

## **Rousseau The Basic Political Writings Discourse On The Sciences And The Arts Discourse On The Origin Of Inequality Discourse On Political Economy Contract The State Of War Hackett Classics**

Here are The Prince and the most important Discourses, newly translated into spare, vivid English by one of the most gifted historians generation. Why a new translation? "Machiavelli was never the dull, worthy, pedantic author who appears in the pages of other translations." David Wootton in his Introduction. "In the pages that follow I have done my best to let him speak in his own voice." (And indeed, Wootton Machiavelli literally does so when the occasion demands: Renderings of that most problematic of words, virtù, are in each instance followed by the Italian). Notes, a map, and an altogether remarkable Introduction, no less authoritative for being grippingly readable, help make this edition a first encounter with Machiavelli for any student of history and political theory.

'Man was born free, and everywhere he is in chains.' These are the famous opening words of a treatise that has stirred 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 'social contract', that should exist between all the citizens of a state and that should be the source of sovereign power. From this fundamental principle 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 total freedom for others a declaration of democratic principles. Translated by Quintin Hoare With a new introduction by Christopher Bertram John Locke's Second Treatise of Government (c. 1681) is perhaps the key founding liberal text. A Letter Concerning Toleration, written in 1689 when a Catholic monarch came to the throne of England and Louis XVI unleashed a reign of terror against Protestants in France), is a classic of religious freedom. Yet many of Locke's other writings--not least the Constitutions of Carolina, which he helped draft--are almost definitely liberal in outlook. This comprehensive collection brings together the main published works (excluding polemical attacks on other people) and the most important surviving evidence from among Locke's papers relating to his political philosophy. David Wootton's wide-ranging and authoritative Introduction sets the writings in the context of their time, examines Locke's developing ideas and unorthodox Christianity, and analyzes his arguments. The result is the first fully rounded picture of Locke's political thought in his own words.

Contains the entire First Discourse, contemporary attacks on it, Rousseau's replies to his critics, and his summary of the debate in his Narcissus. A number of these texts have never before been available in English. The First Discourse and Polemics demonstrate the content of Rousseau's thought. Whereas his critics argue for correction of the excesses and corruptions of knowledge and the sciences as sufficient to attack the social and political effects of the dominant forms of scientific knowledge.

This volume examines the history of a complex and varied body of ideas over a period of more than a thousand years.

"This book examines the techniques that Rousseau used to engage and persuade his readers. Considering several important works, including The Discourse on Inequality, and The Social Contract, John Scott, a well-known scholar of Rousseau, explores the different rhetorical strategies that he uses to interest, draw in, and persuade the reader of his ideas. Keeping in mind that Rousseau was concerned with understanding the relationship between his literary and rhetorical techniques and the substance of his thought is necessary to understand Rousseau's project and who he intended to reach. Most political philosophers focus naturally on his ideas; others argue that the way he writes is itself important. Scott gives us the key to understanding the significance of Rousseau's style"--

For this edition Susan Dunn has provided a new translation of the "Discourse on the Sciences and Arts" and has revised a previously published translation of "The Social Contract".

[New Translations, Interpretive Notes, Backgrounds, Commentaries](#)

[Basic Political Writings of Jean-jacques Rousseau](#)

[Basic Political Writings](#)

[The Infidel and the Professor](#)

[Marx: Selected Writings](#)

[Selected Political Writings](#)

[Discourse on the Sciences and the Arts, Discourse on the Origin of Inequality, Discourse on Political Economy, On the Social Contract, The State of War](#)

[Rousseau's Reader](#)

[The Cambridge History of Medieval Political Thought C.350-c.1450](#)

[Locke: Political Writings](#)

English translation of selected works by Rousseau, with Folio VIEWS text management program for PCs. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

This substantially revised new edition of Rousseau: The Basic Political Writings features a brilliant new Introduction by David Wootton, a revision by Donald A. Cress of his own 1987 translation of Rousseau's most important political writings, and the addition of Cress' new translation of Rousseau's State of War. New footnotes, headnotes, and a chronology by David Wootton provide expert guidance to first-time readers of the texts.

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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, Mira Morgenstern, Susan Moller Okin, Alice Ormiston, Penny Weiss, Elie Wiestad, Elizabeth Wingrove, Monique Wittig, and Linda Zerilli.

"The publication of these excellent translations is a happy occasion for teachers of courses in political philosophy and the history of political theory. . . ." -- Raymon M Lemos, *Teaching Philosophy* Analyzes the eighteenth-century French philosopher's writings about women, sexuality, and the family, and suggests that Rousseau's philosophy is not misogynous.

[The Political Philosophy of Jean-Jacques Rousseau](#)

[The Social Contract ; Emile : Selections](#)

[Rousseau: The Basic Political Writings](#)

[Of The Social Contract and Other Political Writings](#)

[Discourse on the Sciences and the Arts, Discourse on the Origin of Inequality, Discourse on Political Economy, on the Social Contract, the State of War ; Translated and Edited by Donald A. Cress ;](#)

[Introduction and Annotation by David Wootton](#)

[\(first Discourse\) and Polemics](#)

[Letter to Beaumont, Letters Written from the Mountain, and Related Writings](#)

[Rousseau: The Social Contract and Other Later Political Writings](#)

[The Discourses and Other Political Writings](#)

[The Social Contract](#)

Jean-Jacques Rousseau was an 18th century Genevan philosopher and writer. His Basic Political Writings which contain his political philosophy, influenced the Enlightenment in France and across Europe, as well as aspects of the French Revolution and the overall development of modern political and educational thought. This edition of Jean-Jacques Rousseau's Basic Political Writings contains Rousseau's most important political writings such as A Discourse on Inequality in which Rousseau discusses two types of inequality: natural, or physical inequality, and ethical, or moral inequality. This edition also contains Jean-Jacques Rousseau's The Social Contract and A Discourse on Political Economy. Jean-Jacques Rousseau's Basic Political Writings is often required textbook reading in the following disciplines: politics & social sciences, philosophy, humanities, and history.

This two volume collection forms a comprehensive anthology of Rousseau's political writings.

Featuring the most important and enduring works from Marx's enormous corpus, this collection ranges from the Hegelian idealism of his youth to the mature socialism of his later works. Organized both topically and in rough chronological order, the selections (many of them in the translations of Loyd D. Easton and Kurt H. Guddat) include writings on historical materialism, excerpts from Capital, and political works. Published between 1762 and 1765, these writings are the last works Rousseau wrote for publication during his lifetime. Responding in each to the censorship and burning of Emile and Social Contract, Rousseau airs his views on censorship, religion, and the relation between theory and practice in politics. The Letter to Beaumont is a response to a Pastoral Letter by Christophe de Beaumont, Archbishop of Paris (also included in this volume), which attacks the religious teaching in Emile. Rousseau's response concerns the general theme of the relation between reason and revelation and contains his most explicit and boldest discussions of the Christian doctrines of creation, miracles, and original sin. In Letters Written from the Mountain, a response to the political crisis in Rousseau's homeland of Geneva caused by a dispute over the burning of his works, Rousseau extends his discussion of Christianity and shows how the political principles of the Social Contract can be applied to a concrete constitutional crisis. One of his most important statements on the relation between political philosophy and political practice, it is accompanied by a fragmentary "History of the Government of Geneva." Finally, "Vision of Peter of the Mountain, Called the Seer" is a humorous response to a resident of Motiers who had been inciting attacks on Rousseau during his exile there. Taking the form of a scriptural account of a vision, it is one of the rare examples of satire from Rousseau's pen and the only work he published anonymously after his decision in the early 1750s to put his name on all his published works. Within its satirical form, the "Vision" contains Rousseau's last public reflections on religious issues. Neither the Letter to Beaumont nor the Letters Written from the Mountain has been translated into English since defective translations that appeared shortly after their appearance in French. These are the first translations of both the "History" and the "Vision."

John Locke's Second Treatise of Government' (c1681) is perhaps the key founding liberal text. A Letter Concerning Toleration', written in 1685 (a year when a Catholic monarch came to the throne of England and Louis XVI unleashed a reign of terror against Protestants in France), is a classic defence of religious freedom. Yet many of Locke's other writings -- not least the Constitutions of Carolina', which he helped draft -- are almost defiantly anti-liberal in outlook. This comprehensive collection brings together the main published works (excluding polemical attacks on other people's views) with the most important surviving evidence from among Locke's papers relating to his political philosophy. David Wootton's wide-ranging and scholarly Introduction sets the writings in the context of their time, examines Locke's developing ideas and unorthodox Christianity, and analyses his main arguments. The result is the first fully rounded picture of Locke's political thought in his own words.

The work of Jean-Jacques Rousseau is presented in two volumes, which together form the most comprehensive anthology of Rousseau's political writings in English. Volume I contains the earlier writings such as the First and Second Discourses. The American and French Revolutions were profoundly affected by Rousseau's writing, thus illustrating the scope of his influence. Volume II contains the later writings such as the Social Contract. The Social Contract was publicly condemned on publication causing Rousseau to flee. In exile he wrote both autobiographical and political works. These volumes contain comprehensive introductions, chronologies, and guides to further reading, and will enable students to fully understand the writings of one of the world's greatest thinkers.

Frederick Watkins' 1953 edition of Rousseau's Political Writings has long been noted for being fully accurate while representing much of

Rousseau's eloquence and elegance. It contains what is widely regarded as the finest English translation of *The Social Contract*, Rousseau's greatest political treatise. In addition, this edition offers the best available translation of the late and important *Government of Poland* and the only published English translation of the fragment *Constitutional Project for Corsica*, which, says Watkins, provides the clearest possible demonstration of the practical implications of Rousseau's political thought.

[A Discourse on Inequality](#)

[Discourse on the Sciences and Arts](#)

[And, The First and Second Discourses](#)

[Jean-Jacques Rousseau: Fundamental Political Writings](#)

[Feminist Interpretations of Jean-Jacques Rousseau](#)

[Or The Principles of Politic Law](#)

[Fugitive Rousseau](#)

[A Discourse Upon the Origin and Foundation of the Inequality Among Mankind](#)

[Rousseau: 'The Discourses' and Other Early Political Writings](#)

[Rousseau's Political Writings](#)

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.

The new edition of this comprehensive and authoritative anthology of Rousseau's major later political writings, in up-to-date English translations.

Critics have claimed that Jean-Jacques Rousseau was a primitivist uncritically preoccupied with "noble savages" and that he remained oblivious to the African slave trade. *Fugitive Rousseau* presents the emancipatory possibilities of Rousseau's thought and argues that a fresh, "fugitive" perspective on political freedom is bound up with Rousseau's treatments of primitivism and slavery. Rather than trace Rousseau's arguments primarily to the social contract tradition of Hobbes and Locke, *Fugitive Rousseau* places Rousseau squarely in two imperial contexts: European empire in his contemporary Atlantic world and Roman imperial philosophy. Anyone who aims to understand the implications of Rousseau's famous sentence "Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains" or wants to know how Rousseauian arguments can support a radical democratic politics of diversity, discontinuity, and exodus will find *Fugitive Rousseau* indispensable.

The story of the greatest of all philosophical friendships—and how it influenced modern thought David Hume is arguably the most important philosopher ever to have written in English, but during his lifetime he was attacked as "the Great Infidel" for his religious skepticism and deemed unfit to teach the young. In contrast, Adam Smith, now hailed as the founding father of capitalism, was a revered professor of moral philosophy.

Remarkably, Hume and Smith were best friends, sharing what Dennis Rasmussen calls the greatest of all philosophical friendships. *The Infidel and the Professor* tells the fascinating story of the close relationship between these towering Enlightenment thinkers—and how it influenced their world-changing ideas. It shows that Hume contributed more to economics—and Smith contributed more to philosophy—than is generally recognized. The result is a compelling account of a great friendship that had great consequences for modern thought.

'The publication of these excellent translations is a happy occasion for teachers of courses in political philosophy and the history of political theory...' - Raymon M Lemos, "Teaching Philosophy".

Basic Political Writings Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

A fascinating examination of the relationship between civilization and inequality from one of history's greatest minds The first man to erect a fence around a piece of land and declare it his own founded civil society—and doomed mankind to millennia of war and famine. The dawn of modern civilization, argues Jean-Jacques Rousseau in this essential treatise on human nature, was also the beginning of inequality. One of the great thinkers of the Enlightenment, Rousseau based his work in compassion for his fellow man. The great crime of despotism, he believed, was the raising of the cruel above the weak. In this landmark text, he spells out the antidote for man's ills: a compassionate revolution to pull up the fences and restore the balance of mankind. This ebook has been professionally proofread to ensure accuracy and readability on all devices.

[The Sexual Politics of Jean-Jacques Rousseau](#)

[Jean-Jacques Rousseau](#)

[The Major Political Writings of Jean-Jacques Rousseau](#)

[The Basic Political Writings of Rousseau](#)

[The Basic Political Writings](#)

[A Treatise on the Social Compact](#)

[Strategies of Persuasion and Education](#)

[Hume: Political Writings](#)

[The Two "Discourses" and the "Social Contract"](#)

[Slavery, Primitivism, and Political Freedom](#)

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. This Norton Critical Edition includes the three most important of Rousseau's political writings: Discourse on Inequality, Discourse on Political Economy, and On Social Contract.

The basic political writings of Rousseau , including A Discourse On The Moral Effects Of The Arts And Sciences A Discourse On Political Economy The Social Contract Or Principles Of Political Right

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.

This electronic version has been made available under a Creative Commons (BY-NC-ND) open access license. This exciting new text presents the first overview of Jean Jacques Rousseau's work from a political science perspective. Was Rousseau--the great theorist of the French Revolution--really a conservative? This original study argues that he was a constitutionalist much closer to Madison, Montesquieu, and Locke than to revolutionaries. Outlining his profound opposition to Godless materialism and revolutionary change, this book finds parallels between Rousseau and Burke, as well as showing how Rousseau developed the first modern theory of nationalism. The book presents an integrated political analysis of Rousseau's educational, ethical, religious and political writings, and will be essential reading for students of politics, philosophy and the history of ideas.

This classroom edition includes On the Social Contract, the Discourse on the Sciences and the Arts, the Discourse on the Origins of Inequality, and the Preface to Narcissus. Each text has been newly translated and includes a full complement of explanatory notes. The editors' introduction offers students diverse points of entry into some of the distinctive possibilities and challenges of each of these fundamental texts, as well as an introduction to Rousseau's life and historical situation. The volume also includes annotated appendices that help students to explore the origins and influences of Rousseau's work, including excerpts from Hobbes, Pascal, Descartes, Mandeville, Diderot, Voltaire, Madame de Staël, Benjamin Constant, Joseph de Maistre, Kant, Hegel, and Engels.

[Discourse on the Arts and Sciences](#)

[Political Writings](#)

[David Hume, Adam Smith, and the Friendship That Shaped Modern Thought](#)

[Containing The Social Contract, Considerations on the Government of Poland, Constitutional Project for Corsica, Part I](#)

[The Impossibility of Reason](#)