

Questions on Augustine, Locke, and Jefferson on religious toleration

1. According to Locke, if making laws about religion is a legitimate exercise of government power, then it was given that power either by God or by the people. Why does Locke think the people have not given government that power?
2. Locke wrote that “Confiscation of goods, imprisonment, torture—nothing like that can make men change their inward judgments about things.” Writing 1200 years earlier, Augustine asserted, to the contrary, that fear of punishment could change people’s judgments. How did he think it could happen?
3. Does Jefferson give any arguments for religious liberty and toleration in the Statute that do not appear in the Locke reading? If so, what are they?



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