

# Pol-Soc Podcast Episode 9 – Listen Along Guide

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## Historical Context (3:10)

1. What was the name of the politician with whom Locke gets involved? Lord \_\_\_\_\_
2. What potential punishments might Locke have faced for having a 'seditious' manuscript like the Second Treatise of Government? \_\_\_\_\_
3. According to Professor Finlay, in what areas was Locke was 'innovative' in his approach? (5:00)
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
4. What was unusual about the way in which Locke experienced the execution of Charles I?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. In what way was Locke's view of the social contract different than the way in which Hobbes viewed the social contract? (Pause the podcast here and summarize Prof Finlay's argument)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. List Locke's three Natural Rights:
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
7. How were these rights rephrased in the US Declaration of Independence?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Some critics of Locke view the idea that you should be able to overthrow a tyrannical government as a "Recipe for A \_\_\_\_\_" (8:40)
9. Locke's ideas about government were written in response to Robert Filmer, whose book *Patriarcha* was seen as a defence of the "Divine Right of \_\_\_\_\_"
10. Why did John Locke not 'put his name to' (acknowledge the authorship of) his books?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Political Influence (10:05)**

11. It may be unclear the extent to which Locke's ideas were influential in England, but in what **two** geographic areas does Prof Finlay say that his ideas **were** influential?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

12. When your rights have been violated, we are not good judges in our own case? Outline the example that Prof Finlay gives to illustrate the need for coming together to set up a Civil Government: (11:50)

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13. Very often the government is seen as a "M\_\_\_\_\_" to hear both sides of a dispute and give impartial decisions. (12:40)

14. What is the chief sin of Tyrannical government? \_\_\_\_\_

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15. What examples of tyrannical government does Professor Finlay say would be examples of violating the 'Natural Law', therefore showing that the Government isn't doing its job?

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

16. Explain the difference between Locke's ideas of 'Explicit Consent' and 'Tacit Consent' (15:00) (Pause the podcast here to write your answer)

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17. One of Prof Finlay's students was very worried about the resort to violence to overthrow the government. Where was that student from, and why was particularly relevant to him?

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**Untangling the Terminology (17:15)**

Give a brief definition of the two Key Terms from this episode:

Liberalism: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Constitutionalism: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Natural Rights and Human Rights (19:20)**

18. Why are modern ideas of Human Rights unstable/have tensions within them?

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19. What is the key idea that Locke’s view of Natural Rights is based upon?

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20. Why is it important that these rights are held by Individuals? (Pause the podcast here and jot down your answer) \_\_\_\_\_

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21. How do Americans usually see their Human Rights? They are seen as C\_\_\_\_\_ Rights, protected within their own constitution.

22. For Locke, the idea of liberty would be to not be under the control of a G\_\_\_\_\_. (23:15)

23. What name is given to the political perspective that follows on from Locke, which argues that there are only individual rights? L\_\_\_\_\_

**Quote of the Day (24:10)**

Complete the quotes below:

“There are two kinds of invisibility – one which arises from absence and the other from \_\_\_\_\_.” Terry Eagleton

“The last thing a fish would ever notice would be \_\_\_\_\_.” Ralph Linton

“You do not see, Watson, because you do not \_\_\_\_\_.” Sherlock Holmes

**Private Property Rights (26:00)**

24. How does Locke justify the right property as being a fundamental Natural Right? (Pause at the end of this section at 34:30 and answer below)

By mixing our labour with an apple.... \_\_\_\_\_

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Don’t forget to consider the final part of Locke’s quote “so long as there is as much and as good remaining for others.”

**The Student's Strike Back (34:55)** – Listen to the students' input and decided which points you agree/disagree with, justifying your position in each case:

Aimee:

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Emma:

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Sinead:

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**Religious Toleration (38:40)**

25. What motivated thinkers like Locke to want to find a way to develop ideas of **Toleration**?

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26. What does Locke mean by '*matters indifferent*' in religion? (Give two examples)

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

27. What was decided by the Treaty of Westphalia (1648) about which religion each state should adopt? (*Cuius Regio Eius Religio!*) \_\_\_\_\_

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28. Why would Locke himself have been in need of 'toleration'? (41:50)

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29. Why did Locke not think that you could force people to change their beliefs?

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30. Which two groups does Prof Finlay say should be excluded from toleration? (44:00)

a. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

31. Explain why those two groups should be excluded.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Education (47:20) and Gender (51:50)**

32. Which 'virtues' were the main focus of Locke's goal for education?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

33. Locke was an empiricist. How does Prof Finlay define that term? (49:00) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

34. Locke suggests that we should be 'somewhat modest' about our belief and what we know. Why is this important. (pause the podcast and explain Locke's thinking on this – do you agree with him? Why/Why Not?)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

35. What was the name of Locke's book on Education (the only one he put his name to!)?

\_\_\_\_\_

36. Does Professor Finlay think Locke would endorse the Leaving Cert, or be critical of it? Justify your answer.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

37. (Gender) What was the name of the female philosopher (often overlooked) with whom Locke had a long-term friendship and correspondence? \_\_\_\_\_

38. Which phrase from the 2<sup>nd</sup> Treatise on Government that has caused much criticism of Locke on the basis of gender? Men are "A \_\_\_\_\_ & S \_\_\_\_\_".

39. What two things does Prof Finlay think might be seen as some of the feminist elements of John Locke's work?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_

40. Which later female thinker would take up Locke's ideas about the natural rights of women? (55:50)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Three Key “Take-Aways” from John Locke (56:10)**

Listen to this section as a whole (twice) and summarize in your own words why you think the Professor Finlay highlighted each of the key concepts below as being Key Take-Aways for modern students:

Rights & Government working for us:

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Property:

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Toleration:

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Based on what you’ve learned about Locke and his impact on the modern world, consider how he might be a useful Key Thinker to use to address some of the following question, drawn from the Subject Specification:

- Q. **“Evaluate how effective the Irish system of government is in representing the will of all the Irish people.”** [Your answer should include examples and evidence to support your position. You should refer to the views of at least two theorists you have studied, one of whom must be named on your course.]

**Mind Map:** (some ideas to consider here – ‘consent of the governed’ – ‘right to revolt’ – ‘protection of property’ – ‘the role of civil government’ – ‘toleration of opposing views’ – ‘Human and Civil rights in society’)