

John Locke, “Second Treatise of Government”

a. Chapter VII: Of Political or Civil Society

- i. What are the powers a political society needs to subsist? :
 1. .
 2. .
- ii. Paraphrase the following passage:
 1. “And thus, all private judgment of every particular member being excluded, the community comes to be umpire by settled standing rules, indifferent and the same to all parties”
- iii. Who are those, according to Locke, that are part of a *civil society*? And those who are still in the State of Nature?
- iv. What powers must those that want to be part of a commonwealth quit?
 1. And, whom are they being transferred to?
- v. When does a political or civil society exist?
- vi. What is the goal of a civil society?
- vii. Why are absolute monarchies “indeed inconsistent with civil society”?

b. Chapter IX: Of the Ends of Political Societies and Government

- i. Why do human beings give up their natural rights to be part of a commonwealth?
Goal of men in civil society?
- ii. What is lacking in the State of Nature?
 1. .
 2. .
 3. .
- iii. What are the two powers men have in the State of Nature?
 1. .
 2. .
- iv. How does he give up each of these powers?
 1. .
 2. .

c. Chapter XI: Of the Extent of the Legislative Power

- i. What are the limits of the power of the government?

d. Chapter XVII and XVIII: Of Usurpation and Of Tyranny

- i. Reading both chapters, what is the difference between usurpation and tyranny?
 1. How should people react to both?

- ii. What is the difference between **a king and a tyrant**?