

THE LOCKE READER



Translation of epitaph reproduced overleaf by permission of the Bodleian Library, Oxford

Stay, wayfarer,

Near here lies John Locke. If you ask what sort of man he was, his answer is that he lived content with his modest lot. Educated in letters, he accomplished as much as satisfied the demands solely of truth. This you may learn from his writings; which will also tell you whatever else there is to be said of him, more truly than the doubtful praises of an epitaph. Any virtues he had were more slight than should encourage you, in praise of him, to follow his example; may his faults be interred with him. If a model of conduct you seek, you have it in the Gospels; if only of vices, look for it in no place: if of mortality (of what benefit it may be) assuredly you have it here and everywhere.

That he was born in the year of Our Lord 1632 August 29th, Died in the year of Our Lord 1704 October 28th, This tablet, that may itself soon perish, is a record.







THE LOCKE READER

Selections from the works of John Locke with a general introduction and commentary

JOHN W. YOLTON

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CONTENTS

	Preface References to Locke's Books	xi xiii
	Significant Dates	xiv
	Introduction	1
	Preliminary: Locke on Hermeneutics	10
1	Essay, 3.9.3	11
2	Essay, 3.9.8	11
3	Essay, 3.9.15	12
4	Essay, 3.9.22-3	12
5	Works, VIII, pp. 3-21	13
	Essay, 4.21.1-5	28
	Part I. The Science of Nature	31
	The Definition of Knowledge	31
7	Essay, 4.1	32
	Essay, 4.2	36
	Essay, 4.3.6-9	43
	Essay, 4.4	44
	Deductive Knowledge and Real Essence	54
11	Essay, 2.31.6	54
12	Essay, 3.6.1-9, 14-21, 28-9	56
13	Essay, 4.3.10–29	65
14	Essay, 4.6.9-16	78
	Observational Knowledge of Nature	85
15	Essay, 3.11.19-21	86
16	Essay, 3.11.25	87
	Essay, 4.12.9	89
	Essay, 4.12.12	90
	Essay, 4.12.2	91
	-	

vii



	Contents	viii
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Hypotheses in Science Essay, 4.12.10 Essay, 4.12.13 Conduct, section 13 Conduct, section 25 Conduct, sections 43-4 Conduct, sections 34-5 Essay, 4.16.12 Letter to Molyneux, Works, IX, pp. 463-5 Essay, 2.8.1-2, 7-23	92 92 93 94 95 96 98 100 102
	Part II. The Doctrine of Signs	109
	Two Concepts of Ideas Examination, sections 3–5, 17–18, 42 Examination, section 20	109 111 116
32	The Origin of Ideas (a) Rejection of Innate Ideas Essay, 1.2.1–9 Essay, 1.3.1–4, 10–11 Essay, 1.4.1–7	116 116 116 120 123
34 35 36 37	(b) Genetic Account of Ideas in Children Essay, 1.2.15 Essay, 1.2.25 Essay, 1.4.13 Essay, 2.1.6, 21–2 Essay, 2.9.5, 7	126 126 126 126 127 128
	(c) Experience as the Source Essay, 1.4.25 Essay, 2.1.1-5, 24	129 129 130
42 43	(d) Physiology Examination, sections 9–16 Essay, 2.8.4 Essay, 2.10.5 Essay, 2.33.6	132 136 136 137
45 46 47 48	(e) Specific Ideas Essay, 2.4.1–3 Essay, 2.7.7 Essay, 2.13.7 Essay, 2.14.3–6 Essay, 2.16.1–2	138 138 140 140 140 142



	Contents	ix
50	Essay, 2.21.1	143
51	Essay, 2.23.1	143
52	Letter to the Bishop of Worcester, Works, IV, p. 11	144
	Word Signs	145
	(a) The Relation of Words to Ideas	145
53	Essay, 3.2.1-5, 8	145
	Essay, 3.3.6, 11	148
	Essay, 4.5.4	149
	Essay, 4.6.1	150
	(b) The Distinction Between Words as Signs and Words	
	as Sounds	150
57	Essay, 3.1.1-2	150
5 8	Essay, 3.4.11	150
59	Essay, 3.10.26	151
60	Essay, 3.11.5-6	152
61	Essay, 4.8.7, 13	153
62	Essay, 4.18.3	153
	(c) Defects of Language and Their Remedies	154
63	Essay, 3.9.1, 2, 4, 5	154
64	Essay, 3.10.1-6, 9, 12, 23-5	156
65	Essay, 3.11.1-6, 11-12	160
66	Conduct, section 29	163
	Moral Words	164
67	Essay, 3.10.33	165
	Essay, 3.11.15-18	165
6 9	Conduct, section 9	167
	Part III. The Science of Action	169
	Character Traits and Natural Tendencies	170
70	Essay, 1.3.3	170
	Two Treatises, I, section 86	170
	Education, sections 66, 101-2	171
	Conduct, sections 2, 4	173
	Action and the Person	176
74	Essay, 2.22.4, 6	176
	Essay, 3.5.10-11	177
	Essay, 3.9.7	178
	Essay, 2.27.3-6	180
	Essay, 2.27.9, 16–17, 26	182
	Essay, 2.27.15	185



	Contents	Х
80	Second Reply to the Bishop of Worcester, Works, IV, pp. 303–8	185
82 83 84 85	Virtue and Law Essay, 1.3.5–8, 12–13, 18 Essay, 2.28.4–16 Essay, 2.21.60 Reasonableness, Works, VII, pp. 10–15 Reasonableness, Works, VII, pp. 111–23 Reasonableness, Works, VII, pp. 138–44	190 190 195 201 202 206 216
	Education as Training for Virtue Education, sections 45, 70, 94, 99–100, 135, 159 Two Treatises, II, sections 58–61, 63–9	220 221 231
90 91 91 93	Social Groups and the Origin of Civil Society Two Treatises, II, sections 77–89 Toleration, Works, VI, pp. 9–45 Two Treatises, II, sections 1–15 Two Treatises, II, sections 100–4 Two Treatises, II, sections 124–31 Two Treatises, II, sections 25–39	237 240 245 276 283 285 288
96 97 98	Political Obligation and Consent Two Treatises, II, sections 95–9, 119–23 Two Treatises, II, sections 134–8 Two Treatises, II, sections 159–64 Two Treatises, II, sections 212–30 Two Treatises, II, sections 241–3	296 296 300 304 308 317
100	Conclusion Conduct, sections 3, 24	319 319
	Bibliography	330
	Index	332



PREFACE

Readers of Locke tend to approach his thought through single books, not from a knowledge of the range of his writing. Those who know the Two Treatises may have some general acquaintance with the Essay but hardly a detailed understanding of the doctrines of that work. Those with a specialist knowledge of the Essay may never have looked at the Reasonableness of Christianity or A Letter concerning Toleration. The Education is, I suspect, read by a very restricted audience and then with only a cursory glance at the other works. The Conduct may be read by some as a supplement to the Essay; but do the readers of the Education consult those passages in the Conduct relevant to teaching and learning? I think it is probably true that the time given to the study of Locke by these different groups of readers does not allow for more than a selection from one or two of his writings. This Locke Reader seeks to allow readers of Locke to have accessible, in one volume, selections from a wide range of Locke's books, structured in such a fashion that some of the interconnections of his thought can be seen and traced.

There are, for example, passages in the *Essay* that talk of the acquisition of ideas by children. Those passages are relevant to what Locke has to say in the *Education* about learning. Similarly, Locke's views on morality and virtue expressed in the *Essay* are echoed and assumed in what he has to say about the family and civil government in *Two Treatises*. One of the major aims and purposes of education for Locke is the formation of a virtuous character. To appreciate the fundamental importance of virtue is to understand the fabric of Locke's views on toleration and education, as well as one of the guiding threads in the formation of civil society. Reading those passages in the *Essay* that identify the true ground and measure of morality as God's law leads us to see the basic role of religious beliefs in his thought.

These are just some examples of the way in which concepts and

хi



Preface xii

doctrines Locke elaborated in one work reappear or are supported in other areas of his writing. One needs some organizing principle for reading in such a range of themes. Chance, or simply picking out a few common themes, does not give us any systematic guidance. Locke did not write from a *system* of philosophy, but he did have in mind an overall division of human knowledge, presented at the end of the *Essay*. By following this simple division, we can provide ourselves with a structure that enables us to see systematic connections in his thought.

The selections in this Locke Reader are grouped around his classification of knowledge into the science of nature (natural science); ethics, or the science of human conduct; and semiotics, or the science of signs. Within these divisions, topics have been chosen that present the basic doctrines and concepts used or discussed by Locke in that division. The selections are taken from a wide range of his writings. A major portion of the selections are from the Essay, the basic conceptual foundation for Locke's thought in all three divisions of knowledge. A glance at the Contents will reveal that works used also include Two Treatises, Some Thoughts concerning Education, The Reasonableness of Christianity, the Conduct of the Understanding, A Letter concerning Toleration, An Examination of Malebranche, some of his replies to Stillingfleet, a letter to William Molyneux, and an important but usually overlooked preface to his Paraphrase on St. Paul's Epistles. The selections are numbered in the order of their appearance: the reference to the work from which they are taken is given at the beginning of each selection. My commentary provides continuity throughout the selections and, it is hoped, some explication and guidance for understanding.

John W. Yolton York University, Toronto September 1976



REFERENCES TO LOCKE'S BOOKS

The text used in this reader is that of the Works of 1823, checked against more recent editions of some of the individual titles. References to individual books are given by the following abbreviated code words:

The Conduct of the Understanding, as Conduct, followed by section numbers.

Some Thoughts concerning Education, as Education, followed by section numbers.

An Essay concerning Human Understanding, as Essay, followed by book, chapter, and section number (e.g., 2.21.3).

An Examination of P. Malebranche's Opinion of Seeing All Things in God, as Examination, followed by section numbers. The Reasonableness of Christianity, as Reasonableness, followed by page references to the Works.

A Letter concerning Toleration, as Toleration, followed by page references to the Works.

Two Treatises of Government, as Two Treatises, followed by number indicating first or second treatise and section numbers.

Selections from other writings of Locke are indicated by the proper title.

xiii



SIGNIFICANT DATES

Born in Wrington, Somerset, 1632 Attended Westminster School, 1647–52 Charles I beheaded, 1649 Cromwell and Parliament ruled, 1649-60 Entered Christ Church, Oxford, 1652 Awarded B.A. degree, 1655 Received degree of M.A., 1658 Met Robert Boyle, 1660 Charles II restored to the throne, 1660 Wrote essays on the Civil Magistrate, 1660–1 Lecturer in Greek, 1660 Lecturer in Rhetoric, 1662 Wrote Essays on the Law of Nature, 1663-4 Censor of Moral Philosophy, 1664 Secretary to the Mission to Brandenburg, 1665 Physician and Secretary to Anthony Ashley Cooper (later, Earl of Shaftesbury), 1667-81 Elected Fellow of the Royal Society, 1668 Secretary to the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, 1668–75 Secretary to the Council of Trade and Plantations, 1673–75 Started writing Essay concerning Human Understanding, 1671 Received degree of Bachelor of Medicine, 1674 Appointed to Medical Studentship at Oxford, 1674 Traveled in France, 1675-9 Deprived of appointment to Christ Church by Royal Decree, 1684 Voluntary exile in Holland, 1683–9 Returned to England in entourage of William and Mary, 1689

xiv



Significant Dates

xv

Published Essay concerning Human Understanding, 1690 Published anonymously Two Treatises, 1690 Commissioner on the Board of Trade, 1696–1700 Died at Oates, High Laver, Essex, 1704