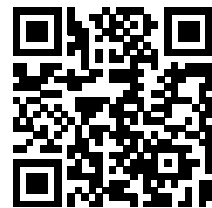


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# John Locke's Ideas



John Locke was an \_\_\_\_\_ philosopher during the Glorious Revolution in England. This period was a turning point in British history. Locke's \_\_\_\_\_ influenced many people. He believed in natural rights, which include life, liberty, and property. Locke argued that \_\_\_\_\_ should protect these rights. If it failed, the people could \_\_\_\_\_.

The Glorious Revolution took place in 1688. It resulted in the overthrow of King \_\_\_\_\_ II. People wanted to limit the power of the monarchy. Locke's ideas supported this \_\_\_\_\_. He wrote the Two Treatises of Government. In this work, he explained his political \_\_\_\_\_. Locke believed in a social contract. This meant that rulers and \_\_\_\_\_ had mutual obligations.

Locke's thoughts were \_\_\_\_\_ in shaping modern democracies. His ideas inspired the American and French \_\_\_\_\_. The Glorious Revolution led to the Bill of Rights in 1689. This document limited the \_\_\_\_\_ of the king and established certain rights for Parliament and the people.

Locke's \_\_\_\_\_ emphasized reason and individual rights. He thought that all people are born equal. This was a \_\_\_\_\_ idea at the time. Locke's work remains important today. It laid the \_\_\_\_\_ for modern liberal democracy. His influence can be seen in many \_\_\_\_\_ around the world. Locke is often called the "Father of Liberalism" for his \_\_\_\_\_ on political thought.

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- power
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