

*Legislative and Executive Power*, as well as of the Governments, and Societies themselves.

§ 128. For in the state of Nature, to omit the liberty he has of innocent Delights, a Man has two Powers.

The first is to do whatsoever he thinks fit for the preservation of himself and others within the permission of the *Law of Nature*; by which Law common to them all, he and all the rest of *Mankind are one Community*, make up one Society, distinct from all other Creatures. And were it not for the Corruption and Vitioufness of degenerate Men, there would be no need of any other; no Necessity that Men should separate from this great and natural Community, and by positive agreements combine into smaller and divided Associations.

The other Power a Man has in the state of Nature, is the *power to punish the Crimes* committed against that Law. But these he gives up, when he joins in a private, if I may so call it, or particular Political Society, and incorporates into any Commonwealth, separate from the rest of Mankind.

§ 129. The first Power, viz. *of doing whatsoever he thought fit for the preservation of himself*, and the rest of Mankind, *he gives up to be regulated by Laws* made by the Society, so far forth as the preservation of himself, and the rest of that Society shall require; which Laws of the Society in many things confine the liberty he had by the Law of Nature.

§ 130. Secondly, The Power of punishing he wholly gives up, and engages his natural Force, (which he might before employ in the Execution of the Law of Nature, by his own single Authority, as he thought fit) to assist the executive Power of the Society, as the Law thereof shall require. For being now in a new State, wherein he is to enjoy many Conveniences, from the Labour, Assistance, and Society of others in the same Community, as well as Protection from its whole Strength; he is to part also with as much of his natural Liberty, in providing for himself,