent; without this, they have no Property at all. For I have truly no Property in that, which another can by right take from me, when he pleases, against my consent. Hence it is a mistake to think, that the Supream or Legislative Power of any Commonwealth, can do what it will, and dispose of the Estates of the Subject arbitrarily, or take any part of them at pleasure. This is not much to be fear'd in Governments where the Legislative consists, wholly or in part, in Assemblies which are variable, whose Members upon the Dissolution of the Assembly, are Subjects under the common Laws of their Country, equally with the rest. But in Governments, where the Legislative is in one lasting Assembly always in being, or in one Man, as in Absolute Monarchies, there is danger still, that they will think themselves to have a distinct interest, from the rest of the Community; and so will be apt to increase their own Riches and Power, by taking, what they think fit, from the People. For a Man's Property is not at all secure, though there be good and equitable Laws to set the bounds of it, between him and his Fellow Subjects, if he who commands those Subjects, have Power to take from any private Man, what part he pleases of his Property, and use and dispose of it as he thinks good.*

John Locke, "Two Treatises of Government" § 138, p. 360
Ed. Cambridge Texts in the History of Political Thought.

Textos II

"It is nonetheless in the township that the force of free peoples resides. The institutions of a township are to freedom what primary schools are to science; they put it within the reach of the people; they make them taste its peaceful employ and habituate them to making use of it. Without the institutions of a township a nation can give itself a free government, but it does not have the spirit of freedom". DA, vol. I, part 1, chap. 5

Alexis de Tocqueville, "Democracy in America", vol I, part 1, chap. 5