John Locke and Thomas Hobbes

Matching:

1. _____ - 17th century English Philosopher who posed the political question "to what extent we patiently obey rulers and to what extent do we start revolutions and oppose governments
2. _____ - a vicious, divisive, costly and murderous conflict that raged almost a decade and pitted forces of king against parliament, leading to the deaths of 200,000 people on both sides
3. _____ - Locke's 2nd book, published in 1689 concentrated on who should rule the country and on what legitimate basis.
4. _____ - English philosopher who is remembered for his wise and brilliant contributions to issues on education, government, and religious freedom
5. _____ - The right to rule ultimately laid with ordinary people who gave kings their power
6. _____ - a simply but highly effective theory stating that it was God who appointed all kings and that one should obey these rulers because "God Said So" and he would send you to hell if you didn't agree
7. _____ - known as the "First Earl of Shaftesbury"
8. _____ - written by John Locke in 1667 about freedom of religion
9. _____ - One's natural rights
10. _____ - written by Locke in 1693 and was considered the most influential book on education ever written
11. _____ - written by John Hobbes in 1651; most definitive and persuasive statement ever produced as to why one should obey governmental authority in order to avoid the risk of chaos and bloodshed

John Locke | English Civil War | Social Contract Theory | "Leviathan"
Unalienable Rights | Thomas Hobbes | Toleration | The Two Treatises of Government
"The Divine Right of Kings" | Antony Ashley Cooper | "Some Thoughts concerning Education"

Fill-in-the-blank:

1. According to Locke, religion was a personal _____, and churches were _____ organizations that could set their own rules.
2. One common, yet increasingly fanciful notions at the time was that political authority derived directly from _____.
3. Hobbes was by nature a peaceful and cautious man who hated _____ of all kinds.
4. Locke agreed with Hobbes that before government, there would have been a State of _____ but he argued that it would have been broadly peaceful, and that even though agreeing to submit to governments, the people still possessed _____ that no ruler could ever take away.
5. Locke insisted that the people had voluntarily consented to give up some of their personal freedoms but only if it _____ their rights.
6. Locke's work hugely influenced the American Declaration of Independence in its insistence of separation of church and state and 2nd Amendment of the right to _____.
7. Locke argued that everything we think, believe or know is actually derived from _____ (ideas that we receive from sensations in the outside world or internal reflection on the processes of our own understanding).
8. Locke believed that _____ was absolutely crucial to how people turn out.
9. Lock also believed that we are very vulnerable to the ideas that are put into our minds when we are _____.
10. Hobbes maintained the belief in mutual relationship between _____ and _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS