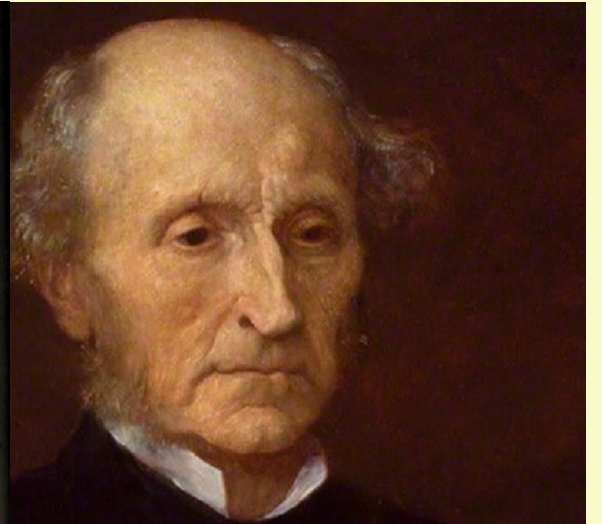
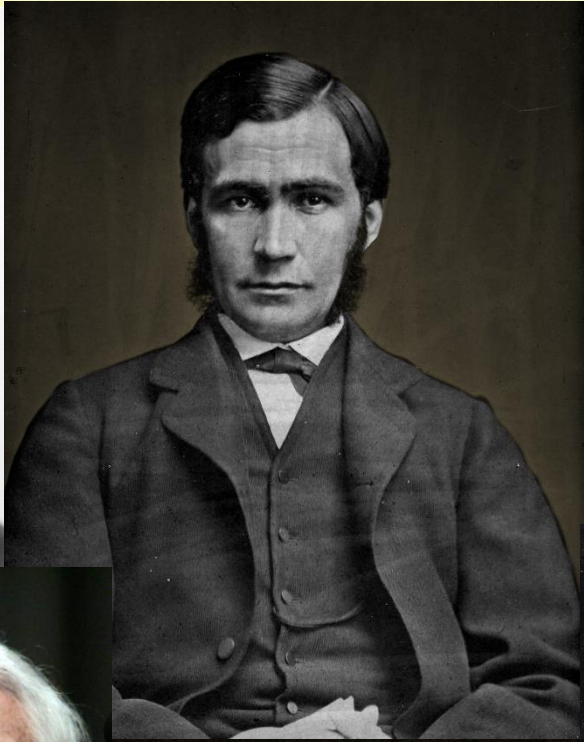


**How many of the key
liberal thinkers can you
name?**

**Bonus points for years
and nationality**



: SEP 20, 2019 - ORIGINAL: NOV 9, 2009

Six liberal thinkers: Summary table

	Human nature	Society	State	Economy
1. John Locke				
2. John Stuart Mill				
3. John Rawls				
4. Thomas Hill Green				
5. Mary Wollstonecraft				
6. Betty Friedman				



John Locke

HISTORY.COM EDITORS • UPDATED: SEP 20, 2019 • ORIGINAL: NOV 9, 2009

**John Locke,
architect of
(classical) liberalism**

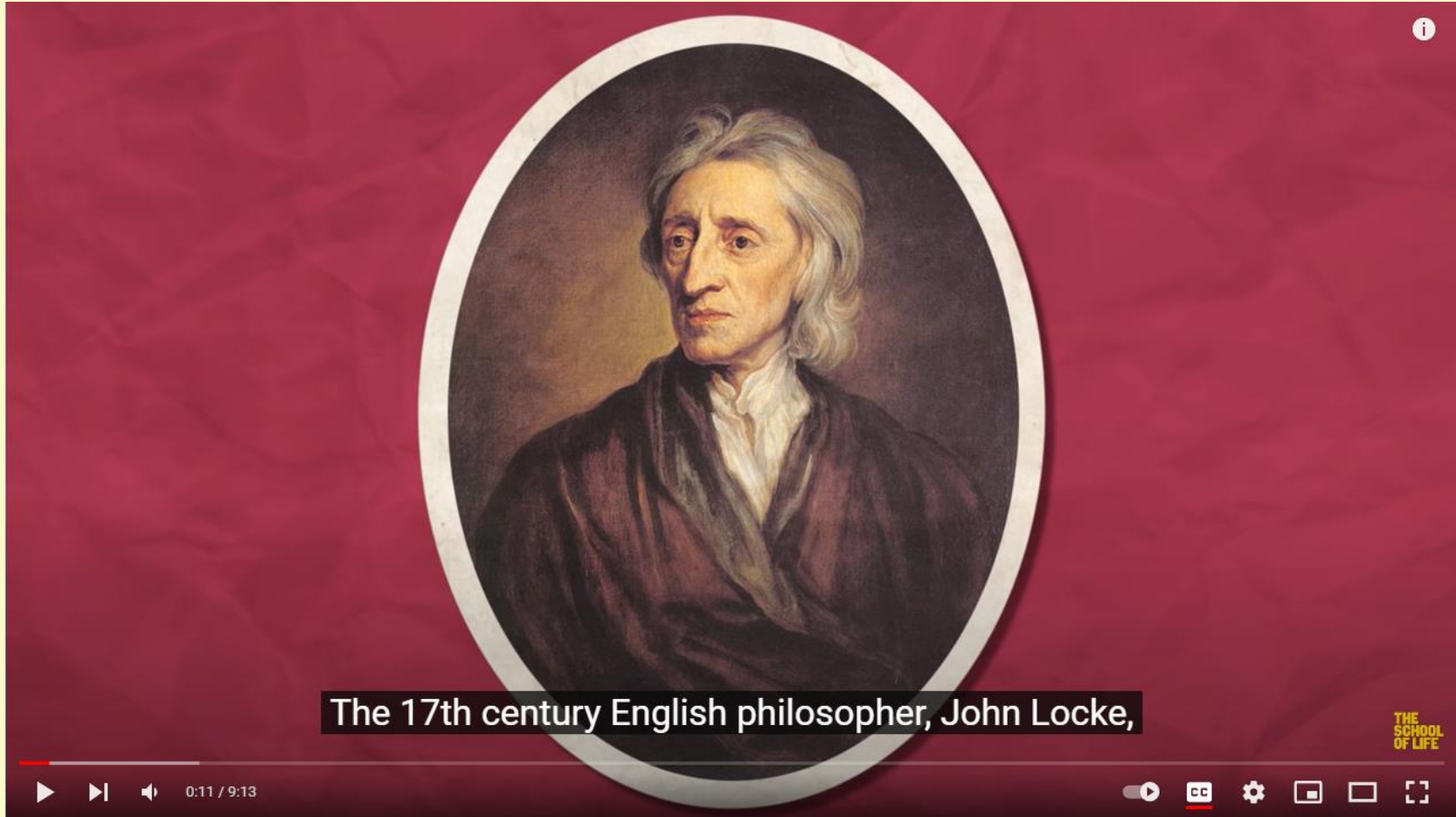
**John Locke,
England (1632-
1704)**

Syllabus content

- natural rights
- liberty
- individualism
- fiduciary power of government

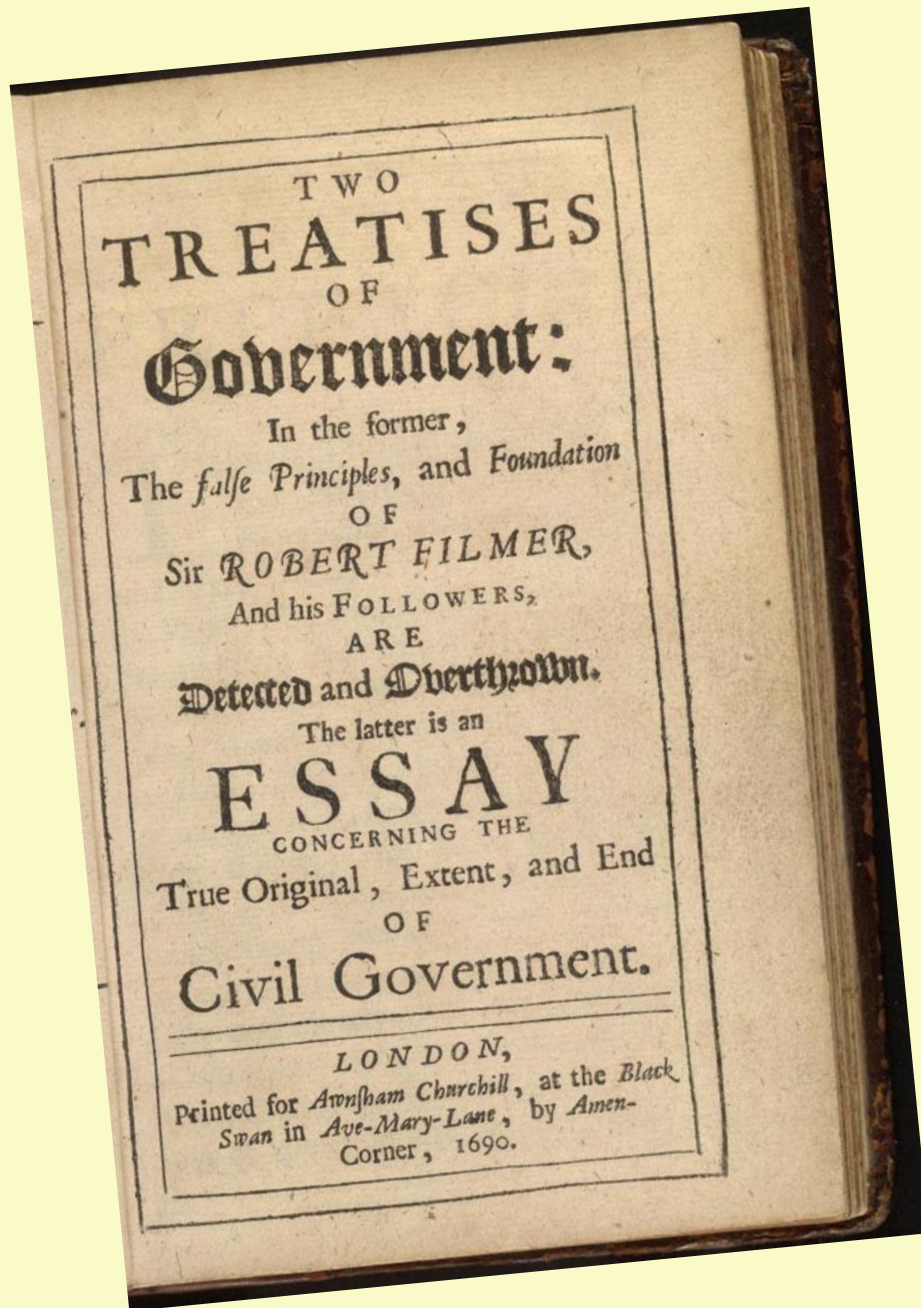


**Introducing
Locke's political
theory...**



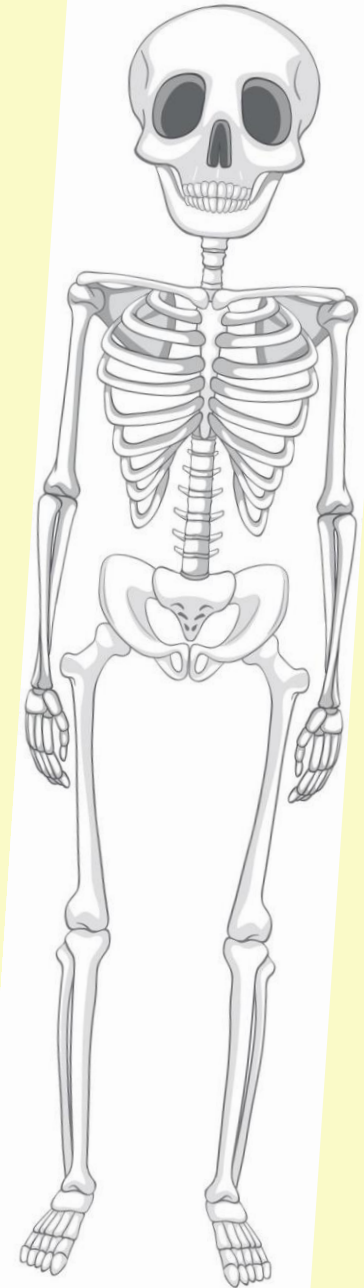
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bZiWZJgJT7I>

[POLITICAL THEORY - John Locke - YouTube](#)



Two Treatises of Government (1690)


**Overview of
Locke's political
theory**



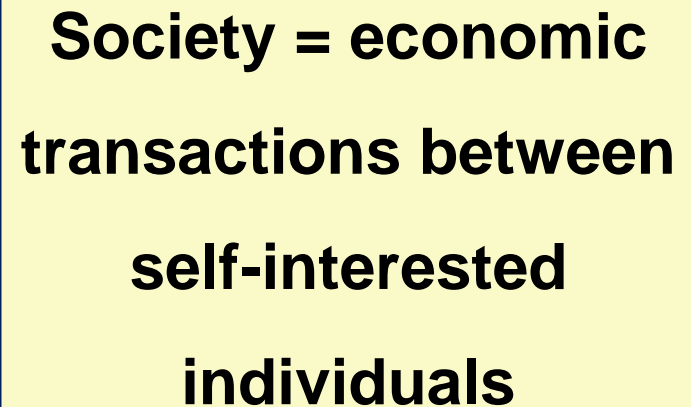
1. Human nature

Egotistical individualism

**People act in their
own (best)
interests**



society is a
series of
economic
exchanges



**Society = economic
transactions between
self-interested
individuals**


Negative liberty

**Absence of
constraints**

2. Economy

Private property

**Is a natural right
and freedom**



Men enter
society to
protect their
property

3. Society

atomistic

**comprised of
individuals**

State of nature

**Free, equal, rights
(inc. to property)**

**Bound by natural
laws**

**No harm to others in respect
of life, liberty, possessions**

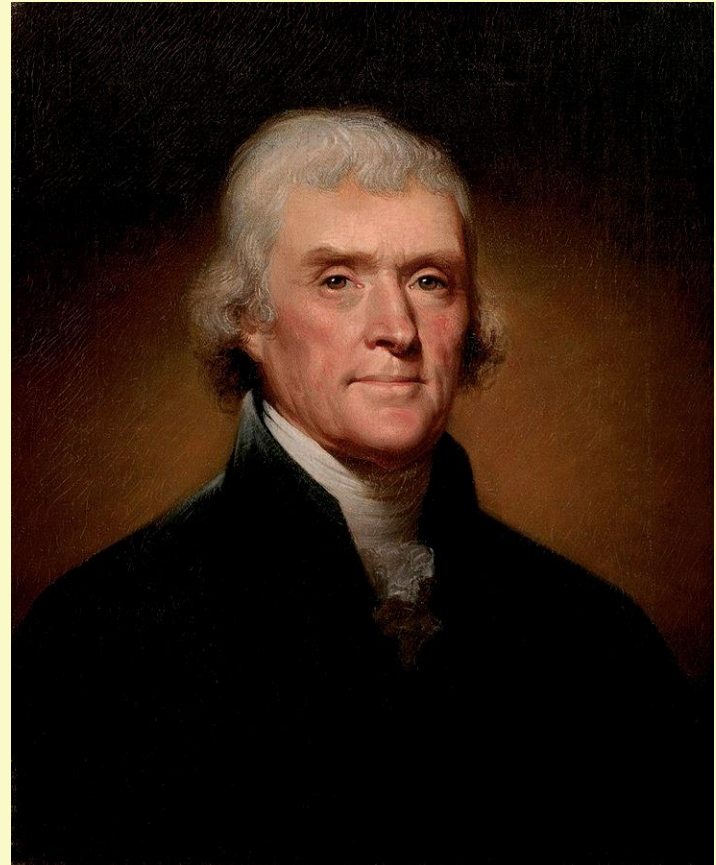
4. State

**Limited
(minimal)
government**

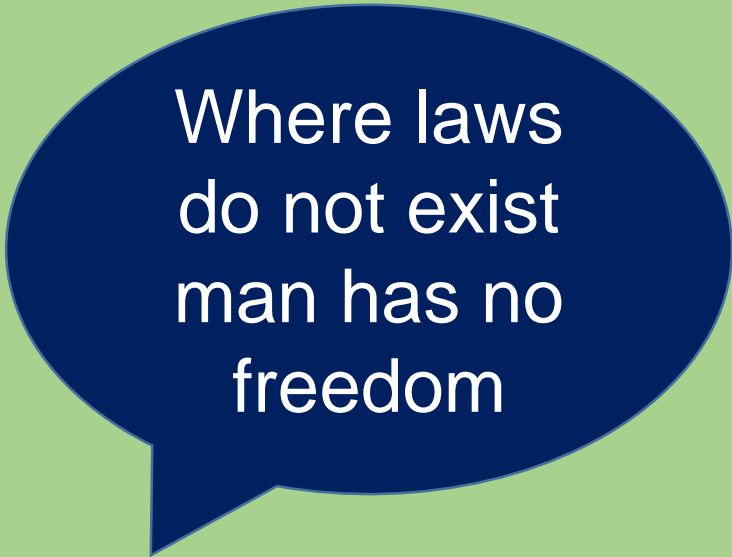
**trade-off rights
for order**

**dispersal of its powers e.g.
lawmakers/law enforcers**

Government
that governs
least governs
best

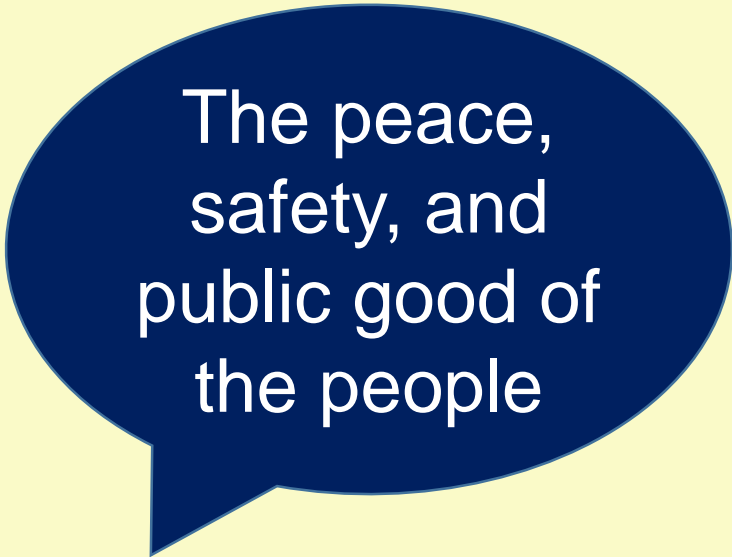


Thomas Jefferson, the
third President of the
United States




Where laws
do not exist
man has no
freedom

**State can only
intervene to protect...**



The peace,
safety, and
public good of
the people

Night-watchman state



**Monarchs have
no natural right
to rule over the
people**

**No divine
right of kings**



**So people are
not 'subjects'**

Social contract

**A consensual
unwritten agreement**

**People surrender
some freedoms for
state protection**

Fiduciary power

**State holds its
power in trust**

**Must exercise its
powers for the
benefit of people**

**Explain
Locke's ideas
to your partner**

**To what extent
do you agree
with his ideas?**