

STUDY QUESTIONS FOR CC.111

Week VI LOCKE

What are the various kinds of legitimate political power enumerated by Locke?

Why does the legislative power deserve pride of place?

Why are “settled, standing laws” essential to the legitimate exercise of legislative power? (Put another way, why is “prerogative” not a “prerogative” of the legislature?)

Why—given that they cannot practically be put “in the hands of distinct persons” (§148) -- does Locke see the need to make a distinction between the “executive” and “federative” power?

Why does Locke characterize the decision to revolt against an unjust government as an appeal to heaven (§ 242)?

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