Will and Political Legitimacy
The Logic of Leviathan
The Social Contract Theorists
This major study of Hobbes' political philosophy draws on recent developments in game and decision theory to explore whether the threat of the argument in Leviathan, that it is in the interests of the people to create a ruler with absolute power, can be shown to be cogent. Professor Hampton has written a book of vital importance to political philosophers, political and social scientists, and intellectual historians.

Classical Social Contract Theory
Thomas Hobbes argues for a social contract and rule by an absolute sovereign. Influenced by the English Civil War, Hobbes wrote that chaos or civil war situations identified with a state of nature, and the famous motto Bellum omnium contra omnes, all against all, could be surmounted by strong central government. He thus denied any right of rebellion toward the social contract, which would be later added by John Locke and conserved by Jean-Jacques Rousseau. (However, Hobbes did discuss the possible dissolution of the State. Since the social contract was made to institute a state that would provide for the peace and defense of the people, the contract would become void as soon as the government no longer protected its citizens. By virtue of this fact, man would automatically return to the state of nature until a new contract is made. Concerning the State of Nature, man will consider them first Simply, and afterwards in Tryayne, or dependance upon one another. Singly, they are every one a Representation or Apparence, of some quality, or other Accidient of a body without us; which is commonly called an Object. Which Object worketh on the Eyes, Eares, and other parts of mans body; and by diversity of working, produceth diversity of Apparences. Then that we call Sense: If there is no conception in a mans mind, which hath not at first, totally, or by parts, been begotten upon the organs of Sense.)

Private Property, Freedom, and Order
Michael Ochterlony develops a novel multi-level social contract theory tailored to the conditions of societies that are deeply morally pluralistic. Such societies must cope with a variety of values and traditions: Ochterlony defines the minimal behavioral restrictions that are necessary to ensure mutually beneficial peaceful long-term cooperation.

Leviathan
This book is the most comprehensive, rigorous critique of contemporary Hobbesian contractarianism as expounded in the work of Jean Hampton, Gregory Kavka, and David Gauthier. Professor Kass argues that the attempts by these three philosophers to use Hobbes to answer current political and moral questions fail. The reasons why they fail are related to fundamental problems intrinsic to Hobbesian contractarianism: first, the problem of collective action arising out of the tension in Hobbesian theory between individual and collective rationality; second, the classical problem of explaining the normative force of hypothetical action, a problem that can be traced to the conflicting strategies of hypothetical justification found in Rawls’ and Hobbes’ theories. Given the deep interests in Hobbesian contractarianism among philosophers, political theorists, game theorists in economics and political science, and legal theorists, this book is likely to attract wide attention and infuse new life into the contractarian debate.

Contract Theory in Historical Context

Individualism and the Social Contract in Hobbes and Rousseau
Fictional accounts of the end of the world rarely explore the end of humanity; instead they present the end of what we now know and the opportunity to start over. Postapocalyptic Fiction and traditions: Moehler defines the minimal behavioral restrictions that are necessary to ensure mutually beneficial peaceful long-term cooperation.

A comparison of Hobbes and Locke on Natural Law and Social Contract
When do governments merit our allegiance, and when should they be denied it? Ian Shapiro explores this most enduring of political dilemmas in this innovative and engaging book. Building on his highly popular Yale courses, Professor Shapiro evaluates the main contending accounts of the sources of political legitimacy. Starting with theories of the Enlightenment, he examines the arguments put forward by utilitarians, Marxists, and theorists of the social contract. Next he turns to the anti-Enlightenment tradition that stretches from Edmund Burke to contemporary post-modernists. In the last part of the book Shapiro examines partisans and critics of democracy from Plato’s time until our own. He concludes with an assessment of democracy’s strengths and limitations as the font of political legitimacy. The book offers a lucid and accessible introduction to urgent ongoing conversations about the sources of political allegiance.

A Theory of Justice
The Leviathan (1651), The Two Treatises of Government (1689), The Social Contract (1762), The Constitution of Pennsylvania (1776) The Original Texts from Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and The Founding Fathers of the United States

The Moral Foundations of Politics
Have you been put off from reading great books because the original ‘Olde English’ makes the going rough? Here you’ll find classic philosophy texts updated and paraphrased into modern English. Learn the key ideas of the great empiricist philosophers like Thomas Hobbes, who framed the course of the modern political state; John Locke, who inspired Thomas Jefferson and the American Revolution; and David Hume, who pioneered philosophy of science. Relax and enjoy the modified writings of these important thinkers by Professor of Philosophy Dr. Les Sutter—without the long, dull introductions and explanations. A real treat!
Liberal Society

How modern philosophers use and perpetuate myths about prehistory. The state of nature, the origin of property, the origin of government, the primordial nature of inequality and war why do political philosophers talk so much about the Stone Age? And are they talking about a Stone Age that really happened, or is it just a convenient thought experiment to illustrate their points? Karl W. Silverquist and Grant S. McAll take a philosophical look at the origin of civilization, examining political theorists to show how claims about prehistory are used. Drawing on the best available evidence from archaeology and anthropology, they show that much of what we think we know about man comes from philosophers' imaginations, not scientific investigation. Key Features: Shows how modern political theories employ ambiguous factual claims about prehistory and its archaeological and anthropological evidence to bear on those claims.

Contract, Culture, and Citizenship

Postapocalyptic Fiction and the Social Contract

This book looks at how the ideas of freedom, property, and order are expressed in modern social contract theories. Written on the theories of Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, and Rawls, it studies how notions of freedom promulgated by these SCT's invariably legitimate and defend the private ownership of the means of production. It argues that capitalism's impact on individual dependence and economic inequality still stems from this model, ultimately working in favour of proprietors. The author highlights the problematic nature of SCT's, which work as ideological mechanisms put forward under the guise of formal equality and formal freedom, by focusing on the historical and social context behind them. From a methodological point of view, the author presents a de-ideologization of the contractarian issue and provides insight into the political 'laymen' within the discourse of the individualism, human nature and morality shaping the outer corners of contractarian theory. An important intervention in the study of SCT's, this volume will be of great interest to scholars and researchers of political and social theory, sociology, political history, and political philosophy.

The Gilets Jaunes and the New Social Contract

This reader introduces students of philosophy and politics to the contemporary critical literature on the classical social contract theorists: Thomas Hobbes (1599-1679), John Locke (1632-1704), and Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778). Twelve thoughtfully selected essays guide students through the texts, familiarizing them with key elements of the theory, while at the same time introducing them to current scholarly controversies. A bibliography of additional work is provided. The classical social contract theorists represent one of the two or three most important modern traditions in political thought. Their ideas dominated political debates in Europe and North America in the 18th and 19th centuries, influencing political thinkers, statesmen, constitution makers, revolutionaries, and other political actors alike. Debates during the French Revolution and the early history of the American Republic were often conducted in the language of Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau. Later political philosophers can only be understood against this backdrop. And the contemporary revival of contractarian moral and political thought, represented by John Rawls' A Theory of Justice (1971) or David Gauthier's Morals by Agreement (1986), needs to be appreciated in the history of this tradition.

Minimal Morality

A major study of Hobbesian political philosophy drawing on developments in game and decision theory.

The Limits of Hobbesian Contractarianism

This book provides a lively account of the gilets jaunes, the yellow vest movement that has shaken France since 2018. Charles Devellennes assesses what lessons can be drawn from their activities and the impact for the contemporary relationship between state and citizen. Informed by a dialogue with past political theorists - from Hobbes, Spinoza and Rousseau to Rawls, Nozick and Dworkin - and reflecting on the gilets jaunes' engagement with the gilets jaunes, the author reflects the concept of the social contract for contemporary social movements. It proposes a new relationship between the state and the individual, and establishes the necessity of rethinking the modern democratic nature of our representative politics in order to provide a genuine process for the healing of social ills.

The Oxford Handbook of Political Philosophy

Originally published in 1960, this analysis of all of Locke's publications quickly became established as the standard edition of the Treatises as well as a work of political theory in its own right.

The Social "con".

"A collection of essays analyzing the seventeenth-century British political theorist Thomas Hobbes from a feminist perspective" - Provided by publisher.

Leviathan

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. Racializing 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, evaluates 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 have survived centuries, shaping the ideas of modern political 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.

Politics of Romanticism

At the heart of representative government is the question: "What makes government and its agents legitimate authorities?" The notion of consent, of a social contract between the citizen and his government, is central to this problem. That contract allows the government to rule over the citizen and to exact obedience from him in return for certain protections and goods he needs.

Will and Political Legitimacy

L. Locke argued that religious belief ought to be compatible with reason, that no king, prince or magistrate rules legitimately without the consent of the people, and that government has no right to impose religious beliefs or styles of worship on the public. Locke's defense of religious tolerance and freedom of thought was revolutionary in its time. Even today, his positons poses a challenge to religious intolerance, whether stated in terms of original religious dogmas, or based on Locke's original Latin and the seventeenth-century English translation of William Pople, this edition offers a reader-friendly version that remains loyal to the original text. In addition to a forty-page introduction that situates the letter in its historical and philosophical contexts, this edition includes excerpts from writings on religious tolerance by William Penn, Baruch Spinoza, Pierre Bayle, and Samuel von Pufendorf, as well as generous selections from the famous Locke-Préstet debates on religious toleration.

Will and Political Legitimacy

At the heart of representative government is the question: "What makes government and its agents legitimate authorities?" The notion of consent, of a social contract between the citizen and his government, is central to this problem. What are the functions of public authority? What are the people's rights in a self-governing and representative state? Patrick Riley presents a comprehensive historical analysis of the meaning of contract theory and a testing of the inherent validity of the ideas of consent and obligation. He uncovers the critical relationship between the act of willing and that of consenting in self-government and shows how "will" relates to political legitimacy. His is the first large-scale study of social contract theory from Hobbes to Rawls that gives "will" the central place it occupies in contractarian thinking.

Prehistoric Myths in Modern Political Philosophy

Essay from the year 2008 in the subject Politics - Political Theory and the History of Ideas Journal, grade: 80%= good, University of Kerala (Department of Political Science), course: Political Theory - Liberal Tradtion, language: English, abstract. This essay compares the classical social contract theories of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. Different perceptions of the state of nature resulted in different ideas about the social contract and its emphasis on either security (Hobbes), individual rights (Locke) or the collective freedom of Rousseau's general will. Political philosophy is believed to have started with Plato's "Republic," the first known sophisticated analysis of a fundamental question that humans have probably been concerned with much longer: how should human society be organised, i.e. who should rule and why? Plato believed that ruling required special training and skills and should therefore be left to an aristocracy of guardians.
The Social Contract as a Violent Act

The Rhetoric of Leviathan

These essays carefully show that classic social-contract theory was an ancien regime genre. Far more than is commonly realized, the local horizon was built into Hobbes's and Locke's theories and the genre drew on the absolutism of Bodin and Grotius.

A Letter Concerning Toleration

Feminist Interpretations of Thomas Hobbes

Hobbes's Political Theory

First published in 2004. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Philosophy Updated

Essay aus dem Jahr 2016 im Fachbereich Politik - Grundlagen und Allgemeines, , Sprache: Deutsch, Abstrakt: In this paper, I am going to compare John Locke's and Thomas Hobbes' different ideas about the social contract. The social contract is a theory, which should describe the relationship between a government and the individual. A theory in the antiquity, Epicureans, Lucius and Cicero were writing about the theory of the social contract. In the age of enlightenment, there were again several people such as Hobbes, Locke or Rousseau writing about the social contract. Regarding these different theories, I am going to tackle the following questions: How do the social contract theories in "Leviathan" and "Two Treatise of Government" differ? Where are Hobbes' and Locke's ideas realized in the present? Where were Hobbes' and Locke's ideas realized in history? I will work out some points in which these two theories differ and take a look where they are realized nowadays, and where they were realized in history. In addition, I will provide a short biography for both Hobbes and Locke. This biography is intended to give us a better understanding of the backgrounds of these two political philosophers.

The Social Contract from Hobbes to Rawls

"Explores the concept of the social contract and how it shapes citizenship. Argues that the modern social contract is an account of the ethical and cultural conditions upon which modern citizenship depends." - Provided by publisher.

The Leviathan (1651), The Two Treatises of Government (1689), The Social Contract (1762), The Constitution of Pennsylvania (1776)

Though the revised edition of A Theory of Justice, published in 1999, is the definitive statement of Rawls's view, so much of the extensive literature on Rawls's theory refers to the first edition. This reissue makes the first edition once again available for scholars and serious students of Rawls's work.

The social contract in "Leviathan" by Thomas Hobbes and "Two Treatises of Government" by John Locke

Even though political philosophy has a long tradition, it is much more than the study of old and great treatises. Contemporary philosophers continue to press new arguments on old and timeless questions, but also to propose departures and innovations. The field changes over time, and new work inevitably responds both to events in the world and to the directions of thought itself. This volume includes 22 new pieces by leaders in the field on both perennial and emerging topics of keen interest to contemporary political philosophers. In addition to longstanding issues such as Authority, Equality, and Freedom, and Democracy, there are articles on less classical topics such as Race, Historical Injustice, Deliberation, Money and Politics, Global Justice, and Ideal and Non-Ideal Theory. All of the pieces combine clarity and accessibility with a top scholar's critical and original point of view. The introductory essay briefly situates this volume within the context of an ongoing debate in a discipline in constant motion.

Hobbes and the Social Contract Tradition

Hobbes and the Social Contract Tradition

Locke: Two Treatises of Government

The Social Contract Theory of Thomas Hobbes

At the heart of representative government is the question: "What makes government and its agents legitimate authorities?" The notion of consent to a social contract between the citizen and his government is central to this problem. What are the functions of public authority? What are the people's rights in a self-governing and representative state? Patrick Riley presents a comprehensive historical analysis of the meaning of contract theory and a testing of the inherent validity of the ideas of consent and obligation. He uncovers the critical relationship between the act of willing and that of consenting in self-government and shows how "will" relates to political legitimacy. His is the first large-scale study of social contract theory from Hobbes to Rawls that gives "will" the central place it occupies in contractarian thinking.

The Modern Political Tradition

The Politics of Romanticism examines the relationship between two major traditions which have not been considered in conjunction: British Romanticism and social contract philosophy. She argues that an emerging political vocabulary was translated into a literary vocabulary in social contract theory, which shaped the literature of Romantic Britain, as well as German Idealism, the philosophical tradition through which Romanticism is more usually understood. Breenstock locates the Romantic movement's coherence in contract theory's definitive dilemma: the critical disruption of the individual and the social collective. By looking at the intersection of the social contract, Scottish Enlightenment philosophy, and canonical works of Romanticism and its political culture, her book provides an alternative to the model of retreat which has dominated accounts of Romanticism of the last century.

Copyright code : 2920ce6e48ef70a37362e7be4d4e6