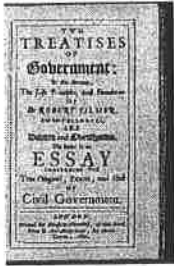


## Second Treatise of Government

Primary Source: John Locke



*The only way anyone gives up his natural liberty and puts on the bonds of a civil society, is by agreeing with other men, to unite into a community for their comfortable and peaceable living one amongst another, in a secure enjoyment of their properties, and a greater security against any that are not of it.*



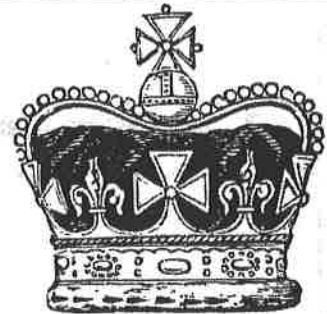
1. What is the only way someone gives up their freedom to enter a society?

*To this end it is that men give up their natural power to the society they enter into. The community puts the legislative power into such hands as they think fit, with this trust, that they shall be governed by declared laws.*

*Absolute arbitrary power, or governing without settled, standing laws cannot consist with the ends of society and government.*

2. Who determines who should be the legislative power?

*Tyranny is the exercise of power beyond what is right. This is making use of the power of any one has in his hands, not for the good of those who are under it, but for his own private advantage. When the governor makes his own will the rule, and his commands and actions are not directed to the preservation of his people, but the satisfaction of his own passion, that is tyranny.*



3. What is tyranny in your own words?

*Wherever law ends, tyranny begins. If the law be transgressed to another's harm; and whosoever in authority exceeds the power given him by the law, he may be opposed, as any other man who by force invades the rights of another.*

**4. When may the law be opposed?**

*May the commands of a prince be opposed? May he be resisted, as often as any one shall find himself aggrieved? This will unhinge and overturn all politics, and instead of government and order, leave nothing but anarchy and confusion.*

*To this I answer: That force (opposition of a prince) is to be against nothing but the unjust and lawful use of force by those in power. Whoever makes any opposition in any other case draws upon himself disapproval and denouncement, both from God and man.*



**5. Explain the above two paragraphs. What do they mean?**

**6. How do Locke's theories differ from those of Thomas Hobbes?**

**7. In a paragraph explain the role of the people in John Locke's society.**