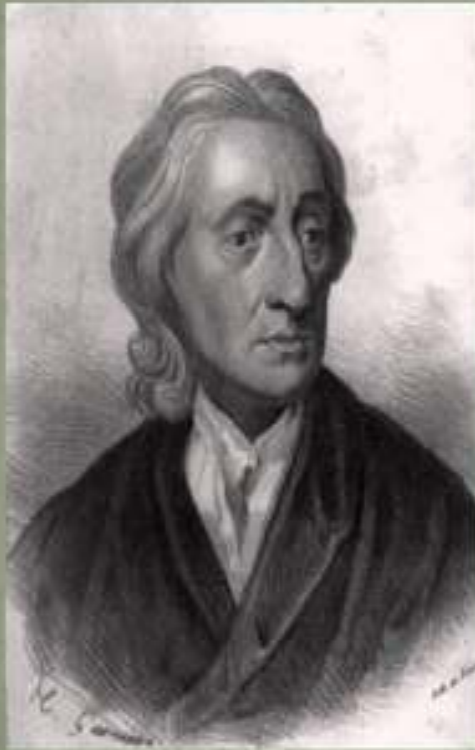


**POWER POINT PRESENTATION
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John Locke : Father of Liberalism

John Locke, the Man



- 1632-1704
- Born to a lawyer of modest means in rural England.
- Attends Oxford in philosophy and medicine.
- Controversial political figure.
- Contribution to liberal political philosophy immense.



List of major works



- 1. 1689 - A Letter Concerning Toleration.**
- 2. 1690 - A Second Letter Concerning Toleration**
- 3. 1692 - A Third Letter for Toleration**
- 1. 1689/90 - Two Treatises of Government**
- 2. 1689/90 - An Essay Concerning Human Understanding**
- 3. 1691 - Some Considerations on the consequences of
the Lowering of Interest and the Raising of the Value of Money**
- 4. 1693 - Some Thoughts Concerning Education**
- 5. 1695 - The Reasonableness of Christianity, as Delivered
in the Scriptures**

What is liberalism?

- Liberalism is a political and moral philosophy based on the rights of the individual, liberty, consent of the governed, political equality, right to private property and equality before the law.
- Liberals espouse various views depending on their understanding of these principles but generally support private property, market economies, individual rights (including civil rights and human rights), liberal democracy, secularism, rule of law, economic and political freedom, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, and freedom of religion, constitutional government and privacy rights.

Development of Liberalism

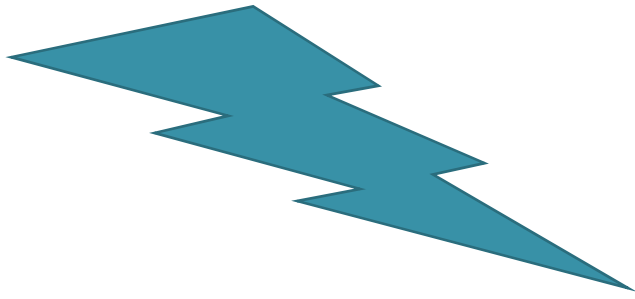
- **Liberalism became a distinct movement in the Age of Enlightenment, gaining popularity among Western philosophers and economists.**
- **Liberalism sought to replace the norms of hereditary privilege, state religion, absolute monarchy, the divine right of kings and traditional conservatism with representative democracy, rule of law, and equality under the law. Liberals also ended mercantilist policies, royal monopolies, and other trade barriers, instead promoting free trade and marketization.**
- **1. Leaders in the British Glorious Revolution of 1688,**
- **2. The American Revolution of 1776,**
- **3. The French Revolution of 1789 used liberal philosophy to justify the armed overthrow of royal sovereignty.**

Criticisms and Controversies

- 1. Labor Theory of Property.**
- 2. Role of Government.**
- 3. Slavery.**
- 4. Interpretation**

Sources:

1. <https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liberalism&sa=>
2. plato.stanford.edu/entries/locke-political
3. anthropologyreview.org/anthropology-explainers/the-father-of-liberalism-john-locke



Thank you

