

Q1 What century did Locke live in? _____

Q2 What 3 issues did Locke contribute to? _____

Q3 What event happened in 1641 which greatly impacted on Locke?

Q4 The first question that Locke became concerned with was _____

Q5 Locke became one of the foremost advocates of _____

in his essay concerning Toleration written in 1667.

Q6 What was the ultimate aim of the state according to Locke?

Q7 According to Locke religion was a _____ and

churches were _____ organisations which could set their own

_____.

Q8 Thanks to Locke what practice fell out of favour? _____

Q9 Name the 2nd book that Locke published in 1689? _____

Q10 This book addressed the question of _____

Q11 According to Locke, by painting the state of nature in the darkest of colours Hobbes had asked his readers to set themselves low expectations of _____.

Q12 What idea did Locke demolish in the 1st treatise?

Q13 Locke agreed with Hobbes that before and without governments that there would have been _____

Q14 How did Locke disagree with Hobbes on the issue of "the state of nature"?

Q15 According to Locke in the state of nature people would have a set of _____ or _____ rights that no ruler could ever take away.

Q16 Locke believed that people had only ceded some of their rights only so that it _____

Q17 What could citizens do if a ruler started to act like a tyrant?

John Locke: Questionnaire

Name: _____

Q18 What important document did Locke influence?

Q19 Locke's view was that a people should always retain both the _____ and the _____ to _____ government.

Q20 Explain what Locke meant by the term "tabula rasa"? _____

Q21 What subjects did Locke think we should study?

Q22 According to Locke, _____ was absolutely crucial to how people turn out.

Q21 Because of Locke we believe in _____ and that governments should not _____

_____.