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, especially in his influential treatise, *The Social Contract*, which was to be his last major political work. In 1776 he completed Dialogues: Rousseau Judge of the French Revolution, which became a model during the French Revolution for a new approach to teaching. 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 retention of human goodness and avoidance of social corruption remains highly influential.

The Social Contract Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1968-06-30 "Man was born free, and he is everywhere in chains." Jean-Jacques Rousseau's *The Social Contract* has been hailed as a foundation of democracy. The introduction explores life experiences that shaped Rousseau's thinking, and his times. Rousseau's Pluto. men-and-citizens-a-study-of-rousseaus-social-theory

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Robert Harvey and Robert Service editors; with a foreword by Peter Millar and an additional preface by Robert Harvey. Oxford: Oxford University Press. 

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Economy Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1992 The Second Discourse examines man in the true “state of nature” to establish the first human societies
Leviathan Thomas Hobbes 1914
Democritizing Passions Nicole Ferron 1997-01-27 The role of women and family as central to Rousseau’s theory of the social contract is the center of the project to reform politics, which for Rousseau means all human relations,” Nicole Ferron asserts in this finely wrought study of how Jean-Jacques Rousseau places the family, women, and love within his political philosophy. This book is known as a reconstruction of the dichotomies of “public” and “private” or “man” and “citizen,” Ferron 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 says, “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 Rousseouan project, as the household becomes “enstated not only with the reproduction of life and daily necessities, but with the reproduction of society itself.

Discourse on Political Economy and The Social Contract Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2008-08-14 Censured 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 society undermines virtue, but that for individuals to thrive, and for free societies to endure, all our actions 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 the provocation of the people’s will the key to his greater project: that 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, providing background information, social and historical context, and guidance for interpreting the main text. Rousseau’s “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 Essential Writings of Rousseau Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2013-03-26 Newly translated by Peter Constance Edited and with an introduction by Leo Damrosch The Essential Writings of Rousseau 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 provocative and original original thinkers in politics, education, and human nature were provocative in their day and remain resonant more than 250 years later. This new translation of that work provides a deeper insight into an 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 some of the most forceful and timeless writing about love. The entirety of the first three books of that masterpiece along with the complete Social Contract are included in this indispensable volume.

Rousseau and the Dilemmas of Modernity Mark Hulling 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 Revolution. In this volume, some of the world’s leading commentators have sat Rousseau’s ahistorical and present-minded Cold War theme 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, art, to psychology, 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.”

Man or Citizen Karen Pagani 2015-06-18 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 process of democratization. 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 reconciliation responses to anger—are tied to the development of modern social problems posed by the civilizing process. In particular, she argues that Rousseau’s primary concern was to discover the psychological potential 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 emotional and political collapse of modern society. Rousseau’s sweeping arc 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 University Press’s commitment to making the丰富内容。