John Locke

- Intro
  - Father of liberalism
    - Bourgeoisie class
  - Utilitarian
    - Individualist
  - Empiricist
    - Mind is Tabula Rasa
      - Clean slate
    - Entire knowledge
      - Experience & Observation
        - Like Hobbes
    - But Socrates
      - Soul
- Work
  - Two treatise of civil government
    - 1st
      - Criticised Filmer's
        - Book "Patriarchy "
          - Hereditary
            - State - family of god
            - Adam - son of God
            - Absolute authority
      - Locke
        - State different from family
          - Citizens vs children
        - So many Kings
          - Who will claim authority
    - 2nd
      - Social Contract
        - Authority comes from contract, consent
        - Challenging Hobbes "security dilemma"
    - Human Nature
      - Both passion and REASON
        - Enlightened self interest
        - Reason in man guide him
          - No one ought to harm others in his life, liberty and possession
- State of nature
  - Peaceful & mutual assistance
    - Glorious Revolution 1688
  - Presence of society
  - But inconvenience
    - Everyone have sovereignty
    - Who will make law
      - Source of law
      - Need common authority
    - No law, no liberty
      - Inconvenience
  - Utilitarian
    - Look for certainty
      - Happiness
- Social Contract
  - Social contract
    - 1st
      - Civil society
        - Recognition of each other's right
    - 2nd
      - Government
        - Representative
          - Majority
        - Consent (not consensus)
          - Explicit
            - Declared
          - Tacit
            - Undeclared (not voted)
        - Power
          - 3 transferred rights
            - Legislature
            - Executive
            - Judicial
          - Theory of separation of power
            - In the interest of liberty
    - Can't transfer 3 rights
      - Inalienable rights
        - Life
        - Liberty
        - Property
    - Right to resist
      - Peaceful, constitutional
    - Government- trust
      - Peoples
        - Trustees
- Right to property
  - Natural right
    - God given
      - To lead a good life
        - To eat and drink
        - No to sacrifice
  - Originally
    - Common ownership
      - Two classes
        - Rich
          - Industrialists
            - Hardworking
        - Poor
          - Lazy, quarrelsome, fanciful
  - Absolute ownership
    - Product of his labour, slave and horse
    - Three restriction
      - No right to spoil
      - Don't deprive others opportunity
      - Unfair means
        - Force/fraud
  - Purpose of common wealth
    - Protector property
      - Night watchman state
- Toleration
  - Essay - Concerning toleration
    - Not to atheist
    - State - no authority on belief or conscience
- Individualist
  - Locke is an individualist out and out
    - Vaughan
    - Natural rights
    - Government by consent
    - Government is mean, man is end
      - Trust
    - Toleration
- Democracy
  - Not qualified
    - CB MacaPherson
      - Majoritarianism
      - Absolute right to property
  - But working class vote
    - 2nd half of 19th century

Presented with xmind