Locke, day 2

talk about writing prompt:
what (according to Locke), has to happen for people to overthrow their government? And how does this relate to Locke’s idea of natural rights?

for this first one, you can use both your notes and your book; be ready with examples from the text with page numbers

review:
state of nature
natural rights (p 4), life, liberty, property
state of war
property
theory of waste
theory of labor

(things we missed from Wed)

VIII. consent
what’s his point about consent?

¶100.
read objections he comes up with: what are they and how does he respond? (prove state of nature and tacit consent)
anyone who enjoys benefit of gov’t given tacit assent (73)

IX. why do men choose to give up freedom for gov’t?
enjoyment of freedom under state of nature uncertain;
75: have a mind to unite for the mutual preservation of their lives, liberties and estates, which I call by the general name, property...the great and chief end therefore, of men’s united into commonwealth...is the preservation of their property
how it works: (3 conditions)
agreed on laws
indifferent judge
power to enforce
what does he give up:
freedom to do whatever he wants
ability to punish crimes

X
what forms can take?
perfect democracy
olgiarchy
monarchy
commonwealth (why does he like this one?)
XI
over next couple sections, describes what gov’t should and shouldn’t be:
does some of this sound familiar?
legislative
what is the most important, most powerful component of govt?
skip whole section, ¶142 only
legislative power should be:
- cannot be arbitrary, is bound by existing laws, must have set laws
- laws must be designed for good of the people
- cannot take property from man without his consent (taxes)
- can’t transfer power to other hands;

XII
XIII
what is relationship of leg to executive?
must both branches always be on the job?
XIV of prerogative
if time, in groups look at this section – what points does he score *against* the institution of the monarchy? how would you characterize his rhetorical strategies here?
XV
paternal/parental power
what are the differences between paternal, political power & despotical power
  1. (105) paternal is temporary, natural, etc.
  2. political
  3. despotical (absolute and arbitrary)

what is the relationship of these 3 to property? (107)
  - some things already seem similar to American democracy – like what?
  - groups do sectoin XIV, above

day 3
separation of powers

all leads up to XVII and XIX
tyranny is exercise of power beyond right (123)
are only monarchies susceptible to this? (no)
finish this sentence: wherever law ends (tyranny begins)
can a prince’s power be opposed? if it is unjust
section 209 – when revolution is justified (read) it’s only a last resort
Dissolution:
actions that call for revolution:
*when legislature is supplanted by arbitrary rules
*when legislature is hindered in any way
*when elections are changed
*delivery of people into the subjection of a foreign power
*when he who has supreme executive power abandons that charge
*when natural rights are violated (para 221)

what goes in its place?
people must provide for themselves.

how often does this happen? (para 223)
most problems will be borne by the people (section 225 – read this out loud)