

Political Science Semester II Internal-1 Question Bank

1. Thomas Hobbes

“Leviathna” by Thoman Hobbes fear motivates humans to establish a powerful sovereign to maintain peace and order

2. John Locke

“Two Treatises of Government” by John Loke: Individuals possess natural rights and consent is crucial for legitimate governance

3. Thoman Aquinas

St. Thomas Aquinas was one of the most scholarly and logical thinker of the medieval age

4. The Holy Roman Empire

It was called “Ramn” because it was to succeed and resore the power of Roman in West. It was called “honly” because it was to be supreme over Christendom.

5. Church State Controversy

The Church state controversy revolves around the relationship between religious institutions and government authorities

6. Niccole Machiavelli

Niccole Machiavelli and Italian Renaissance political philosopher, renowned for his work “The Prince” explored pragmatic approaches to governance and power dynamics

7. Political Thought

Political Thought encompasses diverse ideologies and theories exploring the organisation, operation, and governance of societies and governments

8. Greek political thought

Greek political thought encompassed diverse philosophies, from Plato’s idealism to Aristotle’s practicality shaping the foundation of modern political theory

9. Plato Plato, an ancient Greek philosopher explored governance though his allegorical work “The Republic” advocating for philosopher-Kings and acetopian society

10. Aristotile

Aristotle, a Greek philosopher and student of Plato analysed politics and ethics, emphasizing the importance of moderation and constitutional government in his work “Politics”.

1. Political thought is one of the important branches of _____ (Political science)
2. The history of political thought can be classified into three broad periods namely _____ (Ancient Thought, Medieval thought and Modern Thought)
3. The scope of political though is very wide and it encompasses many issues related to _____ (State and individual)
4. The medieval period lasted from _____ (5th century to 15th century)
5. Ancient Greek and Roman political thought from 5th century BC to the end of _____ (Roman empire in the west in 5th century AD)
6. During the first half of the 15th Century experienced cuncellor movement that _____ demanded purification of church)
7. The development in political philosophy during 20th and 21st centuries can be termed as _____ (contemporary political thought)
8. Sophists believed in the origin of state based on _____ (social contract)
9. Hippias of the Ellis was an _____ (Ancient Greek Sophist)
10. Socrates was a pivotal figure in _____ (Ancient Greek Philosophy)
11. Plato is the first Greek political thinker and _____ (Philosopher)
12. “The Republic” is the greatest work of _____ (Plato)
13. Plato believed that for an ideal state it was essential that the king should be _____ (philosopher)
14. Who is called the father of political radicalism _____ (Plato)
15. Who were a specific kind of paid teacher in ancient Greece _____ (Sophists)
16. The method used by Aristotle for his investigation was _____ (scientific)
17. Aristotle’s classification government is both _____ and _____ (qualitative and quantitative)

18. St. Thomas Aquinas was one of the most scholarly and logical thinker of _____ (medieval age)
19. Aquinas argues that state is to be a natural and moral institution but not _____ (the highest one)
20. St. Thomas Aquinas harmonized Christian theology with _____ (Aristotle's philosophy)
21. Medieval political theory was dominated by the ideal of unity as taught by _____ (Ancient Roman Empire)
22. Machiavelli was aware that civilization and good society meant _____ (high moral standards)
23. Machiavelli separated the private from _____ (the public sphere of morality)
24. Thomas Hobbes is regarded the chief exponent of _____ (Absolutism)
25. Locke also gives the people the right to _____ (revolt)
26. Locke holds that the state exists for _____ (the people)
27. The political ideas of John Locke to be found in his _____ (Treatises on civil government)
28. As an academic discipline, political thought has its origin in _____ (Ancient Greek writings)
29. The word "philosophy" is derived from two greekwrods _____ (Philos and Sophia)
30. As stated earlier, political thought enquires the nature, purposes and goals of _____ (political activity)
31. Political thought is a rational enquiry for reliable knowledge with _____ (scientific explanation)
32. Political thought is the thought of great philosophers relating to political life of a _____
(particular period of history)
33. Scientific explanation is another character to the nature of _____ (political thought)
34. Political thought has its nature to search for ideas of _____ (progress)
35. Protogoras was the most renowned _____ (Sophist)
36. Socrates thought that education must develop the general capacity of _____ (the individual)
37. The Sophists aimed at teaching the things that would promote _____ (material prosperity)
38. Plato is considered as one of wisest and true follower of _____ (Socrates)
39. Human soul according to Plato contains three elements, reason, spirit and _____ (appetite)
40. Plato's ideal state has several essential features of modern state namely _____
(Population, Territory, sovereignty and government) demanded purification of church)