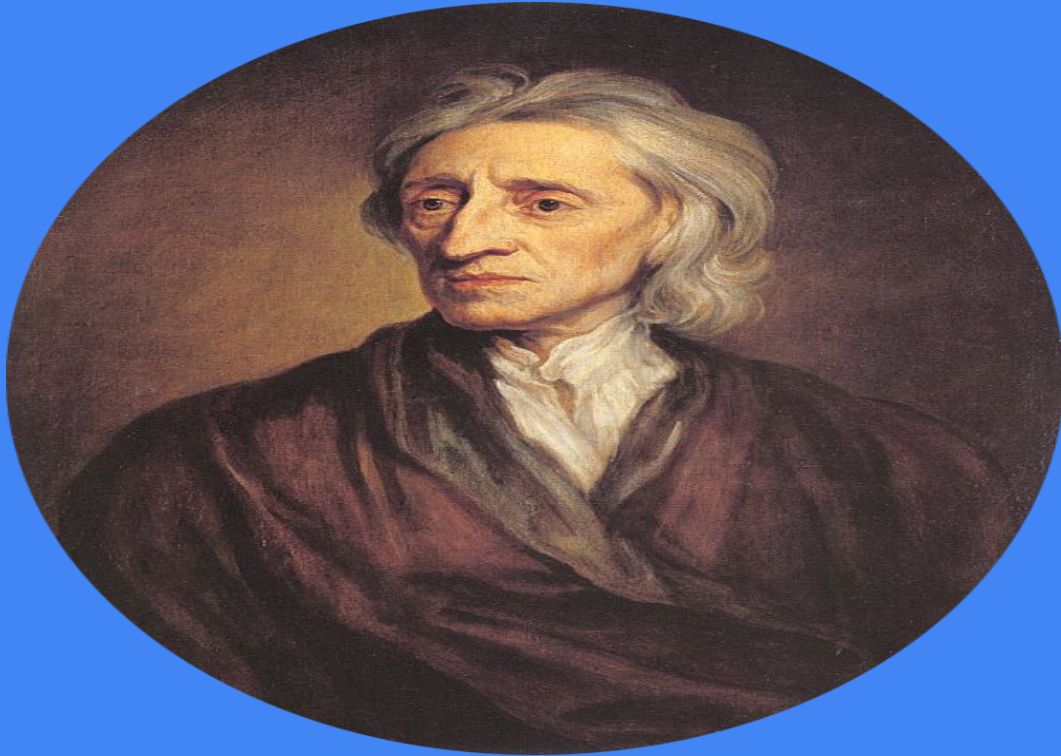


John Locke (1632-1704)



1.

English Philosopher and Physician

-One of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers

-“Father of Classical Liberalism”

-Born August 29, 1632 in Wrington, Somerset, England

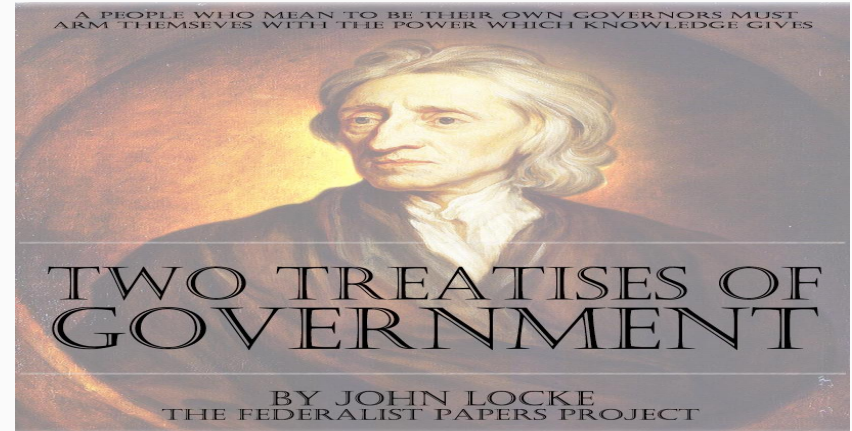
-Died October 28 1704 (aged 72) in High Laver, Essex,

England



2.

John Locke's most famous work is "Two Treatises of Government". It is believed that he wrote this to argue against Absolute Monarchy and for the individual consent of as the basis of Political Legitimacy.



3.

John Locke's main objective was to stop Absolute Monarchy and make England a Republican Government.



“ The **Natural Liberty** of man is to be free from any superior power on earth, and not to be under the authority of man, but only to have the **Law of Nature** for his rule.”

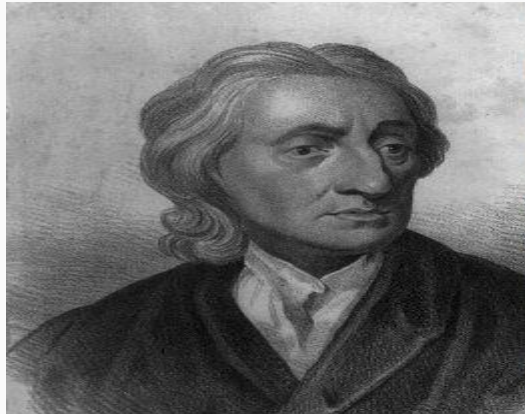
— *John Locke*

4.

John Locke's audience was the Government, other Philosophers, and the citizens of England.

5.

Locke's definition of a "Just" society would be one that everyone is free to do or say what they feel and not be punished by it. Where everyone was equal, allowed to learn, not controlled by the Government, and were not treated like property.



**"All mankind...
being all equal and
independent, no
one ought to harm
another in his life,
health, liberty or
possessions."**

John Locke

6.

Locke was against the Government. He believed in natural rights and the Government thought otherwise. The Government thought that they should be in charge of everything and had all the power. Locke believed in Freedom, something that the Government didn't know.

7.

Locke believe that all peoples natural rights were life,liberty and property.

11.

- Locke was a christian
- He tried to promote religious tolerance
- thought that every man was equal and should be free
- believed that the goal of education is NOT to create a scholar, but to create a virtuous man

11.

- Locke declared that under natural law, all people have the right to life, liberty, and estate; under the social contract, the people could instigate a revolution against the government when it acted against the interests of citizens, to replace the government with one that served the interests of citizens.
- Locke claims that individuals have a duty to respect the rights of others (property, lives, and liberties), even in the state of nature