
Read PDF Locke Two Treatises Of Government

Yeah, reviewing a ebook **Locke Two Treatises Of Government** could accumulate your close associates listings. This is just one of the solutions for you to be successful. As understood, success does not recommend that you have fantastic points.

Comprehending as well as bargain even more than extra will offer each success. neighboring to, the pronouncement as skillfully as perspicacity of this Locke Two Treatises Of Government can be taken as competently as picked to act.

KEY=TWO - CERVANTES JORDAN

Locke: Two Treatises of Government Student Edition *Cambridge University Press* A revised 1988 version of Peter Laslett's acclaimed *Two Treatises of Government*, widely recognised as a classic text in the history of ideas. **Two Treatises of Government The False Principles and Foundation of Sir Robert Filmer, and His Followers Are Detected and Overthrown. Also, an Essay Concerning the True Original, Extent, and End of Civil-Government the Fourth Edition** *Gale Ecco, Print Editions* The 18th century was a wealth of knowledge, exploration and rapidly growing technology and expanding record-keeping made possible by advances in the printing press. In its determination to preserve the century of revolution, Gale initiated a revolution of its own: digitization of epic proportions to preserve these invaluable works in the largest archive of its kind. Now for the first time these high-quality digital copies of original 18th century manuscripts are available in print, making them highly accessible to libraries, undergraduate students, and independent scholars. The Age of Enlightenment profoundly enriched religious and philosophical understanding and continues to influence present-day thinking. Works collected here include masterpieces by David Hume, Immanuel Kant, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, as well as religious sermons and moral debates on the issues of the day, such as the slave trade. The Age of Reason saw conflict between Protestantism and Catholicism transformed into one between faith and logic -- a debate that continues in the twenty-first century. ++++ The below data was compiled from various identification fields in the bibliographic record of this title. This data is provided as an additional tool in helping to insure edition identification: ++++ British Library T112896 London: printed for John Churchill, 1713. 379, [5]p.; 12° **Two Treatises of Government** *Two Treatises of Government* by John Locke. Suggested reading for Randolph High School Summer Reading. **Locke: Two Treatises of Government** *Cambridge University Press* Originally published in 1960, this analysis of all of Locke's publications quickly became established as the standard edition of the *Treatises* as well as a work of political theory in its own right. **Two Treatises on Government A Translation Into Modern English** *Industrial Systems Research* The classic 1690 book is one of the most important and influential works on government ever published. The first part demolishes the main authoritarian/totalitarian ideology of its day: the doctrine of the divine right of kings to absolute arbitrary power over their subjects. The second sets out the real social origins, functions, and limits of government. Locke demonstrates that far from God and natural law ordaining all-powerful hereditary dictatorship, the only legitimate form of government is one established by the consent of the people and committed to upholding their fundamental human rights to life, liberty, and property. The book justified the Glorious Revolution establishing parliamentary government in England and was an inspiration behind the American Declaration of Independence a century later. Around the world, it continues to have a profound influence on the theory and practice of limited representative government and the protection of basic rights and freedoms under the rule of law. However, the book is now well over 300 years old and present-day readers find its language difficult to follow and understand in places. This version translates the work into current English and seeks to make its substantive content clearer. Literalness and original word order and grammar are retained as far as possible. Nonetheless, the primary objective has been to improve the readability of the text in order to better convey its meaning. The considerable distance in time between the two documents has inevitably meant a considerable difference in conventional writing styles. In addition, much of the analysis in the original is intrinsically highly complex and subtle. Thus, this new version diverges significantly from the latter throughout. Contents: TREATISE 1 THE DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS: A REFUTATION OF THE DOCTRINE OF SIR ROBERT FILMER & HIS FOLLOWERS TREATISE 2 THE REAL ORIGINS, FUNCTIONS & LIMITS OF GOVERNMENT **Two Treatises of Government And, A Letter Concerning Toleration** *Presents John Locke's seventeenth-century classic work on political and social theory; and includes a history of the text, as well as notes and a bibliography. **Two Treatises of Government** *Macat Library* John Locke's 1689 *Two Treatises of Government* is a key text in the history of political theory - one whose influence remains marked on modern politics, the American Constitution and beyond. *Two Treatises* is more than a seminal work on the nature and legitimacy of government. It is also a masterclass in two key critical thinking skills: evaluation and reasoning. Evaluation is all about judging and assessing arguments - asking how relevant, adequate and convincing they are. And, at its heart, the first of Locke's two treatises is pure evaluation: a long and incisive dissection of a treatise on the arguments in Sir Robert Filmer's *Patriarcha*. Filmer's book had defended the doctrine that kings were absolute rulers whose legitimacy came directly from God (the so-called "divine right of kings"), basing his arguments on Biblical explanations and evidence. Locke carefully rebutted Filmer's arguments, on their own terms, by reference to both the Bible and to recorded history. Finding Filmer's evidence either to be insufficient or unacceptable, Locke concluded that his argument for patriarchy was weak to the point of invalidity. In the second of Locke's treatises, the author goes on to construct his own argument concerning the sources of legitimate power, and the nature of that power. Carefully building his own argument from a logical consideration of man in "the state of nature," Locke creates a convincing argument that civilised society should be based on natural human rights and the social contract. **The Second Treatise of Civil Government** *Broadview Press* In this, the second of his *Two Treatises of Government*, John Locke examines humankind's transition from its original state of nature to a civil society. One can see the lasting influence of Locke's ideas through their familiarity to the modern reader—the roots of classical liberalism are here, and many of Locke's arguments foreshadow contemporary debates concerning government, liberty, and property rights. The introduction and annotations included in this edition are intended to contextualize the work and prevent misunderstanding, without advancing any particular scholarly interpretation or merely summarizing Locke's reasoning. This edition has its origin in the acclaimed *Broadview Anthology of Social and Political Thought* and adheres to the anthology's format and high standards of accuracy and accessibility. The *Broadview Anthology of Social and Political Thought* is edited by Andrew Bailey (University of Guelph), Samantha Brennan (University of Western Ontario), Will Kymlicka (Queen's University), Jacob Levy (McGill University), Alex Sager (Portland State University), and Clark Wolf (Iowa State University). **The Second Treatise of Government and A Letter Concerning Toleration** *Courier Corporation* The first of these two highly influential documents refutes the concept of monarchy's divine right. The second argues for a broad acceptance of alternative religious convictions. **Locke's Two Treatises of Government (Routledge Library Editions: Political Science Volume 17)** *Routledge* This volume guides the reader through a detailed examination of the text to an understanding of Locke's political ideas in relation to his writings on philosophy, education, religion and economics and the influence these ideas had upon eighteenth-century political theorists. The author shows how Locke carefully constructed his political perspective as a defence of the principles of natural rights, constitutional government and popular resistance. He offers an original interpretation of the *Two Treatises*...., emphasizing the specific ways in which Locke's political purposes in writing the work influence his discussion of such concepts as the state of nature, property, consent and tyranny. The author discusses the historical and biographical context of the work and demonstrates how eighteenth century political thinkers developed or rejected aspects of Locke's political theory and summarizes important recent studies of Locke's work. **Two Treatises of Government** *CRC Press* John Locke's 1689 *Two Treatises of Government* is a key text in the history of political theory - one whose influence remains marked on modern politics, the American Constitution and beyond. *Two Treatises* is more than a seminal work on the nature and legitimacy of government. It is also a masterclass in two key critical thinking skills: evaluation and reasoning. Evaluation is all about judging and assessing arguments - asking how relevant, adequate and convincing they are. And, at its heart, the first of Locke's two treatises is pure evaluation: a long and incisive dissection of a treatise on the arguments in Sir Robert Filmer's *Patriarcha*. Filmer's book had defended the doctrine that kings were absolute rulers whose legitimacy came directly from God (the so-called "divine right of kings"), basing his arguments on Biblical explanations and evidence. Locke carefully rebutted Filmer's arguments, on their own terms, by reference to both the Bible and to recorded history. Finding Filmer's evidence either to be insufficient or unacceptable, Locke concluded that his argument for patriarchy was weak to the point of invalidity. In the second of Locke's treatises, the author goes on to construct his own argument concerning the sources of legitimate power, and the nature of that power. Carefully building his own argument from a logical consideration of man in "the state of nature," Locke creates a convincing argument that civilised society should be based on natural human rights and the social contract. **The First & Second Treatises of Government** *Createspace Independent Publishing Platform* Locke's two groundbreaking treatises regarding good governance are present here in this complete edition. At the time these treatises were written, English politics had undergone decades of upheaval in the wake of the English Civil War. When Dutch monarch William of Orange ascended to the English throne in the Glorious Revolution of 1688, burning questions over the best form of governance for England were prominent in the intelligentsia of the era. It was a time when England grappled with its incremental transition from monarchy to early forms of democracy and right to vote, where dynastic monarchy and religious theory still held considerable power over the formation of the state. In the first treatise Locke proceeds to attack and dissect his prominent contemporary Robert Filmer, who was broadly in favour of absolute monarchy under the principle of divine right. The allusions to the Biblical Adam, wherein the monarch can be intimated as a continuation of the first man ever created, are debunked by Locke who asserts that God never asserted that one man had province to rule over all other human beings. Supporting his argument with known history, Locke concludes that no king over the centuries had asserted to be the heir of Adam and thereby the rightful ruler of a country. In the second treatise Locke turns to a different topic - that of the state of nature. He discusses how humanity may have behaved prior to the establishment of formal societies, and concludes that humanity - even without an established government in place - had never been truly lawless even when freedom was at its farthest extent. In arguing against the tyranny of absolute monarchy, while acknowledging the advantages of humanity's freedom in its natural ungoverned state, Locke arrives at his conclusion: a democratically elected government, whereby humans are accorded freedoms but must conform to the rule of law, is the most advantageous type of government to which humans can aspire. Lauded as a classic of political philosophy, the treatises by Locke are a common requirement in various educational courses concerning political science and philosophy to this day. While steeped in the historical realities of the late 17th century, the arguments Locke composes for governance favourable to the people and their country's development were immensely influential on political theory during and after the Enlightenment era. **Second Treatise of Government** *Createspace Independent Publishing Platform* *Two Treatises of Government* (or *Two Treatises of Government: In the Former, The False Principles, and Foundation of Sir Robert Filmer, and His Followers, Are Detected and Overthrown. The Latter Is an Essay Concerning The True Original, Extent, and End of Civil Government*) is a work of political philosophy published anonymously in 1689 by John Locke. The First Treatise attacks patriarchalism in the form of sentence-by-sentence refutation of Robert Filmer's *Patriarcha*, while the Second Treatise outlines Locke's ideas for a more civilized society based on natural rights and contract theory. This publication contrasts former political works by Locke himself. In *Two Tracts on Government*, written in 1660, Locke defends a very conservative position; however Locke never published it. In 1669 Locke co-authored the *Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina*, which endorses aristocracy, slavery and serfdom. **John Locke's Two Treatises of Government New Interpretations** Seven essays explore various dimensions of Locke's *Two Treatises*. They do not set forth a single "correct" interpretation. Instead they offer readers a deeper appreciation of how our view of Locke's *Two Treatises* has changed over the last three decades and the importance of those changes in understanding the liberal tradition. **Two Treatises on Civil Government Preceded by Sir Robert Filmer** *Sir Filmer Locke's Two Treatises of Government* *Taylor & Francis Group* This volume guides the reader through a detailed examination of the text to an understanding of Locke's political ideas in relation to his writings on philosophy, education, religion and economics and the influence these ideas had upon eighteenth-century political theorists. The author shows how Locke carefully constructed his political perspective as a defence of the principles of natural rights, constitutional government and popular resistance. He offers an original interpretation of the *Two Treatises*...., emphasizing the specific ways in which Locke's political purposes in writing the work influence his discussion of such concepts as the state of nature, property, consent and tyranny. The author discusses the*

historical and biographical context of the work and demonstrates how eighteenth century political thinkers developed or rejected aspects of Locke's political theory and summarizes important recent studies of Locke's work. **Two Treatises of Government** CRC Press John Locke's 1689 Two Treatises of Government is a key text in the history of political theory – one whose influence remains marked on modern politics, the American Constitution and beyond. Two Treatises is more than a seminal work on the nature and legitimacy of government. It is also a masterclass in two key critical thinking skills: evaluation and reasoning. Evaluation is all about judging and assessing arguments – asking how relevant, adequate and convincing they are. And, at its heart, the first of Locke's two treatises is pure evaluation: a long and incisive dissection of a treatise on the arguments in Sir Robert Filmer's Patriarcha. Filmer's book had defended the doctrine that kings were absolute rulers whose legitimacy came directly from God (the so-called "divine right of kings"), basing his arguments on Biblical explanations and evidence. Locke carefully rebutted Filmer's arguments, on their own terms, by reference to both the Bible and to recorded history. Finding Filmer's evidence either to be insufficient or unacceptable, Locke concluded that his argument for patriarchy was weak to the point of invalidity. In the second of Locke's treatises, the author goes on to construct his own argument concerning the sources of legitimate power, and the nature of that power. Carefully building his own argument from a logical consideration of man in "the state of nature", Locke creates a convincing argument that civilised society should be based on natural human rights and the social contract. **Two Treatises of Government and a Letter Concerning Toleration** Digireads.Com John Locke's "Two Treatises of Government" are considered to be some of the most important works of western philosophy ever written. In the first treatise Locke disputes the divine right of monarchial rule principle that is put forth in the book "Patriarcha" by Sir Robert Filmer. In the second treatise Locke sets forth the basic principles of natural law that lay the foundation for basic human rights and the government of man. Also contained within this volume is the shorter work, "A Letter Concerning Toleration." **Two Treatises of Government With a Supplement, Patriarcha, by Robert Filmer The Second Treatise of Government** MacMillan Publishing Company First published in the author's Two treatises of government under title: An essay concerning the true original extent and end of civil government. Bibliography: p. xxiii-xxv. **Revolutionary Politics and Locke's Two Treatises of Government** Princeton University Press Richard Ashcraft offers a new interpretation of the political thought of John Locke by viewing his ideas, especially those in the Two Treatises of Government, in the context of his political activity. Linking the implications of Locke's political theory with his practical politics, Professor Ashcraft focuses on Locke's involvement with the radical Whigs, who challenged the established order in England from the 1670s to the 1690s. An equally important aim of the author is to provide a case study of a revolutionary movement that includes a discussion of its organization, ideology, socio-economic composition, and political activities. Based upon a detailed examination of manuscripts, diaries, correspondence, and newspapers, Professor Ashcraft presents a wealth of new historical evidence on the political life of Restoration England. This study represents an example of an approach to political theory that stresses the importance of authorial intentions and of the political, social, and economic influences that structure a particular political debate. **Two Treatises of Government A Critical Edition with an Introduction and Apparatus Criticus The Political Thought of John Locke An Historical Account of the Argument of the 'Two Treatises of Government'** Cambridge University Press In this analysis Locke emerges as not merely a contributor to English constitutional thought or a reflector of the socio-economic change in seventeenth-century England, but as an essentially Calvinist natural theologian. **Contractarianism Versus Holism Reinterpreting Locke's Two Treatises of Government** University Press of America Remaining fully within the classical liberal tradition, recasts Locke's (1632-1704) political thought in terms of his conflict with the doctrine of his contemporary, Robert Filmer (d. 1653). Focuses on Locke's steps in moving the argument forward, relegating other aspects of his treatment to footnotes. Designed to be accessible to graduate and upper-level undergraduates of political theory by assuming no previous knowledge of Locke's ideas, and avoiding a conventional analysis of the historical context. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR **Two Treatises of Government by John Locke (illustrated Edition)** Independently Published First published anonymously in December 1689, John Locke's "Two Treatises of Government" are considered to be some of the most important works of political philosophy ever written. In the first treatise Locke disputes the divine right of monarchial rule principle that is put forth in the book "Patriarcha" by Sir Robert Filmer. The first treatise is in fact a sentence by sentence refutation of "Patriarcha." Filmer asserts the idea that absolute authority over the world flows from the Biblical Adam and his ownership of the world and that the heir of Adam is the rightful inheritor of this authority. Locke dismisses this line of reasoning that authority flows from some divine lineage to the first man in favor of a system based on natural laws and consent of the people. In the second treatise Locke sets forth the basic principles of natural law that lay the foundation for basic human rights and the government of man. Also contained within this volume is the shorter work, "A Letter Concerning Toleration." **Two Treatises of Government BY John Locke (Annotated Edition)** At the time these treatises were written, English politics had undergone decades of upheaval in the wake of the English Civil War. When Dutch monarch William of Orange ascended to the English throne in the Glorious Revolution of 1688, burning questions over the best form of governance for England were prominent in the intelligentsia of the era. It was a time when England grappled with its incremental transition from monarchy to early forms of democracy and right to vote, where dynastic monarchy and religious theory still held considerable power over the formation of the state. In the second treatise Locke turns to a different topic - that of the state of nature. He discusses how humanity may have behaved prior to the establishment of formal societies, and concludes that humanity - even without an established government in place - had never been truly lawless even when freedom was at its farthest extent. In arguing against the tyranny of absolute monarchy, while acknowledging the advantages of humanity's freedom in its natural ungoverned state, Locke arrives at his conclusion: a democratically elected government, whereby humans are accorded freedoms but must conform to the rule of law, is the most advantageous type of government to which humans can aspire. Lauded as a classic of political philosophy, the treatises by Locke are a common requirement in various educational courses concerning political science and philosophy to this day. While steeped in the historical realities of the late 17th century, **Two Treatises of Government Illustrated** Two Treatises of Government (or Two Treatises of Government: In the Former, The False Principles, and Foundation of Sir Robert Filmer, and His Followers, Are Detected and Overthrown. The Latter Is an Essay Concerning The True Original, Extent, and End of Civil Government) is a work of political philosophy published anonymously in 1689 by John Locke. The First Treatise attacks patriarchalism in the form of sentence-by-sentence refutation of Robert Filmer's Patriarcha, while the Second Treatise outlines Locke's ideas for a more civilized society based on natural rights and contract theory. This publication contrasts former political works by Locke himself. In Two Tracts on Government, written in 1660, Locke defends a very conservative position; however, Locke never published it. In 1669, Locke co-authored the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, which endorses aristocracy, slavery and serfdom. Some dispute the extent to which the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina portray Locke's own philosophy, vs. that of the Lord proprietors of the colony; the document was a legal document written for and signed and sealed by the eight Lord proprietors to whom Charles II had granted the colony. In this context, Locke was only a paid secretary, writing it much as a lawyer writes a will. **Two Treatises of Government by John Locke** Hardpress Publishing This is a reproduction of the original artefact. Generally these books are created from careful scans of the original. This allows us to preserve the book accurately and present it in the way the author intended. Since the original versions are generally quite old, there may occasionally be certain imperfections within these reproductions. We're happy to make these classics available again for future generations to enjoy! **Second Treatise of Government Two Treatises of Government** Two Treatises of Government, major statement of the political philosophy of the English philosopher John Locke, published in 1689 but substantially composed some years before then. The work may be considered a response to the political situation as it existed in England at the time of the exclusion controversy-the debate over whether a law could be passed to forbid (exclude) the succession of James, the Roman Catholic brother of King Charles II (reigned 1660-85), to the English throne-though its message was of much more lasting significance. The Second Treatise outlines a theory of civil society. Locke begins by describing the state of nature, a picture much more stable than Thomas Hobbes' state of "war of every man against every man," and argues that all men are created equal in the state of nature by God. From this, he goes on to explain the hypothetical rise of property and civilization, in the process explaining that the only legitimate governments are those that have the consent of the people. Therefore, any government that rules without the consent of the people can, in theory, be overthrown. **Two Treatise of Government John Locke** Createspace Independent Publishing Platform Two Treatises of Government (or Two Treatises of Government: In the Former, The False Principles, and Foundation of Sir Robert Filmer, and His Followers, Are Detected and Overthrown. The Latter Is an Essay Concerning The True Original, Extent, and End of Civil Government) is a work of political philosophy published anonymously in 1689 by John Locke. The First Treatise attacks patriarchalism in the form of sentence-by-sentence refutation of Robert Filmer's Patriarcha, while the Second Treatise outlines Locke's ideas for a more civilized society based on natural rights and contract theory. **First Treatise of Government** Strelbytskyy Multimedia Publishing Two Treatises of Government is a work by an English teacher and philosopher John Locke about the state origin and its role in the society, the "civilized" form of government in contradiction to the tyrannical monarchy that became a basis for the civil society idea. In The First Treatise, Locke analyzes the malignancy of a divine origin theory of any state power and proves that this idea will inevitably lead to poverty in one form or another. Eventually, this divine origin (jure divino) doctrine will put an end to every government. In The Second Treatise, Locke explains an origin of the state as a natural result of concluding the so-called "social agreement". According to Locke, people united and reached this social agreement in order to defend everybody's rights more efficiently. **Two Treatises of Government Illustrated Edition** First published anonymously in December 1689, John Locke's "Two Treatises of Government" are considered to be some of the most important works of political philosophy ever written. In the first treatise Locke disputes the divine right of monarchial rule principle that is put forth in the book "Patriarcha" by Sir Robert Filmer. The first treatise is in fact a sentence by sentence refutation of "Patriarcha." Filmer asserts the idea that absolute authority over the world flows from the Biblical Adam and his ownership of the world and that the heir of Adam is the rightful inheritor of this authority. Locke dismisses this line of reasoning that authority flows from some divine lineage to the first man in favor of a system based on natural laws and consent of the people. In the second treatise Locke sets forth the basic principles of natural law that lay the foundation for basic human rights and the government of man. Also contained within this volume is the shorter work, "A Letter Concerning Toleration." **The Two Treatises of Government** Createspace Independent Publishing Platform John Locke was a 17th century English philosopher who was considered to be one of the most influential Enlightenment thinkers. Locke wrote on many different subjects including politics, religion, and education and he influenced other legendary philosophers including Voltaire and Rousseau. The Two Treatises of Government are works of political philosophy that Locke published anonymously in 1689. In The First Treatise of Government, Locke attacked patriarchalism as a refutation to Robert Filmer's Patriarcha. In The Second Treatise of Government, Locke presents his ideas for a better society based on natural rights and contract theory. **Two Treatises of Government By John Locke** **Second Treatise of Government Large Print** Independently Published Second Treatise of Government by John Locke The Two Treatises of Government (or "Two Treatises of Government: In the Former, The False Principles, and Foundation of Sir Robert Filmer, and His Followers, Are Detected and Overthrown. The Latter Is an Essay Concerning The True Original, Extent, and End of Civil Government") is a work of political philosophy published anonymously in 1689 by John Locke. The First Treatise attacks patriarchalism in the form of sentence-by-sentence refutation of Robert Filmer's Patriarcha, while the Second Treatise outlines Locke's ideas for a more civilized society based on natural rights and contract theory. Two Treatises is divided into the First Treatise and the Second Treatise. The original title of the Second Treatise appears to have been simply "Book II," corresponding to the title of the First Treatise, "Book I." Before publication, however, Locke gave it greater prominence by (hastily) inserting a separate title page: "An Essay Concerning the True Original, Extent and End of Civil Government." The First Treatise is focused on the refutation of Sir Robert Filmer, in particular his Patriarcha, which argued that civil society, was founded on a divinely sanctioned patriarchalism. Locke proceeds through Filmer's arguments, contesting his proofs from Scripture and ridiculing them as senseless, until concluding that no government can be justified by an appeal to the divine right of kings. The Second Treatise outlines a theory of civil society. John Locke begins by describing the state of nature, a picture much more stable than Thomas Hobbes' state of "war of every man against every man," and argues that all men are created equal in the state of nature by God. From this, he goes on to explain the hypothetical rise of property and civilization, in the process explaining that the only legitimate governments are those that have the consent of the people. Therefore, any government that rules without the consent of the people can, in theory, be overthrown. **Patriarcha; Or, the Natural Power of Kings (Dodo Press)** Sir Robert Filmer (1588-1653) was an English political theorist. His best known work, Patriarcha; or, The Natural Power of Kings, published in 1680, was a defense of the divine right of kings to rule. His theory is founded upon the statement that the government of a family by the father is the true origin and model of all government. Filmer was a severe critic of democracy. In his opinion, democracy of ancient Athens was in fact a "justice-trading system." **Two Treatises of Government** Two Treatises of Government (or Two Treatises of Government: In the Former, The False Principles, and Foundation of Sir Robert Filmer, and His Followers, Are Detected and Overthrown. The Latter Is an Essay Concerning The True Original, Extent, and End of Civil Government) is a work of political philosophy published anonymously in 1689 by John Locke. The First Treatise attacks patriarchalism in the form of sentence-by-sentence refutation of Robert Filmer's Patriarcha, while the Second Treatise outlines Locke's ideas for a more civilized society based on natural rights and contract theory. This publication contrasts former political works by Locke himself. In Two Tracts on

Government, written in 1660, Locke defends a very conservative position; however, Locke never published it. In 1669, Locke co-authored the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina, which endorses aristocracy, slavery and serfdom. Some dispute the extent to which the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina portray Locke's own philosophy, vs. that of the Lord proprietors of the colony; the document was a legal document written for and signed and sealed by the eight Lord proprietors to whom Charles II had granted the colony. In this context, Locke was only a paid secretary, writing it much as a lawyer writes a will. **John Locke Two Treatises of Government Two Treatises of Government and a Letter Concerning Toleration** CreateSpace Two of Locke's most influential political writings have been combined here in one volume. Among the most influential writings in the history of Western political thought, John Locke's "Two Treatises of Government" and "A Letter Concerning Toleration" remain vital to political debates more than three centuries after they were written. Taken together, the texts and essays in this volume offer insights into the history of ideas and the enduring influence of Locke's political thought. **John Locke and America The Defence of English Colonialism** Oxford University Press This treatise offers an original interpretation of Locke's doctrine of property, a full account of his writings and activities in relation to the Earl of Shaftesbury, and a new interpretation of Locke's lasting influence on American political thought.