

Man And Citizen Thomas Hobbes De Homine

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Liberating Judgment - Douglas John Casson
2011-01-03

Examining the social and political upheavals that characterized the collapse of public judgment in early modern Europe, *Liberating Judgment* offers a unique account of the achievement of liberal democracy and self-government. The book argues that the work of John Locke instills a civic judgment that avoids the excesses of corrosive skepticism and dogmatic fanaticism, which lead to either political acquiescence or irresolvable conflict. Locke changes the way political power is assessed by replacing deteriorating vocabularies of legitimacy with a new language of justification informed by a conception of probability. For Locke, the coherence and viability of liberal self-government rests not on unassailable principles or institutions, but on the capacity of citizens to embrace probable judgment. The book explores the breakdown of the medieval understanding of knowledge and opinion, and considers how Montaigne's skepticism and Descartes' rationalism--interconnected responses to the crisis--involved a pragmatic submission to absolute rule. Locke endorses this response early on, but moves away from it when he encounters a notion of reasonableness based on probable judgment. In his mature writings, Locke instructs his readers to govern their faculties and intellectual yearnings in accordance with this new standard as well as a vocabulary of justification that might cultivate a self-government of free and equal individuals. The success of Locke's arguments depends upon

citizens' willingness to take up the labor of judgment in situations where absolute certainty cannot be achieved.

Hobbes and Bramhall on Liberty and Necessity - Thomas Hobbes 1999-03-28

This volume presents the famous seventeenth-century debate on freedom between Thomas Hobbes and John Bramhall.

Self-Interest and Social Order in Classical Liberalism - George H. Smith 2017-07-18

There is a well-worn image and phrase for libertarianism: "atomized individualism." This hobgoblin has spread so thoroughly that even some libertarians think their philosophy unreservedly supports private persons, whatever the situation, whatever their behavior. Smith's *Self-Interest and Social Order in Classical Liberalism*, corrects this misrepresentation with careful intellectual surveys of Hume, Smith, Hobbes, Butler, Mandeville, and Hutcheson and their respective contributions to political philosophy.

Victoria: A Novel of 4th Generation War - Thomas Hobbes 2015-04-18

When Captain John Rumford, USMC, stands up for the dead Marines of Iwo Jima against the forces of political correctness that have invaded his beloved Corps, he is promptly cashiered for his trouble. But upon his return to his native Maine, he discovers that even in the countryside, there is no escaping the political correctness that has spread throughout the United States of America. And when what begins as a small effort by some former Marines to help fellow Christians in Boston free themselves from the

plague of crime in their neighborhoods turns into a larger resistance movement, Captain Rumford unexpectedly finds himself leading his fellow revolutionaries into combat against an ideological enemy that takes many different forms. *Victoria: A Novel of 4th Generation War* is a vision of an American restoration. For some it will be seen as a poignant dream, for others, a horrific nightmare. But *Victoria* is more than a conventional novel and involves considerably more than mere entertainment. In much the same way *Atlas Shrugged* was the dramatization of a particular philosophical perspective, *Victoria* is the dramatization of a new form of modern war that is taking shape as the state gradually loses its four-century monopoly on violence. It is a book that informs, even teaches, through example. And sometimes, the lessons are very harsh indeed.

The Trouble with Literature - Victoria Kahn
2020-02-20

This book, based on the Clarendon Lectures in English for 2017, argues that the literature of the English Reformation marks a turning point in Western thinking about literature and literariness. But instead of arguing that the Reformation fostered English literature, as scholars have often done, Victoria Kahn claims that literature helped undo the Reformation, with implications for both poetry and belief. Ultimately, literature in the Reformation is one vehicle by which religious belief was itself transformed into a human artifact, whether we understand this as a poetic artifact or a mental fiction. This transformation in turn helped produce the eighteenth-century discipline of aesthetics, with its emphasis on our experience of non-cognitive pleasure in the work of art, and the modern formalist definition of literature, according to which—in the words of one critic—'literature solves no problems and saves no souls.' This modern definition of literature, in short, has a history, this history is intertwined with the problem of belief, and by returning to the fraught years of the late sixteenth and seventeenth century in England, we can come to a new understanding of how the trouble with literature has shaped our discipline. The first lecture contrasts modern and early modern understandings of literature and literariness. The second and third lectures focus on Thomas

Hobbes and John Milton. The fourth lecture treats the work of Immanuel Kant, Søren Kierkegaard, and J.M. Coetzee.

The Slave Systems of Greek and Roman Antiquity - American Philosophical Society (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) 1955

Greek slavery from Homer to the Persian wars -- From the Persian wars to Alexander : slave supply and slave numbers -- From the Persian wars to Alexander : slave employment and legal aspects of slavery -- From the Persian wars to Alexander : the social setting of polis slavery -- The eastern Mediterranean lands from Alexander to Augustus : the Delphic manumissions : slave origins, economic and legal approaches -- The eastern area from Alexander to Augustus : basic differences between pre-Greek and Greek slavery -- Slavery in Hellenistic Egypt : pharaonic tradition and Greek intrusions -- War and slavery in the West to 146 B.C. -- The Roman republic : praedial slavery, piracy, and slave revolts -- The later republic : the slave and the Roman familia -- The later republic : social and legal position of slaves -- Slavery under the Roman empire to Constantine the Great : sources and numbers of slaves -- The Roman Empire in the West : economic aspects of slavery -- Slavery under the Roman Empire : the provenance of slaves, how sold and prices paid -- The Roman Empire : living conditions and social life of slaves -- Imperial slaves and freedmen of the emperors : amelioration of slavery -- The moral implications of imperial slavery and the "decline" of ancient culture -- In the eastern provinces of the Roman Empire -- From Diocletian to Justinian : problems of slavery -- From Diocletian to Justinian : the eastern and the western developments -- From Diocletian to Justinian : leveling of position between free workers and slaves -- Upon slavery and Christianity -- Conclusion.

A dialogue between a philosopher and a student of the common laws of England - Thomas Hobbes 1960

Limiting Leviathan - Larry May 2013-09-26
Thomas Hobbes wrote extensively about law, was strongly influenced by legal debates, and is considered by many to be one of the first legal positivists. Larry May presents the first book in English on Hobbes's legal philosophy, offering a

new interpretation of Hobbes's views about the connections among law, politics, and morality.

Man and Citizen - Thomas Hobbes 1991-01-01
A reprint of the 1972 Doubleday edition.
Contains the most helpful version of Hobbes's political and moral philosophy available in English. Includes the only English translation of *De Homine*, chapters X-XV. Features the English translation of *De Cive* attributed to Hobbes.

A Companion to Hobbes - Marcus P. Adams 2021-10-08
Offers comprehensive treatment of Thomas Hobbes's thought, providing readers with different ways of understanding Hobbes as a systematic philosopher. As one of the founders of modern political philosophy, Thomas Hobbes is best known for his ideas regarding the nature of legitimate government and the necessity of society submitting to the absolute authority of sovereign power. Yet Hobbes produced a wide range of writings, from translations of texts by Homer and Thucydides, to interpretations of Biblical books, to works devoted to geometry, optics, morality, and religion. Hobbes viewed himself as presenting a unified method for theoretical and practical science—an interconnected system of philosophy that provides many entry points into his thought. *A Companion to Hobbes* is an expertly curated collection of essays offering close textual engagement with the thought of Thomas Hobbes in his major works while probing his ideas regarding natural philosophy, mathematics, human nature, civil philosophy, religion, and more. The *Companion* discusses the ways in which scholars have tried to understand the unity and diversity of Hobbes's philosophical system and examines the reception of the different parts of Hobbes's philosophy by thinkers such as René Descartes, Margaret Cavendish, David Hume, and Immanuel Kant. Presenting a diversity of fresh perspectives by both emerging and established scholars, this volume: Provides a comprehensive treatment of Hobbes's thought in his works, including *Elements of Law*, *Elements of Philosophy*, and *Leviathan*. Explores the connecting points between Hobbes' metaphysics, epistemology, mathematics, natural philosophy, morality, and civil philosophy. Offers readers strategies for understanding how the parts of Hobbes's

philosophical system fit together. Examines Hobbes's philosophy of mathematics and his attempts to understand geometrical objects and definitions. Considers Hobbes's philosophy in contexts such as the natural state of humans, gender relations, and materialist worldviews. Challenges conceptions of Hobbes's moral theory and his views about the rights of sovereigns. Part of the acclaimed Blackwell Companions to Philosophy series, *A Companion to Hobbes* is an invaluable resource for scholars and advanced students of Early modern thought, particularly those from disciplines such as History of Philosophy, Political Philosophy, Intellectual History, History of Politics, Political Theory, and English.

Montesquieu's Philosophy of Liberalism - Thomas L. Pangle 2020-04-07

This first comprehensive commentary on *The Spirit of the Laws* uncovers and explicates the plan of Montesquieu's famous but baffling treatise. Pangle brings to light Montesquieu's rethinking of the philosophical groundwork of liberalism, showing how *The Spirit of the Laws* enlarges and enriches the liberal conception of natural right by means of a new appeal to History as the source of basic norms.

Thomas Hobbes - Otfried Höffe 2015-09-08

An introduction to Thomas Hobbes as a systematic and not merely political philosopher. Best known for his contributions to political philosophy, Thomas Hobbes set out to develop a coherent philosophical system extending from logic and natural philosophy to civil and religious philosophy. In this introduction to Hobbes's thought, Otfried Höffe begins by providing an overview of the entire scope of his work, making clear its systematic character through analysis of his natural philosophy, his individual and social anthropology, and his political thought. He then offers an innovative examination of religious and ecclesiastical questions, touching not only on the political implications of religion so important to Hobbes, but also on his attempt to reconstruct Christianity in terms of a materialistic philosophy. He also explores Hobbes's continuous critique of Aristotle and Aristotelian Scholastics, in which Höffe argues that Hobbes and Aristotle have much more in common philosophically than is normally supposed—and

certainly more than Hobbes himself acknowledged. Finally, Höffe sketches the influence Hobbes had and continues to have on the development of legal and political philosophy. Otfried Höffe is Professor Emeritus of Philosophy and Director of the Research Center for Political Philosophy at the University of Tübingen. His many books include *Aristotle* (translated by Christine Salazar) and *Immanuel Kant* (translated by Marshall Farrier), both also published by SUNY Press. Nicholas Walker has translated many books, including *Kant's Moral and Legal Philosophy* (edited by Karl Ameriks and Otfried Höffe) and *Hegel on Ethics and Politics* (edited by Robert B. Pippin and Otfried Höffe).

Leviathan - Thomas Hobbes 2021-02-09

Written by one of the founders of modern political philosophy, Thomas Hobbes, during the English civil war, *Leviathan* is an influential work of nonfiction. Regarded as one of the earliest examples of the social contract theory, *Leviathan* has both historical and philosophical importance. Social contract theory prioritizes the state over the individual, claiming that individuals have consented to the surrender of some of their freedoms by participating in society. These surrendered freedoms help ensure that the government can be run easily. In exchange for their sacrifice, the individual is protected and given a place in a steady social order. Articulating this theory, Hobbes argues for a strong, undivided government ruled by an absolute sovereign. To support his argument, Hobbes includes topics of religion, human nature and taxation. Separated into four sections, Hobbes claims his theory to be the resolution of the civil war that raged on as he wrote, creating chaos and taking casualties. The first section, *Of Man* discusses the role human nature and instinct plays in the formation of government. The second section, *Of Commonwealth* explains the definition, implications, types, and rules of succession in a commonwealth government. *Of a Christian Commonwealth* imagines the religion's role government and societal moral standards. Finally, Hobbes closes his argument with *Of the Kingdom of Darkness*. Through the use of philosophical theory and historical study, Thomas Hobbes attempts to convince citizens to

consider the cost and reward of being governed. Without an understanding of the sociopolitical theories that keep government bodies in power, subjects can easily become complicit or allow society to slip into anarchy. Created during a brutal civil war, Hobbes hoped to educate and persuade his peers. Though *Leviathan* was a work of controversy in its time, Hobbes' theories and prose has survived centuries, shaping the ideas of modern philosophy. This edition of *Leviathan* by Thomas Hobbes is now presented with a stunning new cover design and is printed in an easy-to-read font. With these accommodations, *Leviathan* is accessible and applicable to contemporary readers.

Magnanimity and Statesmanship - Carson Holloway 2008

Magnanimity and Statesmanship, a collection of studies by a number distinguished political scientists, traces the changing understanding of great political leadership through the history of political philosophy. Covering thinkers from Aristotle to Nietzsche, and including treatments of such statesmen as Washington and Churchill, the book addresses the timely question: What makes for great statesmanship?

The Collected Political Works: Leviathan + De Cive (On the Citizen) + The Elements of Law + Behemoth, or The Long Parliament - Thomas Hobbes 2013-11-10

This carefully crafted ebook: "The Collected Political Works: *Leviathan* + *De Cive (On the Citizen)* + *The Elements of Law* + *Behemoth, or The Long Parliament*" contains 4 books in one volume and is formatted for your eReader with a functional and detailed table of contents. The *Collected Political Works*, written by Thomas Hobbes, described his views on how humans could thrive in harmony while avoiding the perils and fear of societal conflict. His experience during a time of upheaval in England influenced his thoughts, which he captured in *The Elements of Law*, *De Cive (On the Citizen)*, *Behemoth, or The Long Parliament* and his most famous work, *Leviathan*. *Leviathan*, published in 1651, concerns the structure of society and legitimate government, and is regarded as one of the earliest and most influential examples of social contract theory. Written during the English Civil War (1642-1651), *Leviathan* argues for a social contract and rule by an absolute sovereign.

Hobbes wrote that civil war and situations identified with a state of nature and the famous motto *Bellum omnium contra omnes* ("the war of all against all") could only be averted by strong central government. *De Cive* ('On the citizen') was Hobbes's first published book of political philosophy. The book was published originally in Latin from Paris in 1642. This work focuses more narrowly on the political and anticipates themes of the better-known *Leviathan*. The *Elements of Law*, which Hobbes circulated in 1640, is the first work in which Hobbes follows his typical systematic pattern of starting with the workings of the mind and language, and developing the discussion towards political matters. As his book seemed to support the King against the claims of Parliament, Hobbes began fearing for his welfare, and so, later that same year, departed for Paris, where he would remain in hiding for the next eleven years. Hobbes came into the orbit of Mersenne's circle once again and, for some of time, served as the mathematics tutor of a young, fugitive prince who would later become King Charles II. *Behemoth* (also known as *The Long Parliament*), completed around 1668 and not published until after Hobbes's death, represents the systematic application of this framework to the English Civil War. Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), whose current reputation rests largely on his political philosophy, was a thinker with wide-ranging interests. In philosophy, he defended a range of materialist and empiricist views against Cartesian and Aristotelian alternatives. In physics, his work was influential on Leibniz, and led him into disputes with Boyle and the experimentalists of the early Royal Society. In history, he translated Thucydides' *History of the Peloponnesian War* into English, and later wrote his own history of the Long Parliament. In mathematics he was less successful, and is best remembered for his repeated unsuccessful attempts to square the circle. But despite that, Hobbes was a serious and prominent participant in the intellectual life of his time.

Thomas Hobbes - Laurie M. Johnson Bagby
2009-03-16

Has modern Western society lost its sense of honor? If so, can we find the reason for this loss? Laurie Johnson Bagby turns to the political philosophy of Thomas Hobbes for answers to

these questions, finding in him the early modern 'turning point for honor.' She examines Hobbes's use of the word honor throughout his career and reveals in Hobbes's thought an evolving understanding of honor, at least in his analysis of politics and society. She also looks at Hobbes's life and times, especially the English Civil War, a cataclysmic event that solidified his rejection of honor as a socially and politically useful concept. Bagby analyzes key ideas in Hobbes's philosophy which shed further light on his conclusion that the desire for honor is dangerous and needs to be eliminated in favor of fear and self-interest. In the end, she questions whether the equality of fear in the state of nature is actually a better source of social and political obligation than honor. In rejecting any sense of obligation based upon earlier notions of natural superiors and inferiors, does Hobbesian and future liberal thought unnecessarily reject honor as a source of restraint in society that previously promoted protection of the weaker against the stronger?

Thomas Hobbes - Richard E. Flathman 2002
In his unconventional reading of the political philosophy of Thomas Hobbes, Flathman (political science, Johns Hopkins U.) suggests a liberal reading of Hobbes that is skeptical of ethical and metaphysical arguments that claim to know God or God's moral requirements. This leads to a view that the preferred political order is one in which disagreement and disturbance are to be privileged over an imposed homogeneity or uniformity. The foregoing suggests that we cannot do well without government, but we should chasten our expectations for government to provide the conditions necessary for the pursuit of our individual happiness. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR.

The Elements of Representation in Hobbes -
Mónica Brito Vieira 2009-12-14

This book offers a powerful, comprehensive and compelling rereading of Hobbes's theory of representation, by reinstating it in a wider pattern of Hobbes's theorizing about human thought and action in relation to images, roles and fictions of various types.

Before Anarchy - Theodore Christov
2016-01-11

How did the 'Hobbesian state of nature' and the

'discourse of anarchy' - separated by three centuries - come to be seen as virtually synonymous? Before Anarchy offers a novel account of Hobbes's interpersonal and international state of nature and rejects two dominant views. In one, international relations is a warlike Hobbesian anarchy, and in the other, state sovereignty eradicates the state of nature. In combining the contextualist method in the history of political thought and the historiographical method in international relations theory, Before Anarchy traces Hobbes's analogy between natural men and sovereign states and its reception by Pufendorf, Rousseau and Vattel in showing their intellectual convergence with Hobbes. Far from defending a 'realist' international theory, the leading political thinkers of early modernity were precursors of the most enlightened liberal theory of international society today. By demolishing twentieth-century anachronisms, Before Anarchy bridges the divide between political theory, international relations and intellectual history. *Passion's Triumph Over Reason* - Christopher Tilmouth 2010-11-11

Christopher Tilmouth presents an accomplished study of Early Modern ideas of emotion, self-indulgence, and self-control in the literature and moral thought of the late 16th and 17th centuries (1580 to 1680).

Hobbes's Political Philosophy - A. P. Martinich 2021

'Hobbes's Political Philosophy' clarifies Hobbes's positions by examining what Hobbes considered a science of politics, a set of timeless truths grounded in definitions. A.P. Martinich explains this science of politics, examining Hobbes's views on the laws of nature, authorization and representation, sovereignty by acquisition, and others. He argues that in addition to the timeless science, Hobbes had two timebound projects. The first was to eliminate the apparent conflict between the new science of Copernicus and Galileo and the second was to show that Christianity is not politically destabilizing.-- *Thomas Hobbes and Political Theory* - Mary G. Dietz 1990

The eight essays in this volume celebrated the 400th birthday of the English political thinker - Thomas Hobbes.

The Elements of Law, Natural and Politic -

Thomas Hobbes 2021-04-11

"The Elements of Law, Natural and Politic" by Thomas Hobbes. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten—or yet undiscovered gems—of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

Potentia - Sandra Leonie Field 2020

"This book offers a detailed study of the political philosophies of Thomas Hobbes and Benedict de Spinoza, focussing on their concept of power as potentia, concrete power, rather than power as potestas, authorised power. The focus on power as potentia generates a new conception of popular power. Radical democrats-whether drawing on Hobbes's 'sleeping sovereign' or on Spinoza's 'multitude'-understand popular power as something that transcends ordinary institutional politics, as for instance popular plebsites or mass movements. However, the book argues that these understandings reflect a residual scholasticism which Hobbes and Spinoza ultimately repudiate. Instead, on the book's revisionist conception, a political phenomenon should be said to express popular power when it is both popular (it eliminates oligarchy and encompasses the whole polity), and also powerful (it robustly determines political and social outcomes). Two possible institutional forms that this popular power might take are distinguished: Hobbesian repressive egalitarianism, or Spinozist civic strengthening. But despite divergent institutional proposals, the book argues that both Hobbes and Spinoza share the conviction that there is nothing spontaneously egalitarian or good about human collective existence. From this point of view, the book accuses radical democrats of pernicious romanticism; the slow, meticulous work of organizational design and maintenance is the true centre of popular power"--

The English Works of Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury - Thomas Hobbes 1844

De Cive - Thomas Hobbes 2017-10-11
Presents the full-text of "De Cive" or "The Citizen" written by English philosopher Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) and provided online by the Constitution Society. Discusses Hobbes' natural law theories, which extended the parent-child contract into a social contract between sovereign and citizen.

Hobbes on Resistance - Susanne Sreedhar 2010-09-02
Hobbes's political theory has traditionally been taken to be an endorsement of state power and a prescription for unconditional obedience to the sovereign's will. In this book, Susanne Sreedhar develops a novel interpretation of Hobbes's theory of political obligation and explores important cases where Hobbes claims that subjects have a right to disobey and resist state power, even when their lives are not directly threatened. Drawing attention to this broader set of rights, her comprehensive analysis of Hobbes's account of political disobedience reveals a unified and coherent theory of resistance that has previously gone unnoticed and undefended. Her book will appeal to all who are interested in the nature and limits of political authority, the right of self-defense, the right of revolution, and the modern origins of these issues.

The Political Philosophy of Hobbes - Leo Strauss 2014-12-10

In this classic analysis, Leo Strauss pinpoints what is original and innovative in the political philosophy of Thomas Hobbes. He argues that Hobbes's ideas arose not from tradition or science but from his own deep knowledge and experience of human nature. Tracing the development of Hobbes's moral doctrine from his early writings to his major work *The Leviathan*, Strauss explains contradictions in the body of Hobbes's work and discovers startling connections between Hobbes and the thought of Plato, Thucydides, Aristotle, Descartes, Spinoza, and Hegel.

Images of Anarchy - Ioannis D. Evrigenis 2014-07-14

Hobbes's concept of the natural condition of mankind became an inescapable point of reference for subsequent political thought, shaping the theories of emulators and critics alike, and has had a profound impact on our

understanding of human nature, anarchy, and international relations. Yet, despite Hobbes's insistence on precision, the state of nature is an elusive concept. Has it ever existed and, if so, for whom? Hobbes offered several answers to these questions, which taken together reveal a consistent strategy aimed at providing his readers with a possible, probable, and memorable account of the consequences of disobedience. This book examines the development of this powerful image throughout Hobbes's works, and traces its origins in his sources of inspiration. The resulting trajectory of the state of nature illuminates the ways in which Hobbes employed a rhetoric of science and a science of rhetoric in his relentless pursuit of peace.

Three-Text Edition of Thomas Hobbes's Political Theory - Deborah Baumgold

2017-05-15
An exciting English-language edition which for the first time presents Thomas Hobbes's masterpiece *Leviathan* alongside two earlier works, *The Elements of Law* and *De Cive*. By arranging the three texts side by side, Baumgold offers readers an enhanced understanding of Hobbes's political theory and addresses an important need within Hobbes scholarship. The parallel presentation highlights substantive connections between the texts and makes it easy to trace the development of Hobbes's thinking. Readers can follow developments both at the 'micro' level of specific arguments and at the 'macro' level of the overall scope and organization of the theory. The volume also includes parallel presentations of Hobbes's chapter outlines, which serve as a key to the texts and are collected in a précis appendix.

Hobbes and Republican Liberty - Quentin Skinner 2008-02-21

Quentin Skinner is one of the foremost historians in the world, and in *Hobbes and Republican Liberty* he offers a dazzling comparison of two rival theories about the nature of human liberty. The first originated in classical antiquity, and lay at the heart of the Roman republican tradition of public life. Thomas Hobbes was the most formidable enemy of this pattern of thought, and his successive attempts to discredit it constitute a truly epochal moment in the history of Anglophone political

thought. Hobbes and Republican Liberty develops several of the themes announced by Quentin Skinner in his celebrated inaugural lecture on Liberty before Liberalism of 1997. Cogent, engaged, accessible, and indeed exhilarating, this new book will appeal to readers of history, politics, and philosophy at all levels from upper-undergraduate upwards, and provides an excellent introduction to the work of one of the most celebrated thinkers of our time. *On Law, Morality, and Politics (Second Edition)* - Thomas Aquinas 2003-03-07

The second edition retains the selection of texts presented in the first edition but offers them in new translations by Richard J Regan -- including that of his Aquinas, *Treatise on Law* (Hackett, 2000). A revised Introduction and glossary, an updated select bibliography, and the inclusion of summarising headnotes for each of the units -- Conscience, Law, Justice, Property, War and Killing, Obedience and Rebellion, and Practical Wisdom and Statecraft -- further enhance its usefulness.

Hobbes's On the Citizen - Robin Douglass 2019-12-05

The first book-length study in English of Thomas Hobbes's *On the Citizen*, containing twelve original essays by leading Hobbes scholars. *Behemoth Or The Long Parliament* - Thomas Hobbes 1990-08-15

Behemoth, or The Long Parliament is essential to any reader interested in the historical context of the thought of Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679). In *De Cive* (1642) and *Leviathan* (1651), the great political philosopher had developed an analytical framework for discussing sedition, rebellion, and the breakdown of authority. *Behemoth*, completed around 1668 and not published until after Hobbes's death, represents the systematic application of this framework to the English Civil War. In his insightful and substantial Introduction, Stephen Holmes examines the major themes and implications of *Behemoth* in Hobbes's system of thought. Holmes notes that a fresh consideration of *Behemoth* dispels persistent misreadings of Hobbes, including the idea that man is motivated solely by a desire for self-preservation. *Behemoth*, which is cast as a series of dialogues between a teacher and his pupil, locates the principal cause of the Civil War less in economic

interests than in the stubborn irrationality of key actors. It also shows more vividly than any of Hobbes's other works the importance of religion in his theories of human nature and behavior. *Empirically Engaged Evolutionary Ethics* - Johan De Smedt 2021-05-04

A growing body of evidence from the sciences suggests that our moral beliefs have an evolutionary basis. To explain how human morality evolved, some philosophers have called for the study of morality to be naturalized, i.e., to explain it in terms of natural causes by looking at its historical and biological origins. The present literature has focused on the link between evolution and moral realism: if our moral beliefs enhance fitness, does this mean they track moral truths? In spite of the growing empirical evidence, these discussions tend to remain high-level: the mere fact that morality has evolved is often deemed enough to decide questions in normative and meta-ethics. This volume starts from the assumption that the details about the evolution of morality do make a difference, and asks how. It presents original essays by authors from various disciplines, including philosophy, anthropology, developmental psychology, and primatology, who write in conversation with neuroscience, sociology, and cognitive psychology.

Of Man - Thomas Hobbes 2005-08-25

The founding father of modern political philosophy, Thomas Hobbes, living in an era of horrific violence, saw human life as meaningless and cruel; here, he argues the only way to escape this brutality is for all to accept a 'social contract' that acknowledges the greater authority of a Sovereign leader.

Politics of the Person as the Politics of Being - David Walsh 2015-12-15

Readers expecting a traditional philosophical work will be surprised and delighted by David Walsh's *Politics of the Person as the Politics of Being*, his highly original reflection on the transcendental nature of the person. A specialist in political theory, Walsh breaks new ground in this volume, arguing, as he says in the introduction, "that the person is transcendence, not only as an aspiration, but as his or her very reality. Nothing is higher. That is what *Politics of the Person as the Politics of Being* strives to acknowledge." The analysis of the person is the

foundation for thinking about political community and human dignity and rights. Walsh establishes his notion of the person in the first four chapters. He begins with the question as to whether science can in any sense talk about persons. He then examines the person's core activities, free choice and knowledge, and reassesses the claims of the natural sciences. He considers the ground of the person and of interpersonal relationships, including our relationship with God. The final three chapters explore the unfolding of the person, imaginatively in art, in the personal "time" of history, and in the "space" of politics. Politics of the Person as the Politics of Being is a new way of philosophizing that is neither subjective nor objective but derived from the persons who can consider such perspectives. The book will interest students and scholars in contemporary political philosophy, philosophy of religion, and

any groups interested in the person, personalism, and metaphysics.

Hobbes: On the Citizen - Hobbes Thomas
1998-08-20

New translation of the first major work of the greatest English political philosopher.

Man and Citizen - Thomas Hobbes 1972

Hume: Political Writings - David Hume
1994-01-01

The first thematically arranged collection of Hume's political writings, this new work brings together substantive selections from A Treatise on Human Nature, An Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals, and Essays: Moral, Political and Literary, with an interpretive introduction placing Hume in the context of contemporary debates between liberalism and its critics and between contextual and universal approaches.