

## **John Locke, "Second Treatise of Government"**

### **a. Chapter I**

i. Paraphrase in your own words the argument given by Locke.

1. Premises:

2. Conclusion:

ii. Throughout Chapter 1, Locke disproves the two, historically, main sources of power, which ones?

1. Source of power 1:

2. Source of power: 2:

iii. According to Locke, what is the main goal of this book?

1. Goal:

iv. Define, in your own words, *political power* (as defined by Locke).

1. Definition:

b. Chapter II: Of the State of Nature

i. State of Nature

1. State of Perfect Freedom (Define):

2. State of Equality (Define)

ii. Explain how the equality of men leads to the existence of duties of charity and justice.

1. Equality → Mutual love → Justice and Charity

iii. Difference between *State of Liberty* and *State of Licence*

1. *Law of Nature*:

iv. Human beings

1. Goal:

a. Man's relationship to the Law of Nature

i. Reasons to enforce the law of nature (punishment)

1. Retribution:

2. Reparation:

a. What does Locke mean by "*And in this case, and upon this ground, every man hath the right to punish the offerende and be executioner of the law of nature*"?

v. Using the information of EVERY section above, write a paragraph that explains and defines the *State of Nature*.

vi. Objections against the idea of human beings having the power to execute the Law of Nature in the State of Nature

1. Locke's response to the objection

vii. What is Locke's objection to an absolute monarchy? Explain it.

viii. What is the only contract *“that puts an end to the state of nature among men”*?

c. Chapter III

i. Define the State of War

ii. What is the difference, according to Locke, between the State of Nature and the State of War? Explain.

1. What puts men in the State of Nature?

2. What puts men in a State of War?

a. How can people avoid it?

d. Chapter V: Of Property

i. Locke claims that human beings can have property in the State of Nature; however, he also states that God has given this earth to all of us equally, for our survival. How does Locke solve this problem? How can humans acquire property?

ii. What are the limits to the acquisition of property?