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John Locke

Introduction

Biography

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John Locke was born in 1632, in Southwestern, England, on August 29, Somerset, Wrington (Goldie et al., 136). He was taken to school at Westminster then later to Oxford University. While at the University, he studied medicine course that also played a significant role in his lifetime. Later, he grew as a great philosopher who was influential in writing concepts of politics, philosophy, general education, and epistemology. His work in writings contributed a lot in the field of philosophy that assisted in creating the foundation of the modern philosophy (Goldie et al. 136).

However, during his academic life and teaching, he developed an article 'the essay on the Law of Nature' that was among his first substantive works. Much of his intellectual effort and ability when he was at Oxford focused on the study of natural philosophy and medicine. Goldie et al. (136) proposed that John emphasized explicitly in this area, and he participated in numerous practical activities. Locke studied education that enabled him to be a physician. When he grew up as an adult, he experienced health complications, especially respiratory sickness. His

health worsened in 1704, and he became frail. He died in the year, 1704 October 28, and buried in Oates at High Laver.

He developed as a righteous person with the excellent character of creating a good relationship with various people in his lifetime. At first, he met a friend, Richard Lower, when he was at Westminster School who introduced him in the class of medicine and experimental philosophy studied at universities as well as in the Royal Society where he became a member. He also worked with great philosophers like Robert Hooke, Thomas Willis, and Robert Boyle. He later met Lord Anthony Ashley Cooper in the year 1666, who was seeking treatment for the liver complications he had.

According to Burbules and Nicholas (1424), Locke was advantageous, especially during his time of study because he was sponsored by Alexander Popham to take education at Westminster School in London. Locke was a great philosopher as well as a political theorist who dominated during the 17th century. Locke made a great work used by the modern state in the aspects of religion, education, and theology. He was the pioneer of the British Empiricism. Among his great works, he wrote an Essay about Human Understanding in Holland, where he tried to provide a detailed illustration of the mind of human being and how it perceives information. He provided empiricism theory, where people in the current world are using it to different ideas through their life experience (Burbules and Nicholas, 1424).

In the field of philosophy, he placed attention towards examining the mind of human as an opening to the development of world philosophy. But his subject exemplified a new methodology in the field of philosophy, but highly faced several changes, mostly in Great Britain (Burbules and Nicholas, 1424). Locke made several trips to France for many years from 1675 and returned to England, where he saw that the political environment had changed that propelled

him to come up with political ideas in his work. During that time, he came up with two treatises responding to state that he published in the year 1689 after collecting evidence on the nature and structure of the liberal. He closely worked with Shaftesbury who used to give him support in his work but his death, Locke ran away to the Netherlands for his safety from being persecuted politically. He continued with his work on essays as well as the writing of articles like "Epistola de Tolerantia" published in the year 1689. His life experience in France, England, and the Netherlands assured him that governments should allow religious diversity.

However, more of his believes were positively taken by people in society. In his study concerning the debate of British politics from the year 1689 to 1720, John Kenyon noticed that theories composed by Locke were recognized during the revolution. His ideas are much appreciated in modern society because they are the foundation of the superstructures raised in the physical and moral sciences in today's world. People such as Anthony Collins and John Toland were positively imparted with his work. He focused more on the theories of politics, where he contributed by writing work reflecting political aspects that had prevailed during that time. Currently, much of his believes and work is highly accepted because they are radical and innovative.

Turri ET. Al, (30) said that one of the remarkable historical events that had positive effects in the work of Locke is when Shaftesbury founded the Whig movement that added a significant impact to Locke on political ideas. This enabled him to get involved in politics in the year 1672 when Shaftesbury became Lord Chancellor. Later, as he gained adequate support, he managed to be the leader to the Whig party where he was able to maintain his connection with the government affairs in his later years. He also assisted in steering up the existence of the

Board of Traders that created places for England in North America where he served as the member of the entire board.

Although his work was substantial and lavish with philosophical concepts and great ideas, some were still criticized by other philosophers like Mackie who looked at Locke's work especially of the Human Understanding (Iliffe, 155). He tried to provide his solutions to the related problem in modern philosophy about the nature of human understanding. Mackie also suggested a theory of realism that is contrary to the concept of philosophical empiricism developed by Locke. Lastly, Mackie discusses and takes a revision to Locke's work on personal identity, where he viewed it as not well resourced and lacked supportive evidence based on the situation of the current society (Iliffe, 155).

According to Snobelen (135), later in the 18th and 19th century, Locke's works were highly rejected, and he became inferior as he was recognized as the prophet of the French and American revolutionary. The beliefs regarding universal rights and human rights were also turned down just because of achieving great happiness to a large number of people. This was the most significant challenge Locke faced during his lifetime as a philosopher (Snobelen, 135).

Conclusion

Locke made a significant philosophical contribution to his philosophical works to many people in today's life. He made a great contribution to political thought that is currently used to create a representative form of government that is well structured with good laws. Alongside his friend Newton, they are considered as the source of enlightenment of new values and ideas. Newton's work of science contributed to many technological improvements in our world today. Locke's work in the history of thought influenced the way people think about themselves and

their relation to the world they are living, to God, as well as the society, has been supreme. The works of Locke provides an extensive overview of many people, especially by making them aware of the current theories based on the context of philosophy. In this modern society, people need to more creative by developing Locke's ideas and beliefs by eliminating concepts that are unrealistic in the real situation so that they can create a better life by the remaining elements.

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