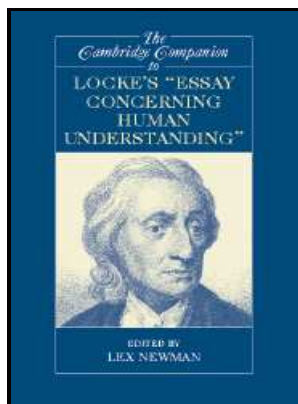


Locke dictionary

Blackwell - Locke on Personal Identity (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)



Description: -

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Locke, John, 1632-1704 -- Dictionaries.Locke dictionary

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The Blackwell philosopher dictionariesLocke dictionary

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. [325]-337) and index.

This edition was published in 1993



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Tags: #Urban #Dictionary: #Locke

Locke legal definition of Locke

If we consider the state of nature before there was government, it is a state of political equality in which there is no natural superior or inferior. One of the central issues in Book III has to do with classification. In addition to the kinds of ideas noted above, there are also particular and abstract ideas.

John Locke (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

His most famous work, however, *Patriarcha*, was published posthumously in 1680 and represented the most complete and coherent exposition of the view Locke wished to deny. In advocating a kind of education that made people who think for themselves, Locke was preparing people to effectively make decisions in their own lives—to engage in individual self-government—and to participate in the government of their country. Locke writes: For I thought that the first Step towards satisfying the several Enquiries, the Mind of Man was apt to run into, was, to take a Survey of our own Understandings, examine our own Powers, and see to what Things they were adapted.

Urban Dictionary: Locke

There is evidence for this in L-N 2. After his retirement from the Board of Trade in 1700, Locke remained in retirement at Oates until his death on Sunday 28 October 1704.

spaceneb.us.to: A Locke Dictionary (9780631175483): Yolton, John W.: Books

On top of this, there are deep and long-standing micro-level debates amongst those who think Locke is giving us some metaphysics in L-N 2. By extending the trust analogy, Locke legitimized the concept of revolution.

John Locke (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

What about knowing the real existence of things? If one rejects the historicity of states of nature, one may still find them a useful analytical device. Locke holds that the mind is a *tabula rasa* or blank sheet until experience in the form of sensation and reflection provide the basic materials—simple ideas—out of which most of our more complex knowledge is constructed.

John Locke (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

Why is Locke a social contract theorist? Is it merely that this was one prevailing way of thinking about government at the time which Locke blindly adopted? Of this Hume says, It must be some one impression, that gives rise to every real idea. One might hold that governments were originally instituted by force, and that no agreement was involved.

A Locke Dictionary by John W. Yolton

In judging rationally how much to assent to a probable proposition, these are the relevant considerations that the mind should review. In addition to these abilities, there are such faculties as memory which allow for the storing of ideas.

Locke on Personal Identity (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

It seems plain, rather, that at least the non-spoilage qualification is satisfied, because money does not spoil. We might say that from one day to the next, Socrates persists as the same human being, but not as the same body. Toleration we may define as a lack of state persecution.

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