Men And Citizens A Study Of Rousseaus Social Theory

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The Social Contract Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2006 "The Social Contract" is one of the most important works by Rousseau. He expresses the view that in a society man has to completely rely on fellow beings with whom he is also in continuous competition. He presents the theory that people should have a right to rule themselves directly and not through representatives. Remarkable revolutionary ideas have been presented here. Thought-provoking!

The Major Political Writings of Jean-Jacques Rousseau Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2012-10-17 Individualist and communitarian. Anarchist and totalitarian. Classicist and romanticist. Progressive and reactionary. Since the eighteenth century, Jean-Jacques Rousseau has been said to be all of these things. Few philosophers have been the subject of as much or as intense debate, yet almost everyone agrees that Rousseau is among the most important and influential thinkers in the history of political philosophy. This new edition of his major political writings, published in the year of the three-hundredth anniversary of his birth, renews attention to the perennial importance of Rousseau's work. The book brings together superb new translations by renowned Rousseau scholar John T. Scott of three of Rousseau's works: the Discourse on the Sciences and Arts, the Discourse on the Origin and Foundations of Inequality Among Men, and On the Social Contract. The two Discourses show Rousseau developing his well-known conception of the natural goodness of man and the problems posed by life in society. With the Social Contract, Rousseau became the first major thinker to argue that democracy is the only legitimate form of political organization. Scott's extensive introduction enhances our understanding of these foundational writings, providing background information, social and historical context, and guidance for interpreting the works. Throughout, translation and editorial notes clarify ideas and terms that might not be immediately familiar to most readers. The three works collected in The Major Political Writings of Jean-Jacques Rousseau represent an important contribution to eighteenth-century political theory that has exerted an extensive influence on generations of thinkers, beginning with the leaders of the French Revolution and continuing to the present day. The new translations on offer here will be welcomed by a wide readership of both Rousseau scholars and readers with a general interest in political thought.

The Government of Poland Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1985-01-01 "The Government of Poland is the only finished work in which Rousseau himself dons the mantle of legislator, applying the principles of the Social Contract to the real world around him. Poland teaches us much about the mysterious art of the Social Contract's 'legislator,' how he transforms each individual into part of a larger whole. Only in . . . Poland do we find what this crucial transformation entails and what it presumes. But probably the greatest lesson to be learned from . . . Poland concerns Rousseau's understanding of the proper relationship between theory and practice. . . . Time and again we see Rousseau advising the Poles to do things which are in gross violation of the strict principles of political right he had elaborated in the Social Contract." --Richard Myers in Canadian Journal of Political Science

The Social Contract Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2017-07-31 In The Social Contract, Rousseau wrote one of the most influential studies ever made. It is as relevant today as when it was first published more than 250 years ago. Political society, Rousseau argued, required each individual to submit their personal desires to the 'general will'. At the same time, there was no 'divine right' of the monarchy to allow them to act as they pleased. Therefore, there must be a social contract between governor and governed - the only truly legitimate form of government. Rousseau's ideas influenced both the French and American Revolutions and created the foundations of the liberal democratic societies we live in today.

Discourse on the Origin of Inequality Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2009-04-23 In his Discourses (1755), Rousseau argues that inequalities of rank, wealth, and power are the inevitable result of the civilizing process. If inequality is arguable - and Rousseau shows with unparalleled eloquence how it robs us not only of our material but also of our psychological independence - then how can we recover the peaceful self-sufficiency of life in the state of nature? We cannot return to a simpler time, but measuring the costs of progress may help us to imagine alternatives to the corruption and oppressive conformity of modern society. Rousseau's sweeping account of humanity's social and political development epitomizes the innovative boldness of the Enlightenment, and it is one of the most provocative and influential works of the eighteenth century. This new translation includes all Rousseau's own notes, and Patrick Coleman's introduction builds on recent key scholarship, considering particularly the relationship between political and aesthetic thought. ABOUT THE SERIES: For over 100 years Oxford World's Classics has made available the widest range of literature from around the globe. Each affordable volume reflects Oxford's commitment to scholarship, providing the most accurate text plus a wealth of other valuable features, including expert introductions by leading authorities, helpful notes to clarify the text, up-to-date bibliographies for further study, and much more.

Nietzsche Contra Rousseau Keith Ansell-Pearson 1996-08-08 This book takes a serious look at Nietzsche as political thinker and relates his political ideas to the dominant traditions of modern political thought. It also demonstrates Rousseau's crucial role in Nietzsche's understanding of modernity.

Rousseau and the Dilemmas of Modernity Mark Hulliung 2017-07-05 This volume seeks to capture Jean-Jacques Rousseau's astonishing contribution to our understanding of the dilemmas of modernity. For the contributors to this book Rousseau is present as well as past, because he was so modern and yet so ambivalent about modernity, a position with which we are quite familiar. Highlighted in this volume is the contention that Rousseau set the stage for many discussions of the good and bad of modernity. Previous efforts to deal with Rousseau and modernity have suffered from myopia. In the nineteenth century the Romantics claimed Rousseau as one of their own, pulling him out of his historical context, ignoring his full scale immersion in the debates of the French Enlightenment. In the twentieth century commentators have read into Rousseau the ahistorical and present-minded Cold War thematic of "Rousseau the totalitarian." In this volume Rousseau is treated as a person of his age but also as someone who speaks to us today. The topics covered range from feminism, music, science, and political theory, to updating the classics, and to the search for and limitations to the quest for self-knowledge. Few if any figures can compete with Rousseau when it comes to forcing us to face up to the price we pay for "progress."

A Discourse on Inequality Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1985-02-05 In A Discourse on Inequality, Rousseau sets out to demonstrate how the growth of civilization corrupts man's natural happiness and freedom by creating artificial inequalities of wealth, power and social privilege. Contending that primitive man was equal to his fellows, Rousseau believed that as societies become more sophisticated, the strongest and most intelligent members of the community gain an unnatural advantage over their weaker brethren, and that constitutions set up to rectify these imbalances through peace and justice in fact do nothing but perpetuate them. Rousseau's political and social arguments in the Discourse were a hugely influential denunciation of the social conditions of his time and one of the most revolutionary documents of the eighteenth-century. For
more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators.

**Jean-Jacques Rousseau** Joseph Reisert 2018-07-05 Scholars have long debated the contribution Rousseau has made to political thought. Is he a theorist of radical individualism, a reactionary advocate for authoritarianism, or just a brilliantly paradoxical but ultimately incoherent controversialist? In the first book devoted to discussion of Rousseau’s conception of virtue, Joseph R. Reisert argues that Rousseau’s work offers a coherent political theory that both complements and challenges key elements of contemporary liberalism. Drawing on his deep familiarity with Rousseau’s work, Reisert maintains that Rousseau’s primary concern was to discover the psychological foundations of virtue, which he understood as the strength of will needed to respect the rights of others. Reisert reconstructs the model of the human soul that underlies Rousseau’s account of virtue, suggesting that an alternative conception of virtue is more or less antithetical to his. Rousseau, the author explains, believed that life in modern societies undermines virtue, but that for individuals to thrive, and for free societies to endure, all would require moral education. Rousseau, who styled himself "a friend of virtue," sought to impart virtue to his readers through the examples of his literary characters Emile and Julie.

Reisert finds that Rousseau’s thought poses a dilemma for modern politics: democratic governments can do little to cultivate virtue directly, yet liberal society continues to need it. The requisite moral teaching, Reisert concludes, should be provided instead by families, religious organizations, and other civil associations.

**Discourse on the Origin and Foundations of Inequality Among Men** Jean Jacques Rousseau 2010-10-13 A provocative essay that challenged the superiority of civilized society and modern government, Jean-Jacques Rousseau’s Discourse on the Origin and Foundations of Inequality made him an outcast among fellow Enlightenment thinkers but stands today as one of the most important political texts in Western history. Helena Rosenblatt’s new translation, introduction, and selection of related documents help students comprehend why Rousseau’s criticisms of human nature, political hierarchy, and private property were so controversial in his time yet later were hailed as a foundation of democracy. The introduction explores life experiences that shaped Rousseau’s philosophy, explains contemporary ideas about political authority and social order, and guides students through Rousseau’s thought, including explanations of how his work anticipated theories about evolution and inspired leaders of the French Revolution. Related primary documents — including a selection from Rousseau’s Social Contract — situate Rousseau’s ideas in contemporary political and social thought. Questions for consideration, a chronology of Rousseau’s life and work, and a selected bibliography enrich students’ understanding of the man and his times.

**Rousseau** Joshua Cohen 2010-02-25 Joshua Cohen explains how the values of freedom, equality, and community all work together as parts of the democratic ideal expressed in Rousseau’s conception of the ‘society of the general will’. He also explores Rousseau’s anti-Augustian and anti-Hobbesian ideas that we are naturally good.

**Social Contract ; Discourse on the Virtue Most Necessary for a Hero ; Political Fragments ; And, Geneva Manuscript** Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1994 Rousseau’s major works, available in a uniform English edition, continue the dialog of Rousseau’s linguistic and musical theory within his larger philosophical system.

**Domesticating Passions** Nicole Fermon 1997-01-27 The role of women and family as central to Rousseau’s concept of the modern, enlightened state. "Woman, both real and metaphorical, is at the center of the project to reform politics, which for Rousseau means all human relations," Nicole Fermon asserts in this finely wrought study of how Jean-Jacques Rousseau places the family, women, and love within his political philosophy. Rather than accept conventional conceptual dichotomies of "public" and "private" or "man" and "citizen," Fermon suggests that Rousseau’s teachings on the family represent a connecting strand in an overarching philosophy: man not only creates institutions to satisfy his own needs, she writes, "but the needs themselves are crucially formed and transformed by the social setting and the educational experience." Thus the family in general and women in particular play a key role in the Rousseauean project, as the household becomes "entrusted not only with the reproduction of life and daily necessities, but with the reproduction of socially itself.

**Rousseau on International Relation** Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1991 This volume attempts to make Rousseau’s thinking on international relations easily accessible by collecting selections from his writings in which he develops his unique international perspective, and by providing a detailed interpretation of them.

**The Essential Writings of Rousseau** Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2013-03-26 Newly translated by Peter Constantine Edited and with an Introduction by Leo Damrosch This volume collects the best and most indispensable work of one of the world’s most influential writers. A towering figure of Enlightenment thought, Jean-Jacques Rousseau was also one of that movement’s most passionate and persuasive critics. His extraordinarily original observations on politics, education, and human nature were provocative in their day and remain resonant more than two hundred years after his death. Rousseau’s 1762 treatise The Social Contract laid intellectual groundwork for both the American and French Revolutions, influencing such figures as Thomas Jefferson. An eloquent writer with profound insight into human psychology, Rousseau also penned one of the most compelling autobiographies ever written—the magisterial Confessions. The entirety of the first three books of that masterpiece along with the complete Social Contract are included in this indispensable volume.

**The Essential Writings of Jean-Jacques Rousseau** Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2013-04-25 Translated by Peter Constantine Edited and with an new introduction by Leo Damrosch ‘Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains’ is the dramatic opening line of The Social Contract, published in 1762. Quoted by politicians and philosophers alike, the power of this sentence continues to resonate. It laid the groundwork for both the American and French Revolutions, and is considered a foundational text in the development of the modern principles of human rights. Rousseau was an extraordinary visionary and a revolutionary thinker. The Essential Writings of Jean-Jacques Rousseau collects his best and most indispensable work. The book includes selections from The Discourse on the Origin and Foundations of Inequality Among Men and The Social Contract in full, plus selections from Émile, a treatise on education, the autobiographical Reveries of the Solitary Walker, Julie, or the New Héloïse, an epistolary novel.

**The Cambridge Companion to Rousseau** Riley 2001-08-27 Universally regarded as the greatest French political theorist and philosopher of education of the Enlightenment, and probably the greatest French social theorist tout court, Rousseau was an important forerunner of the French Revolution, though his thought was too nuanced and subtle ever to serve as mere ideology. This 2001 volume systematically surveys the full range of Rousseau’s activities in politics and education, psychology, anthropology, religion, music and theater.


**Discourse on the Origin and the Foundations of Inequality Among Men** Jean Jacques Rousseau 2016-01-09 Discourse on the Origin and the Foundations of Inequality Among Men The Second Discourse Jean-Jacques Rousseau Translated by Ian Johnston Discourse on the Origin and Basis of Inequality Among Men, also commonly known as the "Second Discourse", is a work by philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

Rousseau first exposes in this work his conception of a human state of nature, presented as a philosophical fiction (like by Thomas Hobbes, unlike by John Locke), and of human perfectibility, an idea that progress. He then explains the way, according to him, people may have established civil society, which leads him to present private property as the original source and basis of all inequality. In this text, the explanatory notes which appear at the end of the document are provided by the translator. The presence of such notes is indicated by an asterisk in the text which links to the relevant note. Rousseau’s notes -- indicated by an Arabic numeral in brackets in the text -- also appear at the conclusion of the main text. The numerals link directly to the appropriate note. Editorial insertions into the text by the translator are indicated by square brackets, e.g., [inserted comment]. Some of Rousseau’s longer paragraphs have been...
divided up into shorter units. Where Rousseau has provided a Latin quotation, this text has the English translation, with a link to the original Latin in the footnote. Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778), the very famous French philosopher and writer, prepared his Discourse on Inequality (also called the Second Discourse) as an entry in a competition organized by the Academy of Dijon in 1754. He won first prize in a previous competition (in 1750) with his Discourse on the Sciences and the Arts (The First Discourse), a victory which had helped to make him famous. The Second Discourse did not fare so well in the contest. When the Second Discourse was published again in 1782, Rousseau inserted a few short minor additions into the text. These are included here but are not indicated. Discourse on the Origin and the Foundations of Inequality Among Men by Jean-Jacques Rousseau Citizen of Geneva Men and Citizens Judith N. Sklar 1985-04-18 Cambridge paperback library. First published 1969. Includes bibliographical references. 5.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau: Political principles and institutions John T. Scott 2006 Bringing together critical assessments of the broad range of Rousseau’s thought, with a particular emphasis on his political theory, this collection is an essential resource for students and scholars. The Social Contract Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1968-06-30 “Man was born free, and he is everywhere in chains” These are the famous opening words of a treatise that has not ceased to stir vigorous debate since its first publication in 1762. Rejecting the view that anyone has a natural right to wield authority over others, Rousseau argues instead for a pact, or ‘social contract’, that should exist between all the citizens of a state and that should be the source of sovereign power. From this fundamental premise, he goes on to consider issues of liberty and law, freedom and justice, arriving at a view of society that has seemed to some a blueprint for totalitarianism, to others a declaration of democratic principles. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions from distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators.

Rousseau's Theory of Freedom Matthew Simpson 2006-03-08 Jean-Jacques Rousseau has a claim to be ranked above even Karl Marx as the political philosopher who has most influenced everyday life. His much-read philosophy of education alone would qualify him for a high place, but his political theory is even more important: decisions affecting millions of people were made based on the reading of certain lines of the Social Contract. Yet while politicians and scholars have studied this book for 250 years, almost no agreement exists on how to interpret its central concept: freedom. Rousseau’s theory of freedom has led him to be called everything from the greatest prophet of individual liberty to the designer of the first totalitarian state. This book offers a new, unifying interpretation of the theory of freedom in the Social Contract. Simpson gives a careful analysis of Rousseau’s theory of the social pact, and then examines the kinds of freedom that it brings about, showing how Rousseau’s individualist and collectivist aspects fit into a larger and logically coherent theory of human liberty. Simpson’s book not only helps us to understand one of the pre-eminent political minds of the 18th century, but also brings us closer to a conversation with those who influenced him, who have done so much to shape our world. And in light of the interest in contemporary contractualist philosophers like Rawls, Scanlon, and Gauthier, readers will find it worthwhile to return to the thinker who offers one of the most radical, profound, and insightful theories of the social contract ever devised.

Emile Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2009-01-01 Rousseau wrote about the difficulty of being a good individual within an inherently corrupting collectivity: society. Emile deals specifically with education, and outlines a system which would allow for human goodness. He uses the fictional story of Emile and his tutor to outline his ideas. The book was banned and publicly burned on its publication, but became a European bestseller and provided a basis for new education systems.

Emile Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2013-08-21 One of the foundational texts of Western education, this novel served as a model during the French Revolution for a new approach to teaching. Rousseau considered this tale of a young boy and his tutor the most important of his writings, and its exploration of the natural goodness and avoidance of social corruption remains highly influential.

Rousseau: 'The Social Contract' and Other Later Political Writings Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1997-07-24 A comprehensive 1997 anthology of Rousseau’s work containing The Social Contract, his most famous single work. The Social Contract Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1998 Rousseau argues for the preservation of individual freedom min political society. An individual can only be free under the law, he says, by voluntarily embracing that law as his own. This text is not only a defence of civil society, but also a study of the darker side of political systems.

Feminist Interpretations of Jean-Jacques Rousseau Lynda Lange 2010-11-01 A progenitor of modern egalitarianism, communitarianism, and participatory democracy, Jean-Jacques Rousseau is a philosopher whose deep concern with the relationship between the domains of private domestic and public political life has made him especially interesting to feminist theorists, but also has made him very controversial. The essays in this volume, representing a wide range of feminist interpretations of Rousseau, explore the many tensions in his thought that arise from his unique combination of radical and traditional perspectives on gender relations and the state. Among the topics addressed by the contributors are the connections between Rousseau’s political vision of the egalitarian state and his view of the ‘natural’ role of women in the family; Rousseau’s apparent fear of the actual danger and power of women; important questions Rousseau raised about child care and gender relations in individualist societies that feminists should address; the founding of republics; the nature of consent; the meaning of citizenship; and the conflation of modern universal ideals of democratic citizenship with modern masculinity, leading to the suggestion that the latter is as fragile a construction as the former. Overall this volume makes an important contribution to a core question at the hinge of modernism and postmodernism: how modern, egalitarian notions of social contract, premised on universality and objective reason, can yet result in systematic exclusion of social groups, including women. Contributors are Leah Bradshaw, Melissa A. Butler, Anne Harper, Sarah Kofman, Rebecca Kukla, Lynda Lange, Ingrid Makus, Lori J. Marso, Miriam and Morgenstern, Susan Moller Okin, Alice Olwig, Harriet Beach Dwyer, Elizabeth Weed, and Elke Westphal. Rousseau and the Discourse on the Origin of Inequality Among Men (Dodo Press) Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2009-01 Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778) was a major Genevan philosopher, writer, and composer of the Enlightenment, whose political philosophy influenced the French Revolution and the development of liberal, conservative, and socialist theory. He also made important contributions to music as a theorist and a composer. He was secretary to the French ambassador in Venice from 1743 to 1744. His most noted work was an article on political economy written in 1755. In the same year, Rousseau completed his second major work, the Discourse on the Origin of Inequality Among Men. In 1761, he published the successful romantic novel Julie; ou, La Nouvelle Héloïse (The New Heloise). In 1762, he published two major books: The Social Contract and Inequality. In 1772, he was invited to present recommendations for a new constitution for the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, resulting in the Considerations on the Government of Poland, which was to be his last major political work. In 1776 he completed Dialogues: Rousseau Judge of Jean-Jacques and began work on the Reverbs of the Solitary Walker. Citizen-soldiers and Manly Warriors R. Claire Snyder 1999 What happens in a tradition that links citizenship with soldiering when women become citizens? Citizen Soldiers and Manly Warriors provides an in-depth analysis of the theory and practice of the citizen-soldier in historical context. Using a postmodern feminist lens, Snyder reveals that within the citizen-soldier tradition, citizenship and masculinity are simultaneously constituted through engagement in civic and martial practices.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau Joseph R. Reisert 2003 "Drawing on his deep familiarity with Rousseau's work, Reisert maintains that Rousseau's primary concern was to discover the psychological foundations of virtue, which he understood as the strength of will needed to respect the rights of others. Reisert reconstructs the model of the human soul that underpins Rousseau's account of virtue, a model he considers superior to the alternatives conceived by Aristotle, Hobbes, Locke, Montesquieu, Kant, and Rawls. Rousseau, the author explains, believed that life in modern societies undermines virtue, but that for individuals to thrive, and for free societies to endure, all would require moral education. Rousseau, who styled himself "a friend of virtue," sought to impart virtue to his readers through the examples of his literary characters Emile and Julie."
Discourse on the Origins of Inequality (second Discourse) ; Polemics ; And, Political Economy
Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1992 The Second Discourse examines man in the true "state of nature," prior to the formation of the first human societies

Rousseau: The Discourses and Other Early Political Writings Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1997-07-13 This two volume collection forms a comprehensive anthology of Rousseau's political writings.

The Essential Rousseau Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1983 With splendid new translations, these four major works offer a superlative introduction to a great social philosopher whose ideas helped spark a revolution that has still not ended. Can individual freedom and social stability be reconciled? What is the function of government? What are the benefits and liabilities of civilization? What is the original nature of man, and how can he most fully realize his potential? These were the questions that Jean-Jacques Rousseau investigated in works that helped set the stage for the French Revolution and have since stood as eloquent expressions of revolutionary views, not only in politics but also in such areas as personal lifestyles and educational practices. Rousseau's concepts of the natural goodness of man, the corrupting influence of social institutions, and the right and the power of the people to overthrow their oppressors and create new and more responsive forms of government and society are as richly relevant today as they were in eighteenth-century France. Includes: The Social Contract Discourse on Inequality Discourse on the Arts and Sciences "The Creed of a Savoyard Priest" (from Emile)

Man or Citizen Karen Pagani 2015-06-19 The French studies scholar Patrick Coleman made the important observation that over the course of the eighteenth century, the social meanings of anger became increasingly democratized. The work of Jean-Jacques Rousseau is an outstanding example of this change. In Man or Citizen, Karen Pagani expands, in original and fascinating ways, the study of anger in Rousseau's autobiographical, literary, and philosophical works. Pagani is especially interested in how and to what degree anger—and various reconciliatory responses to anger, such as forgiveness—functions as a defining aspect of one's identity, both as a private individual and as a public citizen. Rousseau himself was, as Pagani puts it, "unabashed" in his own anger and indignation—toward society on one hand (corrupter of our naturally good and authentic selves) and, on the other, toward certain individuals who had somehow wronged him (his famous philosophical disputes with Voltaire and Diderot, for example). In Rousseau's work, Pagani finds that the extent to which an individual processes, expresses, and eventually resolves or satisfies anger is very much of moral and political concern. She argues that for Rousseau, anger is not only inevitable but also indispensable, and that the incapacity to experience it renders one amoral, while the ability to experience it is a key element of good citizenship.

The Social Contract Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1973 In The Social Contract Rousseau (1712-1778) argues for the preservation of individual freedom in political society. An individual can only be free under the law, he says, by voluntarily embracing that law as his own. Hence, being free in society requires each of us to subjugate our desires to the interests of all, the general will.

Discourse on Political Economy and The Social Contract Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2008-08-14 Censored in its own time, the Social Contract (1762) remains a key source of democratic belief and is one of the classics of political theory. It argues concisely but eloquently, that the basis of any legitimate society must be the agreement of its members. As humans we were 'born free' and our subjection to government must be freely accepted. Rousseau is essentially a radical thinker, and in a broad sense a revolutionary. He insisted on the sovereignty of the people, and made some provocative statements that are still highly controversial. His greatest contribution to political thought is the concept of the general will, which unites individuals through their common self-interest, thus validating the society in which they live and the constraints it imposes on them. This new translation is fully annotated and indexed. The volume also contains the opening chapter of the manuscript version of the Contract, together with the long article on Political Economy, a work traditionally between the Contract and Rousseau's earlier masterpiece, the Discourse on Inequality.

Leviathan Thomas Hobbes 1914

A Discourse Upon the Origin and the Foundation of the Inequality Among Mankind Jean Jacques Rousseau 2013-02-28 Commonly known as the "Second Discourse", is a work by philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau. The text was written in 1754 in response to a prize competition of the Academy of Dijon answering the prompt: What is the origin of inequality among men, and is it authorized by natural law? Though he was not recognized by the prize committee for this piece (as he had been for the Discourse on the Arts and Sciences) he nevertheless published the text in 1755.