

John Locke Second Treatise Of Civil Government

Unpacking Locke's Legacy: A Second Treatise on Modernity The crisp autumn air, the scent of woodsmoke mingling with the damp earth – it's a perfect setting for contemplating the enduring wisdom of John Locke's **Second Treatise of Government**. Published nearly four centuries ago, this foundational text continues to resonate in contemporary debates about liberty, rights, and the very nature of the state. Locke's profound influence on the Enlightenment and the subsequent development of liberal democracies compels us to revisit his arguments, to dissect their strengths and weaknesses, and to understand their enduring relevance. This delves into the intricacies of Locke's philosophy, examining its implications for our world today.

The Social Contract: A Framework for Freedom

Locke's **Second Treatise** lays the groundwork for a theory of government based on the concept of a social contract. He argues that individuals in a state of nature, governed by natural law, possess inherent rights to life, liberty, and property. Crucially, these rights are not bestowed by a sovereign or divine entity but are inherent aspects of human nature, stemming from the very fact of our existence. This notion of inherent rights profoundly challenges the traditional, often divinely ordained, models of authority prevalent at the time.

The State of Nature: A Pre-Political Reality

Locke's state of nature is not a chaotic free-for-all. He posits that natural law, a set of moral principles discernible through reason, governs individuals. This law dictates that individuals should respect each other's rights and that justice should prevail. But the absence of a centralized authority makes enforcement problematic. This inherent limitation, in Locke's view, necessitates the establishment of civil society.

The Birth of Government: Protecting Inherent Rights

The fundamental purpose of government, according to Locke, is not to control or dominate but to protect the pre-existing rights of individuals. This pivotal idea distinguishes Locke's social contract from authoritarian systems where individual rights are subservient to the will of the state. The government's legitimacy is intrinsically tied to its effectiveness in safeguarding these fundamental rights. The government's power is derived from the consent of the governed, and this consent can be withdrawn if the government fails in its duty.

Property: The Cornerstone of Liberty

Locke's concept of property is not merely material possessions but encompasses the rights to one's person, labor, and the fruits of one's labor. This concept has significant implications for economic freedom and individual autonomy.

The Natural Right to Labor

Locke argues that a person's labor is inherently theirs, and that transforming natural resources through labor makes them one's property. This justification for private property is deeply connected to the value and dignity ascribed to human labor, underpinning a system of individual responsibility and initiative.

Property and Progress

In Locke's perspective, the right to property fuels progress and economic development. The security of private property encourages investment, innovation, and the accumulation of wealth, all of which benefit society as a whole. This theory directly challenges collectivist models of governance and economic organization.

Limitations and Criticisms: A Balanced Perspective

While Locke's *Second Treatise* remains a cornerstone of modern political thought, it's essential to acknowledge its limitations and potential criticisms:

The Exclusionary Nature of Property

Locke's theory of property, while championing individual initiative, has been criticized for potentially justifying economic disparities and social inequalities. How does a limited natural resource supply address a growing population without an equitable distribution method? His concept can seem blind to the inherent inequalities in access to resources and opportunities that existed and still exist.

The State's Role in Society: A More Active Approach

Locke's emphasis on limited government has drawn scrutiny regarding its ability to adequately address the societal needs. Critics might argue that social and economic structures require a more active and interventionist approach than Locke's framework suggests.

Table: Comparing Locke's Theory with Modern Challenges

Aspect	Locke's Perspective	Modern Challenges		State of Nature	Ordered by natural law
	Challenges to natural order (global conflicts, environmental concerns)	Property Rights	Foundation for individual progress	Addressing economic inequality and resource scarcity	Government's Role
	Limited intervention, protection of rights	Responding to complex social and economic issues			

Locke and the Modern World

Locke's ideas are deeply embedded in many modern political systems. Concepts like representative government, individual rights, and the separation of powers owe a debt to Locke.

Relevance to Contemporary Issues

Locke's philosophy provides valuable insights into contemporary debates about immigration, healthcare, and education. His emphasis on individual rights and the importance of consent offer

valuable frameworks for grappling with these issues.

Impact on Political Discourse

Locke's ideas continue to shape the landscape of political discourse. The debate over the appropriate scope of government intervention, the defense of individual liberties, and the importance of democratic principles are all rooted in Locke's legacy.

Conclusion

John Locke's **Second Treatise of Government** stands as a powerful testament to the enduring quest for freedom and self-determination. While the nuances of his philosophy require careful consideration, its core message of inherent rights and limited government continues to reverberate through modern discourse. Understanding Locke's ideas is crucial for navigating the complexities of our own time.

Advanced FAQs

1. How does Locke's theory of property reconcile with modern environmental concerns?

Locke's concept of property is largely rooted in the belief that humans have dominion over nature. Modern environmental awareness challenges this, promoting a more sustainable and shared understanding of natural resources.

2. How can Locke's emphasis on individual rights address issues of social justice and economic disparity?

Locke's theory can be interpreted in different ways regarding social justice. Some argue his emphasis on individual rights doesn't sufficiently address inequality while others argue it provides a framework for social advancement.

3. How applicable is Locke's concept of the social contract in the context of global governance?

Applying Locke's social contract theory on a global scale is problematic given the complexity of global relations and the challenges of achieving consensus among various actors.

4. What is the relationship between Locke's ideas and contemporary discussions about multiculturalism and diversity?

Locke's ideas, while foundational to liberal thought, are often challenged by contemporary discussions about cultural diversity and inclusion.

5. Does Locke's **Second Treatise** offer a complete solution for all modern political problems?

No. While it offers valuable insights into the principles of freedom, it doesn't offer a comprehensive recipe for solving all modern political quandaries. Its enduring influence lies in the fundamental principles it establishes, rather than a complete, universally applicable solution.

John Locke's Second Treatise of Civil Government: A Cornerstone of Modern Political Thought

John Locke's *Second Treatise of Civil Government* is more than just a philosophical text; it's a foundational pillar of Western political thought, a document that has profoundly shaped our understanding of rights, liberty, and the very nature of government. Published in 1689, amidst the turbulent backdrop of England's Glorious Revolution, this work offers a compelling argument for limited government, individual rights, and the principle of consent of the governed. It's a text that continues to resonate today, influencing constitutions, legal systems, and political discourse across the globe. For anyone interested in political philosophy, understanding Locke's *Second Treatise* is essential. It's not just for academics; it's for anyone who cares about how societies are organized, how power is legitimately exercised, and what our fundamental rights as individuals truly are. Let's dive into the core

ideas that make this work so enduringly important.

The State of Nature: A Realm of Reason and Natural Law

Locke begins his argument by envisioning a hypothetical "state of nature." This isn't some chaotic free-for-all, as some might imagine. Instead, Locke's state of nature is governed by the "law of nature." This law, discoverable by reason, dictates that all individuals are created equal and possess inherent natural rights. What are these rights? The most crucial are the rights to life, liberty, and property.

Life, Liberty, and Property: The Inalienable Trio

For Locke, these aren't privileges granted by any earthly power; they are God-given and exist independently of government. The right to life means no one can arbitrarily take another's life. The right to liberty means individuals are free to act as they see fit, as long as they don't infringe upon the rights of others. The right to property is particularly significant. Locke argues that individuals acquire property by mixing their labor with natural resources. When you cultivate land, build a house, or craft an object, you make it your own because you've invested your labor, your effort, your very self into it. This concept of property rights became a cornerstone of liberal economic thought.

The Law of Nature and Its Enforcement

In this state of nature, each individual has the power to enforce the law of nature. This means that if someone violates another's natural rights, the injured party, and even bystanders, have the right to punish the offender. However, Locke acknowledges that this system, while rational, has its drawbacks. The absence of a common, established law and an impartial judge can lead to disputes being resolved with passion and bias, potentially escalating into conflict. This is where the need for civil society and government arises.

The Social Contract: Moving from Nature to Society

Locke argues that individuals voluntarily enter into a social contract to form civil society. This isn't a forced surrender of all rights. Instead, it's a reasoned decision to relinquish certain powers – specifically, the power to enforce the law of nature on their own – in exchange for the protection of their fundamental rights. The primary purpose of government, therefore, is to preserve and protect these natural rights: life, liberty, and property.

Consent of the Governed: The Foundation of Legitimate Authority

Crucially, Locke emphasizes that legitimate government is based on the "consent of the governed." This means that individuals must agree, either explicitly or tacitly, to be ruled by a government. Tacit consent, for Locke, can be demonstrated by enjoying the benefits of a society, such as owning property or residing within its borders. Without consent, any attempt at governance is illegitimate, essentially a form of tyranny. This principle of popular sovereignty is a radical departure from the divine right of kings theories prevalent at the time and is a direct antecedent to modern democratic ideals.

The Purpose of Civil Government: Protection and Preservation

The civil government, formed through the social contract, has a specific and limited purpose: to protect the natural rights of its citizens. This includes establishing laws, appointing judges to interpret and enforce those laws impartially, and maintaining a standing force to protect the community from

external threats. Locke distinguishes between the legislative power, which makes laws, and the executive power, which enforces them. He also introduces the concept of a federative power, which deals with foreign affairs and defense.

The Right of Revolution: When Government Fails

Perhaps the most revolutionary aspect of Locke's *Second Treatise* is his articulation of the right of revolution. If a government, entrusted with protecting natural rights, acts contrary to that trust and becomes tyrannical, the people have the right to resist and overthrow it. This is not a license for anarchy, but a last resort when all other avenues for redress have been exhausted.

Tyranny and the Breach of Trust

Locke defines tyranny as the exercise of power beyond right, which no one can have. When a ruler uses their power to oppress their subjects, to violate their natural rights, or to rule arbitrarily without regard for the law, they have broken the trust placed in them by the people. In such cases, the government forfeits its legitimacy, and the people are absolved of their obligation to obey.

The Limits of Power and the Rule of Law

This right of revolution underscores Locke's belief in the absolute limits of governmental power. Government is a means to an end, and that end is the preservation of individual rights. When the government becomes the threat to those rights, the people retain the ultimate authority to alter or abolish it. This concept has had a profound impact on revolutionary movements, including the American Revolution, where its ideas were widely embraced. The emphasis on the rule of law, where even the sovereign is subject to it, is a direct consequence of this thinking.

Enduring Legacy and Relevance

John Locke's *Second Treatise of Civil Government* remains a cornerstone of liberal political philosophy for numerous reasons. Its ideas on natural rights, consent of the governed, limited government, and the right of revolution are deeply embedded in the fabric of modern democracies.

Influence on Constitutionalism

The influence of Locke's work on the development of constitutionalism is undeniable. The American Declaration of Independence, with its famous pronouncements on "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" (a slight but significant variation on Locke's trinity), directly echoes his philosophy. Many subsequent constitutions around the world have incorporated principles derived from Locke, emphasizing individual freedoms and the accountability of government to the people.

The Ongoing Debate about Rights and Government Power

Even today, the debates Locke sparked continue. How do we balance individual liberties with the need for public order? What constitutes a legitimate exercise of governmental power? What are the boundaries of property rights in a complex society? These are questions that remain at the forefront of political discourse, and Locke's insights provide a crucial framework for addressing them. His exploration of individual liberty versus state authority is a perpetual theme in political science.

Locke and Modern Liberalism

In essence, Locke laid the groundwork for modern liberalism. His emphasis on reason, individual autonomy, and the protection of private property has shaped economic and political systems globally. While some of his ideas have been debated and refined over centuries, the core tenets of the *Second Treatise* – that government exists to serve the people, and not the other way around – remain a powerful and enduring legacy. Understanding this seminal work offers a profound insight into the origins of many of the political values we hold dear today. It's a testament to Locke's intellectual prowess that his thoughts on natural rights and the social contract continue to inform our understanding of governance and the pursuit of a just society.

The John Locke Second Treatise of Civil Government: A Foundation of Modern Political Thought

John Locke's *Second Treatise of Civil Government* stands as a cornerstone in the evolution of political philosophy, offering a profound reimagining of how authority, rights, and governance should be understood. Published in 1689, this seminal work emerged during a transformative period in English history, responding to the political upheavals of the late 17th century and challenging long-standing doctrines of divine right monarchy. Locke's treatise did not merely present a new theory of government—it fundamentally redefined the relationship between the state and the individual, laying groundwork that continues to influence democratic ideals worldwide.

Context and Purpose: Challenging Absolute Rule

At its core, the *Second Treatise* was a direct intellectual rebuttal to the prevailing notion that kings ruled by divine mandate, with absolute power over subjects. Locke dismantled this idea by arguing that political authority originates not from God's will but from the consent of the governed. In a natural state of equality and freedom, individuals possess inalienable rights—life, liberty, and property—that precede and limit any formal government. This shift from divine right to social contract theory marked a radical departure, emphasizing that government's legitimacy stems from its role in preserving fundamental rights rather than asserting dominion. Locke's argument unfolds with careful precision, constructing a logical framework in which individuals voluntarily enter civil society to form governments that protect their most essential freedoms. By reframing governance as a human-made institution designed to serve people, Locke challenged the foundations of absolutism and planted the seeds for constitutional governance.

Key Insights: Natural Rights, Consent, and Limited Government

One of the most influential insights of the *Second Treatise* is the concept of natural rights—rights inherent to all individuals by virtue of their humanity. Locke asserted that property, while sometimes interpreted narrowly, originally encompassed life and liberty as essential components of personal sovereignty. This emphasis on property rights was both a philosophical stance and a practical acknowledgment of economic autonomy in an emerging capitalist society. Closely tied to natural rights is the principle of consent. For Locke, political authority is valid only when individuals collectively agree to form a government bound by laws that reflect their shared interests. This consent is not a one-time event but an ongoing condition; if a government fails to protect rights or acts unjustly, the people retain the right to reform or replace it. This notion of accountability and conditional legitimacy remains

central to modern democratic theory. Moreover, Locke championed the idea of limited government, arguing that rulers hold only the power delegated by the people and must operate within defined legal constraints. This vision of restrained authority directly inspired later constitutional frameworks, including the United States Constitution, where checks and balances exist to prevent the concentration of power.

Applications and Lasting Influence

The impact of Locke's Second Treatise extends far beyond 17th-century England. Its principles became foundational to the Enlightenment discourse on human rights and democratic governance. Thinkers such as Thomas Jefferson drew explicitly from Locke's ideas when drafting the Declaration of Independence, adopting the language of natural rights and government by consent. In practice, Locke's vision helped shape modern nation-states grounded in rule of law, individual liberty, and representative institutions. Beyond politics, the treatise influenced economic thought, particularly in the realm of property and free markets. Locke's defense of private property as a natural right contributed to classical liberal economics, reinforcing the idea that individuals should control the fruits of their labor—a concept that continues to inform debates on economic justice and governance.

Benefits and Enduring Relevance

The benefits of Locke's framework are profound and multifaceted. By anchoring government in the protection of individual rights, the Second Treatise fosters accountability, limits authoritarian overreach, and empowers citizens as active stewards of their political destiny. Its emphasis on consent and limited power helps safeguard against tyranny, ensuring that rulers remain servants—not masters—of the people. Moreover, Locke's vision supports social stability by recognizing that legitimate governance arises from mutual agreement and shared values. This principle encourages civic engagement, fuels democratic participation, and strengthens the social contract between state and society. In an era where trust in institutions is often tested, Locke's insistence on transparency, rule of law, and individual dignity offers a timeless guide for building resilient and just governments.

Future Outlook: Adapting Locke's Legacy in a Changing World

As societies evolve, so too must the interpretation and application of Locke's principles. The Second Treatise, rooted in a pre-industrial world, must be re-examined in light of modern challenges such as digital privacy, global inequality, and climate governance. Yet its core insights—natural rights, consent, and accountability—remain remarkably adaptable. In the digital age, Locke's emphasis on individual autonomy resonates in debates over data rights and freedom of expression. His commitment to limited government informs ongoing discussions about surveillance, state power, and civil liberties. Similarly, the call for governments to protect, rather than undermine, property—now including intellectual and environmental resources—calls for innovative policies grounded in Locke's vision of rights and responsibility. Ultimately, John Locke's Second Treatise of Civil Government endures not as a static relic but as a living philosophy, continually inspiring efforts to build governments that serve people, protect freedoms, and sustain justice across generations. Its enduring power lies in its unwavering belief that legitimate authority arises from the consent of the governed—a principle as vital today as it was centuries ago.

John Locke's Second Treatise of Civil Government: A Cornerstone of Modern Political Thought

In the annals of political philosophy, few works resonate with the enduring power and foundational significance of John Locke's *Second Treatise of Civil Government*. Published in 1689, amidst the tumultuous backdrop of the Glorious Revolution, this seminal text offered a radical reimagining of the basis of legitimate government, challenging centuries of absolutist doctrine and laying the groundwork for principles that would define democratic societies for generations to come. More than just a historical document, the *Second Treatise* remains a vital source of insight into the nature of rights, liberty, and the social contract, influencing revolutions and constitutions worldwide.

The State of Nature: A Realm of Natural Law and Reason

Locke famously begins his exploration by positing a hypothetical "state of nature." Unlike the bleak and brutish existence depicted by Thomas Hobbes, Locke's state of nature is not a war of all against all. Instead, it is a condition governed by the "law of nature," which is discoverable by reason. This law dictates that all individuals are created equal and possess inherent natural rights, including the rights to life, liberty, and property. For Locke, these rights are not granted by any sovereign or government; they are pre-political and inalienable, existing prior to the formation of any civil society.

The law of nature, in Locke's view, is accessible to all rational beings and teaches them that no one ought to harm another in their life, health, liberty, or possessions. While individuals in the state of nature have the right to enforce this law – essentially acting as their own judges, jury, and executioner – this can lead to inconveniences. Without a common, established law, an impartial judge, or the power to execute just sentences, disputes can escalate, leading to disorder and a threat to these very natural rights. This inherent potential for conflict, rather than a guaranteed state of war, is what motivates individuals to leave the state of nature and establish political society.

The Social Contract: Consent as the Foundation of Government

The transition from the state of nature to civil society is achieved through a voluntary act: the social contract. Crucially, for Locke, this contract is based on the consent of the governed. Individuals agree to surrender some of their natural freedoms – specifically, the right to enforce the law of nature themselves – in exchange for the protection of their remaining natural rights by a common authority. This consent, Locke emphasizes, must be explicit or tacit. Explicit consent is a clear declaration of agreement, while tacit consent can be inferred from the actions of individuals who enjoy the benefits of living under a government, such as owning property or residing within its territory.

This emphasis on consent is a radical departure from the divine right of kings, which held that monarchs derived their authority directly from God. Locke argues that political power is not inherent in rulers but is instead entrusted to them by the people. The purpose of this trust is to preserve the common good and protect the natural rights of all citizens. Therefore, the legitimacy of any government rests on its ability to secure these fundamental rights and act in accordance with the will of the people it governs.

The Right to Property: A Central Pillar of Locke's Philosophy

Locke's theory of property is a cornerstone of the *Second Treatise* and has had a profound impact on

subsequent economic and political thought. He argues that individuals acquire property in the "state of nature" by mixing their labor with the resources available in the world. When a person cultivates land, gathers fruit, or hunts an animal, they are transforming a common resource into something that is rightfully theirs. The key proviso is that they must leave "enough, and as good" for others, and they should not hoard what they do not use, thereby preventing spoilage. With the introduction of money, this proviso becomes less restrictive, as money does not spoil, allowing for accumulation. This concept of labor as the source of property ownership underpins the idea of economic freedom and the right to enjoy the fruits of one's labor.

The preservation of property is, in fact, a primary motivation for individuals entering into civil society. They form governments to establish laws and enforce them to protect their accumulated property from theft and arbitrary seizure. This connection between property rights and political authority is a recurring theme in Locke's work and has been instrumental in shaping liberal economic principles.

The Powers of Government: Limited and Divided

Locke meticulously outlines the powers that legitimate governments possess. He distinguishes between different branches of government, advocating for a separation of powers, though not in the rigid form later articulated by Montesquieu. The supreme power, for Locke, resides in the legislature, which is responsible for making laws. The executive power, which enforces these laws, is entrusted to a separate body, often the monarch. A federative power also exists, dealing with foreign policy and war. The crucial point is that all these powers are limited by the law of nature and the original purpose for which government was established: the preservation of the people's rights and the common good.

Locke's conception of governmental power is inherently limited. He rejects the notion of absolute sovereignty, arguing that no government can have arbitrary power over the lives and property of its subjects. The laws enacted by the legislature must be consistent with the law of nature, and the executive must act within the bounds of the law. This principle of limited government is a direct challenge to the absolutist claims of monarchs who believed they were above the law.

The Right of Revolution: A Final Resort Against Tyranny

Perhaps the most revolutionary aspect of the *Second Treatise* is Locke's articulation of the right of revolution. When a government breaks the trust placed in it by the people, acting contrary to its mandate and becoming tyrannical, the people have the right to resist and overthrow it. This is not a call for perpetual rebellion or anarchy, but a recognition that the ultimate sovereign power resides with the people. If the government fails to protect their fundamental rights, it forfeits its legitimacy, and the people are justified in establishing a new government.

Locke carefully defines the conditions under which revolution is permissible. It is not a response to every minor grievance or an excuse for popular uprising. Instead, it is a last resort against a persistent and systematic pattern of abuses that undermine the very foundations of civil society. This right of revolution served as a powerful justification for the American Revolution and continues to inform debates about popular sovereignty and resistance to oppressive regimes.

Legacy and Influence: Shaping Modern Democracies

The impact of John Locke's *Second Treatise of Civil Government* on Western political thought and practice is immeasurable. Its ideas on natural rights, consent of the governed, limited government, and the right of revolution formed the intellectual bedrock of the Enlightenment and profoundly influenced

the American Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution. Thomas Jefferson, in particular, drew heavily from Locke's philosophy when crafting the Declaration's assertion of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" as unalienable rights.

Beyond its direct influence on revolutionary movements, Locke's treatise has shaped the development of liberalism and constitutionalism. His arguments continue to inform contemporary discussions about individual liberty, the role of government, and the accountability of power. While some aspects of his philosophy, such as his views on property and its acquisition, have been subject to debate and critique, the core principles he championed – that legitimate government is founded on the consent of the governed and exists to protect fundamental rights – remain central to the ideals of democratic societies worldwide. The *Second Treatise of Civil Government* stands as a testament to the power of reasoned argument to challenge established authority and to inspire the pursuit of a more just and free society.

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Questions & Answers About john locke second treatise of civil government

No	Question	Answer
1	What's the core idea behind Locke's 'state of nature' and why is it so important for understanding his government theory?	Locke's 'state of nature' is a hypothetical condition before government, where individuals possess natural rights (life, liberty, property) and are governed by natural law, which dictates reason and equality. It's crucial because it establishes the justification for government: to better protect these inherent rights that individuals cannot reliably secure on their own.
2	How does Locke justify the right to revolution in his Second Treatise? Is it a free-for-all or under specific conditions?	Locke justifies revolution when a government 'encroaches upon the law of nature and the property of the people' by breaking the social contract. It's not a free-for-all; revolution is a last resort against tyranny and a violation of fundamental rights, aimed at restoring legitimate government, not anarchy.

3	What role does property play in Locke's political philosophy, and how does it tie into his concept of natural rights?	For Locke, property is a fundamental natural right, derived from mixing one's labor with the natural world. He argues that the primary purpose of government is to protect this right to property, alongside life and liberty, as it's essential for individual autonomy and societal prosperity.
4	Locke talks about the 'social contract.' What exactly are people giving up, and what are they gaining by entering into it?	By entering the social contract, individuals give up their right to enforce natural law themselves and agree to be governed by a common authority. In return, they gain the benefits of a structured society: impartial judgment, protection of their rights, and stability, which are difficult to achieve in the state of nature.
5	How does Locke's idea of 'tacit consent' differ from explicit consent, and why is it significant for legitimacy?	Tacit consent means agreeing to be governed by continuing to live within a society and enjoy its benefits, even without formally declaring allegiance. Unlike explicit consent, it's implied. This is significant because it suggests that most people implicitly consent to government, providing a broad basis for its legitimacy.
6	Locke champions limited government. What specific powers does he believe government should possess, and what are its ultimate limitations?	Locke believes government's primary powers are to make laws, adjudicate disputes, and enforce those laws, all for the common good and the preservation of individual rights. Its ultimate limitations are that it cannot arbitrarily take property, enslave citizens, or rule without consent, as these actions violate the natural rights it's meant to protect.
7	How did Locke's ideas in the Second Treatise influence later political movements, especially the American Revolution?	Locke's emphasis on natural rights, the social contract, and the right to revolution heavily influenced Enlightenment thinkers and revolutionaries, most notably the American Founding Fathers. Concepts like 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness' in the Declaration of Independence directly echo Locke's philosophy.

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