

Thomas Hobbes An English Philosopher In The Age Of Reason Philosophers Of The Enlightenment

Locke: Two Treatises of GovernmentHobbesHobbesBehemoth or The Long ParliamentThomas HobbesFrench and English PhilosophersLeviathanThomas Hobbes (1588-1679).Leviathan, Parts I and IIHobbes: A Very Short IntroductionHobbes and HistoryInterpreting Hobbes's Political PhilosophyLeviathanHobbes TodayThomas Hobbes and the Politics of Natural PhilosophyPhilosophy Updated17th-Century PhilosophersThe Leviathan (1651), The Two Treatises of Government (1689), The Social Contract (1762), The Constitution of Pennsylvania (1776)The Cambridge Companion to HobbesOn Hobbes: Escaping the War of All Against All (Liveright Classics)The Oxford Handbook of British Philosophy in the Seventeenth CenturyLeviathan (1651)A History of English PhilosophyBehemoth. by17th-Century Latin-language WritersHobbesThe Oxford Handbook of the History of Political PhilosophyStudy Guide to The Philosophy of Thomas Hobbes and John LockeLeviathan (1651). byThomas HobbesLeviathanFrench and English PhilosophersThe Elements of Law - Natural and PoliticThe Harvard Classics: French and English philosophers Descartes, Rousseau, Voltaire, HobbesHistory and Modernity in the Thought of Thomas HobbesThe Philosopher in Early Modern EuropeThe English Works of Thomas Hobbes of MalmesburyLeviathanHobbesMorality in the Philosophy of Thomas Hobbes

Locke: Two Treatises of Government

Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) was the first great English philosopher and one of the most important theorists of human nature and politics in the history of Western thought. This superlative introduction presents Hobbes' main doctrines and arguments, covering all of Hobbes' philosophy. A.P. Martinich begins with a helpful overview of Hobbes' life and work, setting his ideas against the political and scientific background of seventeenth-century England. He then introduces and assesses, in clear chapters, Hobbes' contributions to fundamental areas of philosophy: epistemology and metaphysics, in particular Hobbes' materialism and determinism and his relation to Descartes ethics and political philosophy, concentrating on Hobbes' most famous work, Leviathan, and the theory of the social contract it advances philosophy of science, logic and language, considering Hobbes' theory of nominalism and his writing on rhetoric and the uses of language; religion, examining Hobbes' analyses of revelation, prophets and miracles. The final chapter considers the legacy of Hobbes' thought and his influence on contemporary philosophy.

Hobbes

Presents information about Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), an English philosopher and political theorist. Includes a biography.

States that Hobbes was one of the first modern Western philosophers to provide a secular justification of the political state. Explains that Hobbes influenced the philosophical doctrine of utilitarianism, modern psychology, and laid the foundations of modern sociology. Links to the full-text version of the Hobbes' work "Leviathan." Notes that the information is provided as part of the Western Canon Web site.

Hobbes

Fifty distinguished contributors survey the entire history of political philosophy. They consider questions about how the subject should best be studied; they examine historical periods and great theorists in their intellectual contexts; and they discuss aspects of the subject that transcend periods, such as democracy, the state, and imperialism.

Behemoth or The Long Parliament

"The Elements of Law - Natural and Politic" from Thomas Hobbes. English philosopher (1588-1679).

Thomas Hobbes

Much of Thomas Hobbes's work can be read as historical commentary, taking up questions in the philosophy of history and the rhetorical possibilities of written history. This collection of scholarly essays explores the relation of Hobbes's work to history as a branch of learning.

French and English Philosophers

Leviathan

Thomas Hobbes was the first great English political philosopher, and his book, Leviathan, was one of the first truly modern works of philosophy. This book looks at Hobbes in the context of his era, and examines the importance of his work.

Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679).

A comprehensive study guide offering in-depth explanation, essay, and test prep for Thomas Hobbes and John Locke. These two English philosophers are recognized for being some of the most influential of Enlightenment thinkers. As two of the

most prominent philosophers of the seventeenth-century, Hobbes and Locke illustrated opposing and rebellious views on the ideal form of government and sovereignty, that included religion and empiricism. Moreover, these works have paved the way for modern theories such as the formulation of social contract theory and liberalism. This Bright Notes Study Guide includes notes and commentary on literary classics such as Leviathan and Treatise of Civil Government, helping students to thoroughly explore the reasons these works have stood the literary test of time. Each Bright Notes Study Guide contains: - Introductions to the Author and the Work - Character Summaries - Plot Guides - Section and Chapter Overviews - Test Essay and Study Q&As The Bright Notes Study Guide series offers an in-depth tour of more than 275 classic works of literature, exploring characters, critical commentary, historical background, plots, and themes. This set of study guides encourages readers to dig deeper in their understanding by including essay questions and answers as well as topics for further research.

Leviathan, Parts I and II

Leviathan or The Matter, Forme and Power of a Common Wealth Ecclesiasticall and Civil-commonly referred to as Leviathan-is a book written by Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) and published in 1651 (revised Latin edition 1668). Its name derives from the biblical Leviathan. The work concerns the structure of society and legitimate government, and is regarded as one of the earliest and most influential examples of social contract theory.[5] Leviathan ranks as a classic western work on statecraft comparable to Machiavelli's The Prince. 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 the brute situation of a state of nature ("the war of all against all") could only be avoided by strong, undivided government. Thomas Hobbes (5 April 1588 - 4 December 1679), in some older texts Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury, was an English philosopher, best known today for his work on political philosophy. His 1651 book Leviathan established social contract theory, the foundation of most later Western political philosophy. Though on rational grounds a champion of absolutism for the sovereign, Hobbes also developed some of the fundamentals of European liberal thought: the right of the individual; the natural equality of all men; the artificial character of the political order (which led to the later distinction between civil society and the state); the view that all legitimate political power must be "representative" and based on the consent of the people; and a liberal interpretation of law which leaves people free to do whatever the law does not explicitly forbid. He was one of the founders of modern political philosophy and political science. His understanding of humans as being matter and motion, obeying the same physical laws as other matter and motion, remains influential; and his account of human nature as self-interested cooperation, and of political communities as being based upon a "social contract" remains one of the major topics of political philosophy. In addition to political philosophy, Hobbes also contributed to a diverse array of other fields, including history, geometry, the physics of gases, theology, ethics, and general philosophy.

Hobbes: A Very Short Introduction

What's so special about Thomas Hobbes? In this new, compelling book from author Dorteia Gardner, find out more about Thomas Hobbes. Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury, in some older texts Thomas Hobbs of Malmsbury, was an English philosopher, best known today for his work on political philosophy. His 1651 book *Leviathan* established the foundation for most of Western political philosophy from the perspective of social contract theory. Hobbes was a champion of absolutism for the sovereign but he also developed some of the fundamentals of European liberal thought: the right of the individual; the natural equality of all men; the artificial character of the political order; the view that all legitimate political power must be "representative" and based on the consent of the people; and a liberal interpretation of law which leaves people free to do whatever the law does not explicitly forbid. He was one of the founders of modern political philosophy. His understanding of humans as being matter and motion, obeying the same physical laws as other matter and motion, remains influential; and his account of human nature as self-interested cooperation, and of political communities as being based upon a "social contract" remains one of the major topics of political philosophy. In addition to political philosophy, Hobbes also contributed to a diverse array of other fields, including history, geometry, the physics of gases, theology, ethics, and general philosophy. So, what separates this book from the rest? A comprehensive narrative of Thomas Hobbes, this book gives a full understanding of the subject. A brief guide of subject areas covered in "17th-century Philosophers - Thomas Hobbes" include -- Thomas Hobbes- *Leviathan* (book)- Hobbes-Wallis controversy. Find out more of this subject, its intricacies and its nuances. Discover more about its importance. Develop a level of understanding required to comprehend this fascinating concept. Author Dorteia Gardner has worked hard researching and compiling this fundamental work, and is proud to bring you "17th-century Philosophers - Thomas Hobbes". Read this book today.

Hobbes and History

This collection brings together the rich periodical literature on one of the greatest English philosophers. These definitive essays range across Hobbes' work in ethics, metaphysics, law, politics, history, science and religion.

Interpreting Hobbes's Political Philosophy

Leviathan

Hobbes Today: Insights for the 21st Century brings together an impressive group of political philosophers, legal theorists and political scientists to investigate the many ways in which the work of Thomas Hobbes, the famed seventeenth-century

English philosopher, can illuminate the political and social problems we face today. Its essays demonstrate the contemporary relevance of Hobbes' political thought on such issues as justice, human rights, public reason, international warfare, punishment, fiscal policy and the design of positive law, among others. The volume's contributors include both Hobbes specialists and philosophers bringing their expertise to consideration of Hobbes' texts for the first time. This volume will stimulate renewed interest in Hobbes studies among a new generation of thinkers.

Hobbes Today

V. 49--Epic and saga.

Thomas Hobbes and the Politics of Natural 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.

Philosophy Updated

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, Historian, Philosopher, Diplomat and the ultimate Scottish Skeptic. 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!

17th-Century Philosophers

The seventeenth-century work of political philosophy that brought us the concept of the social contract. Considered by many to be as influential and provocative as Machiavelli's *The Prince*, Thomas Hobbes's *Leviathan*, written during the English Civil War, argues that only a people united under a strong sovereign can resist the forces of chaos. Exploring such concepts as the state of nature and the need to escape it, the value of a commonwealth, the advantages of a monarchy, and the role of religion in civil society, *Leviathan* is a controversial and challenging landmark in the history of political thought.

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

Thomas Hobbes, the first great English political philosopher, has long had the reputation of being a pessimistic atheist, who saw human nature as inevitably evil and proposed a totalitarian state to subdue human failings. In this illuminating study, Richard Tuck re-evaluates Hobbes's philosophy and dispels these myths, revealing him to have been passionately concerned with the refutation of scepticism, and to have developed a theory of knowledge which rivalled that of Descartes in its importance. ABOUT THE SERIES: The Very Short Introductions series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.

The Cambridge Companion to Hobbes

The essays in this volume provide a state-of-the-art overview of the central elements of Hobbes's political philosophy and the ways in which they can be interpreted. The volume's contributors offer their own interpretations of Hobbes's philosophical method, his materialism, his psychological theory and moral theory, and his views on benevolence, law and civil liberties, religion, and women. Hobbes's ideas of authorization and representation, his use of the 'state of nature', and his reply to the unjust 'Foole' are also critically analyzed. The essays will help readers to orient themselves in the complex scholarly literature while also offering groundbreaking arguments and innovative interpretations. The volume as a whole will facilitate new insights into Hobbes's political theory, enabling readers to consider key elements of his thought from multiple perspectives and to select and combine them to form their own interpretations of his political philosophy.

On Hobbes: Escaping the War of All Against All (Liveright Classics)

In this groundbreaking collection of essays the history of philosophy appears in a fresh light, not as reason's progressive discovery of its universal conditions, but as a series of unreconciled disputes over the proper way to conduct oneself as a philosopher. By shifting focus from the philosopher as proxy for the universal subject of reason to the philosopher as a special persona arising from rival forms of self-cultivation, philosophy is approached in terms of the social office and intellectual deportment of the philosopher, as a personage with a definite moral physiognomy and institutional setting. In so doing, this collection of essays by leading figures in the fields of both philosophy and the history of ideas provides access to key early modern disputes over what it meant to be a philosopher, and to the institutional and larger political and religious contexts in which such disputes took place.

The Oxford Handbook of British Philosophy in the Seventeenth Century

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.

Leviathan (1651)

Leviathan or *The Matter, Forme and Power of a Common Wealth Ecclesiasticall and Civil*—commonly referred to as *Leviathan*—is a book written by Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679) and published in 1651 (revised Latin edition 1668). Its name derives from the biblical Leviathan. The work concerns the structure of society and legitimate government, and is regarded as one of the earliest and most influential examples of social contract theory. *Leviathan* ranks as a classic western work on statecraft comparable to Machiavelli's *The Prince*. 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 the brute situation of a state of nature ("the war of all against all") could only be avoided by strong undivided government.

A History of English Philosophy

In this book, S. A. Lloyd offers a radically new interpretation of Hobbes's laws of nature, revealing them to be not egoistic precepts of personal prudence but rather moral instructions for obtaining the common good. This account of Hobbes's moral philosophy stands in contrast to both divine command and rational choice interpretations. Drawing from the core notion of reciprocity, Lloyd explains Hobbes's system of "cases in the law of nature" and situates Hobbes's moral philosophy in the broader context of his political philosophy and views on religion. Offering ingenious new arguments, Lloyd defends a reciprocity interpretation of the laws of nature through which humanity's common good is secured.

Behemoth. by

Leviathan or The Matter, Forme and Power of a Commonwealth Ecclesiasticall and Civil, commonly referred to as Leviathan, is a book written by Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) and published in 1651 (revised Latin edition 1668). Its name derives from the biblical Leviathan. The work 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), it argues for a social contract and rule by an absolute sovereign. Hobbes wrote that civil war and the brute situation of a state of nature ("the war of all against all") could only be avoided by strong, undivided government.

17th-Century Latin-language Writers

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

Hobbes

Thomas Hobbes was the first great English political philosopher. His work excited intense controversy among his contemporaries and continues to do so in our own time. In this masterly introduction to his work, Bernard Gert provides the first account of Hobbes's political and moral philosophy that makes it clear why he is regarded as one of the best philosophers of all time in both of these fields. In a succinct and engaging analysis the book illustrates that the commonly accepted view of Hobbes as holding psychological egoism is not only incompatible with his account of human nature but is also incompatible with the moral and political theories that he puts forward. It also explains why Hobbes's contemporaries did not accept his explicit claim to be providing a natural law account of morality. Gert shows that for Hobbes, civil society is established by a free-gift of their right of nature by the citizens; it does not involve a mutual contract between citizens and sovereign. As injustice involves breaking a contract, the sovereign cannot be unjust; however, the sovereign can be guilty of ingratitude, which is immoral. This distinction between injustice and immorality is part of a sophisticated and nuanced political theory that is in stark contrast to the reading often incorrectly attributed to Hobbes that "might makes right". It illustrates how Hobbes's goal of avoiding civil war provides the key to understanding his moral and political philosophy. Hobbes: Prince of Peace is likely to become the classic introduction to the work of Thomas Hobbes and will be a valuable resource for scholars and students seeking to understand the importance and relevance of his work today.

The Oxford Handbook of the History of Political Philosophy

The Oxford Handbook of British Philosophy in the Seventeenth Century comprises twenty-six new essays by leading experts in the field. This unique scholarly resource provides advanced students and scholars with a comprehensive overview of the

current issues that are informing research on the subject, while at the same time offering new lines of research. The volume is ambitious in scope and far reaching in impact. It covers the whole of the seventeenth century, ranging from Francis Bacon, who flourished early in the century, to John Locke and Isaac Newton, who rose to prominence as the century drew to a close. In addition to dealing with canonical authors and celebrated texts, such as Thomas Hobbes and his *Leviathan*, the Handbook discusses many lesser known figures and debates from the period, whose importance is only now being appreciated.

Study Guide to The Philosophy of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke

This Broadview edition of Hobbes's classic work of political philosophy includes the full text of Part I (Of Man), Part II (Of Commonwealth), and the Review and Conclusion. The appendices, which set the work in its historical context, include a rich selection of contemporary responses to *Leviathan*. Also included are an introduction, explanatory notes, and a chronology of Hobbes's life. Please note that the Broadview Edition of the complete *Leviathan* also remains available

Leviathan (1651). by

Leviathan By Thomas Hobbes

Thomas Hobbes

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Leviathan

Robert Kraynak offers a radical reinterpretation of the political thought of Thomas Hobbes and a new assessment of Hobbes's contribution to the origins and problems of modernity. The author argues that it is necessary to examine a neglected facet of Hobbes's thought—his writings on history, especially *Behemoth*, his lengthy study of the English Civil War. Through a close reading of these works, Kraynak shows how Hobbes came to consider the possibility of a new kind of political science, one that is supremely confident of the power of critical reason to overcome the authorities of the past to build a new form of civilization yet uncertain about reason's foundations.

French and English Philosophers

Author names not noted above: J.J. Rousseau and Thomas Hobbes. Originally published between 1909 and 1917 under the name "Harvard Classics," this stupendous 51-volume set—a collection of the greatest writings from literature, philosophy, history, and mythology—was assembled by American academic CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT (1834-1926), Harvard University's longest-serving president. Also known as "Dr. Eliot's Five Foot Shelf," it represented Eliot's belief that a basic liberal education could be gleaned by reading from an anthology of works that could fit on five feet of bookshelf. Volume XXXIV features great works by French and English philosophers of the 17th and 18th centuries: ["Discourse on the Method of Rightly Conducting the Reason and Seeking the Truth in the Sciences," by REN DESCARTES (1596-1650) ["Letters on the English," by Francois-Marie Arouet (1694-1778), aka VOLTAIRE ["Discourse Upon the Origin and the Foundation of the Inequality Among Mankind" and "Profession of Faith of a Savoyard Vicar," by JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU (1712-1778) ["Of Man, Being the First Part of Leviathan," by THOMAS HOBBS (1588-1679)

The Elements of Law - Natural and Politic

The Harvard Classics: French and English philosophers Descartes, Rousseau, Voltaire, Hobbes

A guiding light to America's Founding Fathers, Hobbes created the first truly modern political philosophy. In *Leviathan*, one of the greatest works of political philosophy of all time, English philosopher Thomas Hobbes created the idea of a "social contract" and set out to explicate a doctrine for the foundation of states and legitimate forms of government. In *On Hobbes*, Alan Ryan explains how Hobbes created the secular conception of the state and politics in one of the first truly modern works of political philosophy. Inverting Aristotle's view of politics, Hobbes argued that humans organize themselves into political communities not out of any sociable impulse to pursue the good life in common, but rather out of an unsociable fear of one another and for the sake of avoiding the greatest evil of all: death. Ryan explicates how modern notions of individual rights, sovereignty, representative government, and almost all liberal political theory find their foundation in the

work of Hobbes. Excerpted here are: Leviathan, The Elements of Law.

History and Modernity in the Thought of Thomas Hobbes

Highlights the life and accomplishments of English philosopher, scholar, mathematician, and teacher Thomas Hobbes.

The Philosopher in Early Modern Europe

In 1625, Charles I inherited not only his father's crown, but also his desire to run the country without interference from Parliament. But many members of Parliament opposed the King on issues of taxation, religion and the royal prerogative. It was in this historical context that Hobbes presented a political philosophy that, at least in his opinion, achieved the status of a science, in a nation that was 'boiling hot with questions concerning the rights of dominion and the obedience due from subjects'. In this important new book, Stephen J. Finn argues that, contrary to the traditional interpretation, Hobbes's political views influence his theoretical and natural philosophy and not the other way about. Such an interpretation, it is argued, provides a better appreciation of Hobbes's writings, both philosophical and political.

The English Works of Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury

The most convenient, accessible guide to Hobbes available.

Leviathan

Leviathan or The Matter, Forme and Power of a Common-Wealth Ecclesiasticall and Civil-commonly referred to as Leviathan-is a book written by Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) and published in 1651 (revised Latin edition 1668). 1] 3] 4] Its name derives from the biblical Leviathan. The work concerns the structure of society and legitimate government, and is regarded as one of the earliest and most influential examples of social contract theory. 5] Leviathan ranks as a classic Western work on statecraft comparable to Machiavelli's The Prince. 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 the brute situation of a state of nature ("the war of all against all") could only be avoided by strong, undivided government. Part I: Of ManHobbes begins his treatise on politics with an account of human nature. He presents an image of man as matter in motion, attempting to show through example how everything about humanity can be explained materialistically, that is, without recourse to an incorporeal, immaterial soul or a faculty for understanding ideas that are external to the human mind. Hobbes proceeds by defining terms clearly and unsentimentally. Good and evil are nothing more than terms used to denote an individual's

appetites and desires, while these appetites and desires are nothing more than the tendency to move toward or away from an object. Hope is nothing more than an appetite for a thing combined with opinion that it can be had. He suggests the dominant political theology of the time, Scholasticism, thrives on confused definitions of everyday words, such as incorporeal substance, which for Hobbes is a contradiction in terms. Hobbes describes human psychology without any reference to the summum bonum, or greatest good, as previous thought had done. Not only is the concept of a summum bonum superfluous, but given the variability of human desires, there could be no such thing. Consequently, any political community that sought to provide the greatest good to its members would find itself driven by competing conceptions of that good with no way to decide among them. The result would be civil war. Thomas Hobbes (5 April 1588 - 4 December 1679), in some older texts Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury, was an English philosopher who is considered one of the founders of modern political philosophy. Hobbes is best known for his 1651 book Leviathan, which expounded an influential formulation of social contract theory. In addition to political philosophy, Hobbes also contributed to a diverse array of other fields, including history, jurisprudence, geometry, the physics of gases, theology, ethics, and general philosophy. Though on rational grounds a champion of absolutism for the sovereign, Hobbes also developed some of the fundamentals of European liberal thought: the right of the individual; the natural equality of all men; the artificial character of the political order (which led to the later distinction between civil society and the state); the view that all legitimate political power must be "representative" and based on the consent of the people; and a liberal interpretation of law that leaves people free to do whatever the law does not explicitly forbid. His understanding of humans as being matter and motion, obeying the same physical laws as other matter and motion, remains influential; and his account of human nature as self-interested cooperation, and of political communities as being based upon a "social contract" remains one of the major topics of political philosophy.

Hobbes

Behemoth, full title Behemoth: the history of the causes of the civil wars of England, and of the counsels and artifices by which they were carried on from the year 1640 to the year 1660, also known as The Long Parliament, is a book written by Thomas Hobbes discussing the English Civil War. Published posthumously in 1681, it was written in 1668, but remained unpublished at the request of Charles II of England. Behemoth was written in 1668 as a follow-up to a previous and scandalous political work, Leviathan (1651). Leviathan is a representation of an ideal political world, and Behemoth has been considered to be a contrasting treatise on what happens when the very worst abuses of government come to pass. Hobbes applied his understanding of the science of human nature to explain why the English Civil War came to pass. He was able to do this because he "did not make an impassable gulf between his rational understanding on the one hand and the particular events which he witnessed, remembered, or heard about on the other." The book is written in the form of a discourse between two men. The first speaker, called only "A," is an eyewitness and possible insider to the events of the

English Civil War. The second speaker, referred to as "B," is a student aiming to understand the breakdown in the government of England at that time. Hobbes was refused permission by King Charles II to publish *Behemoth*. While the king recognised the correctness of the account of events and issues, he was concerned that the book would not be well received. Charles withheld his permission to publish, in the hope that Hobbes would avoid further scandal, and perhaps see his reputation as a thinker restored. The manuscript for *Behemoth* was pirated and printed in unauthorised editions in Europe during the 1670s and in a letter to his friend John Aubrey, Hobbes stated his disappointment with this turn of events. An official edition was released three years after Hobbes' death in 1679, by his literary agent William Crooke. According to Aloysius Martinich, "after its initial success the book was relatively unread and unstudied until there was a resurgence of interest in it in the last quarter of the twentieth century." *Behemoth* is not entirely factual, accurate or literal in retelling of the events of the English Civil War but still has value that it has for students of the history of thought or revolution. As Royce MacGillivray puts it: "It is noteworthy, however, for the brilliance of the interpretation, the excellence of the prose, the revelation of what it was possible for a profoundly rationalist thinker to conclude about the religious issues of the war, and the interest of seeing this daring and powerful thinker, more fully than he had done elsewhere, apply his philosophy to the state of the catastrophe of the war." Ferdinand Tönnies (German: 26 July 1855, near Oldenswort, Eiderstedt, North Frisia, Schleswig - 9 April 1936, Kiel, Germany) was a German sociologist and philosopher. He was a major contributor to sociological theory and field studies, best known for his distinction between two types of social groups, *Gemeinschaft* and *Gesellschaft*. Thomas Hobbes (5 April 1588 - 4 December 1679), in some older texts Thomas Hobbs of Malmesbury, was an English philosopher, best known today for his work on political philosophy. His 1651 book *Leviathan* established social contract theory, the foundation of most later Western political philosophy"

Morality in the Philosophy of Thomas Hobbes

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