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# John Locke S Social Contract Theory

## Paulrittman

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The Social Contract: The Myth of Modern Democracy The Social Contract - Thomas Hobbes \u0026amp; John Locke POLITICAL THEORY - John Locke Hobbes vs. Locke vs. Rousseau - Social Contract Theories Compared Locke's Social Contract Social Contract theory explained in 90 seconds Theory of Social Contract || Thomas Hobbes | John Locke | J.J Rousseau Complete John Locke | Social Contract | Democracy | Limited Sovereignty John Locke | Tabula Rasa and Social Contract Theory Explained in 60 Seconds Political Philosophy of Locke: Social Contract, Property Rights and nature of Government Social Contract Theory of State - I 13. Appropriating Locke Today Social Contract Theory Lecture Final Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and The Social Contract Theory Rousseau's Social Contract 5 OUTDATED Fashion Rules To Break In 2024 Rousseau's Social Contract Theory Locke's Political Philosophy: Key Concepts John Locke's Political Philosophy Locke vs Rousseau (Social Contract Philosophers Compared) John Locke's Social Contract \u0026amp; Liberalism - Explained and Debated Two Treatises of Government - John Locke and Natural Rights John Locke's Social Contract Theory Human Nature and the Social Contract (Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau) The Social Contract (FULL Audiobook) Rousseau | Social Contract and General Will Theory Explained in 60 Seconds against social contract theory The Enlightenment: Social Contract Introduction to Rousseau: The Social Contract The Social Contract Essays by Locke, Hume and Rousseau The Social Contract from Hobbes to Rawls Or Principles of Political Right The Social Contract & Discourse on Inequality A Critical Exposition of Social Contract Theory in Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Kant and Hegel The Social Contract Theorists Philosophy Updated A Letter Concerning Toleration Private Property, Freedom, and Order The Cambridge History of Eighteenth-Century Political Thought Hobbes and the Social Contract Tradition Leviathan The Leviathan (1651), The Two Treatises of Government (1689), The Social Contract (1762), The Constitution of Pennsylvania (1776) Political philosophy of John Locke Ideas of Contract in English Political Thought in the Age of John Locke The social contract in "Leviathan" by Thomas Hobbes and "Two Treatises of Government" by John Locke

Jean-Jacques Rousseau's the Social Contract, Lysander Spooner's Natural Law, John Locke's Two Treatises of Civil Government, and Niccolo Machiavelli's Art of War  
The Social Contract in America  
Two Treatises of Government  
And Discourses  
Encyclopedia of Global Justice

*John Locke's Social  
Contract Theory*  
Paul Rittman

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## KEIRA MOYER

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**The Social Contract** Phoenix Classics  
Ebooks

G. A. Cohen was one of the leading political philosophers of recent times. He first came to wide attention in 1978 with the prize-winning book *Karl Marx's Theory of History: A Defence*. In subsequent decades his published writings largely turned away from the history of philosophy, focusing instead on equality, freedom, and justice. However, throughout his career he regularly lectured on a wide range of moral and political philosophers of the past. This volume collects these previously unpublished lectures. Starting with a chapter centered on Plato, but also discussing the pre-Socratics as well as Aristotle, the book moves to social contract theory as discussed by Hobbes, Locke, and Hume, and then continues with chapters on Kant, Hegel, and Nietzsche. The book also contains some previously published but uncollected papers on Marx, Hobbes, and Kant, among other figures. The collection concludes with a memoir of Cohen written by the volume editor, Jonathan Wolff, who was a student of Cohen's. A hallmark of the lectures is Cohen's engagement with the thinkers he discusses. Rather than simply trying to render their thought accessible to the modern reader, he tests whether their

arguments and positions are clear, sound, and free from contradiction. Throughout, he homes in on central issues and provides fresh approaches to the philosophers he examines. Ultimately, these lectures teach us not only about some of the great thinkers in the history of moral and political philosophy, but also about one of the great thinkers of our time: Cohen himself.

Essays by Locke, Hume and Rousseau  
Cambridge University Press

As one of the early Enlightenment philosophers in England, John Locke sought to bring reason and critical intelligence to the discussion of the origins of civil society. Endeavoring to reconstruct the nature and purpose of government, a social contract theory is proposed. The *Second Treatise* sets forth a detailed discussion of how civil society came to be and the nature of its inception. Locke's discussion of tacit consent, separation of powers, and the right of citizens to revolt against repressive governments, has made *The Second Treatise* one of the most influential essays in the history of political philosophy.

*The Social Contract from Hobbes to Rawls*  
Prometheus Books

Locke and Rousseau, in different ways and different degrees, accepted the idea of the Social Contract: Hume, more historically minded, and more conservative in his convictions, was its critic. His sceptical intellect led him to approach political theories - the theory

of divine right as well as the theory of Social Contract, but more especially the latter - with a touch of acid realism, which was mingled with a half-ironical suavity. 'There is something,' he seems to say, 'in your different theories but less, much less, than you think.' This book is highly recommended for inclusion on the bookshelf of anyone with an interest in the history of political philosophy.

*Or Principles of Political Right* BRILL

The first comprehensive examination of the social contract's role in American political development. Traces the history of the contract--the closest thing we have to a common philosophy--from its role in the Founding up to current day debates, and charts its rise--and demise--in influence over American political thought.

The Social Contract & Discourse on Inequality Emereo Publishing

Jean-Jacques Rousseau's (1712-1778) political philosophy heavily influenced the French Revolution, as well as the American Revolution and the overall development of modern political, sociological and educational thought in particular through his book "The social contract", published in 1762. This monumental work is part of the family of older, major writings on social contract theory by Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) and John Locke (1632-1704). Rousseau compares the social contract to an "act of association" whereby there is reciprocal commitment between the state and the individual. The individuals as citizens share sovereign power, but as subjects put themselves under the laws of the state. Rousseau also defines government as one of the principal actors: it is an intermediary body between the subjects and the state with the main tasks of executing the laws and

preserving civil and political freedom. Rousseau's social contract was an idea in advance of its time and continues to attract the interest of social scientists, and new interpretations of the social contract are being developed, such as in game theory. For all Rousseau's fame, it is ironic that "The social contract" was banned at the time of its publication, both in Geneva and France (admittedly for religious reasons) and that Rousseau had to flee to avoid arrest.

*A Critical Exposition of Social Contract Theory in Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Kant and Hegel* Princeton University Press

This collection considers one of the most important figures of the modern canon of political philosophy, John Locke. A physician by training and profession, Locke not only wrote one of the most important and well-known treatises of the modern canon, but also made important contributions in the areas of seventeenth-century law and public policy, epistemology, philosophy of language, religion, and economics. There has been a long-standing debate in feminist scholarship on Locke as to whether this early founder of modern liberal thought was a strong feminist or whether he ushered in a new, and uniquely modern, form of sexism. The essays grapple with this controversy but also move beyond it to the meaning of gender, the status of femininity and masculinity, and how these affect Locke's construction of the state and law. The volume opens with three of the early "classic" feminist essays on Locke and follows them with reflective essays by their original authors that engage Locke with issues of globalization and international justice. Other essays examine Locke's midwifery notes, his treatise on education, his writings on

Christianity, his contributions to poor-law policy, his economic writings, and his *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*. In addition to essays by leading feminist theorists, the volume also includes essays by some leading Locke scholars for whom gender is not normally a primary focus, so that the volume should speak to a wide range of scholarly interests and concerns. Besides the editors, the contributors are Teresa Brennan, Melissa Butler, Terrell Carver, Carole Pateman, Carol Pech, Gordon Schochet, Mary Lyndon Shanley, Jeremy Waldron, Joanne Wright, and Linda Zerilli.

[The Social Contract Theorists](#) GRIN Verlag

*Leviathan or The Matter, Forme and Power of a Common-Wealth Ecclesiastical and Civil* is a book written by an English materialist philosopher Thomas Hobbes about problems of the state existence and development. *Leviathan* is a name of a Bible monster, a symbol of nature powers that belittles a man. Hobbes uses this character to describe a powerful state ("God of the death"). He starts with a postulate about a natural human state ("the war of all against all") and develops the idea "man is a wolf to a man". When people stay for a long time in the position of an inevitable extermination they give a part of their natural rights, for the sake of their lives and general peace, according to an unspoken agreement to someone who is obliged to maintain a free usage of the rest of their rights - to the state. The state, a union of people, where the will of a single one (the state) is compulsory for everybody, has a task to regulate the relations between all the people. The book was banned several times in England and Russia.

## PHILOSOPHY UPDATED

Cambridge University Press  
After an old university friend and fellow archeologist's murdered, forensic archeologist Ruth Galloway travels to Lancashire to examine the bones he found, which reveal a shocking fact about King Arthur, and discovers a campus living in fear of a sinister right-wing group called the White Hand.

## A LETTER CONCERNING TOLERATION

The Social Contract Theorists  
Critical Essays on Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau  
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  
*Private Property, Freedom, and Order*  
New York : Dutton

Publisher description

## The Cambridge History of Eighteenth-Century Political Thought

e-artnow  
Seminar paper from the year 2007 in the subject Philosophy - Philosophy of the 17th and 18th Centuries, grade: 1,0, Schmalkalden University of Applied Sciences, course: Political Philosophy, 12 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: Today in most western countries the political structure is characterized by a democratic system and the separation of powers. Moreover individual liberty and property rights are for most western states self-evident qualities. But to achieve these political modern comforts it took a long time of development. In this connection one of the key pathfinders and masterminds for democratic system was John Locke. John Locke's philosophical works can be seen

as a part of the Enlightenment. More and more thinkers examined the nature of existence, the way of thinking, the justification of religion and political power. There were different streams in arguing and different point of views. In this connection John Locke is considered one of the founders of the British Empiricists and also a very important representative and developer of the Social Contract Theory. His ideas had huge influence on the development of epistemology and political philosophy, and he is widely regarded as one of the most influential Enlightenment thinkers and contributors to liberal theory. His writings influenced many Enlightenment philosophers, as well as the American revolutionaries. The objective of this paper is to highlight the basic ideas of John Locke's political philosophy. To classify his philosophy and the way it was influenced, it is necessary to give a short overview over the historic conditions and brief biography of Locke's life. This is done in the second chapter. Based on this, the third chapter is dealing with Locke's political philosophy itself. In this connection, especially the reasons for forming a political society and the extent and share of political power are in the centre of this examination. In the last chapter the influence of Locke's political philosophy on subsequent history and current political systems is pointed out.

### **HOBBS AND THE SOCIAL CONTRACT TRADITION**

Rowman & Littlefield Publishers  
This book looks at how the ideas of freedom, property, and order are expressed in modern social contract theories (SCTs). Drawing on the theories of Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, and Rawls, it studies how notions of freedom

promulgated by these SCTs invariably legitimise and defend the private ownership of the means of production. It argues that capitalism's impact on individual dependence and economic inequality still stems from this model, ultimately working in favour of proprietors. The author highlights the problematic nature of SCTs, which work as ideological mechanisms put forward under the guise of formal equality and formal freedom, by focusing on the historical and social context behind them. From a methodological point of view, the author presents a de-ideologization of the contractarian issue and provides insight into the political 'layers' within the discourse of individualism, human nature and morality shaping the outer corners of contractarian theory. An important intervention in the study of SCTs, this volume will be of great interest to scholars and researchers of political and social theory, sociology, political history, and political philosophy.

### **LEVIATHAN**

iUniverse

Feel The Power Of Social contract. There has never been a Social contract Guide like this. It contains 29 answers, much more than you can imagine; comprehensive answers and extensive details and references, with insights that have never before been offered in print. Get the information you need--fast! This all-embracing guide offers a thorough view of key knowledge and detailed insight. This Guide introduces what you want to know about Social contract. A quick look inside of some of the subjects covered: Right to liberty - Social contract, Anarchist law - Consensus-based social contracts, Social contract - David Gauthier's Morals By Agreement

(1986), Philosophy of human rights - Social contract, Social contract - Jean-Jacques Rousseau's *Du contrat social* (1762), Social contract - Voluntarism, Ian Roderick Macneil - 5. The New Social Contract, Alexis de Tocqueville - On the American social contract, Social contract - John Locke's *Second Treatise of Government* (1689), Social contract - Tacit consent, Human Freedom - Social contract, Social contract - Philip Pettit's *Republicanism* (1997), Social contract - History, Social contract - Overview, Social contract - Hugo Grotius (1625), Social contract - Consent of the governed, Social contract - Renaissance developments, The Social Contract - Overview, Social contract - Natural law and constitutionalism, Social contract - Classical thought, Social contract - Thomas Hobbes' *Leviathan* (1651), Social Contract (disambiguation), Liberty - Social contract, Social theory - Political philosophy and social contract theory, Social contract - John Rawls' *Theory of Justice* (1971), Head of State - By social contract, EGranary Digital Library - Social Contract, Social contract - Pierre-Joseph Proudhon's individualist social contract (1851), and much more... *The Leviathan* (1651), *The Two Treatises of Government* (1689), *The Social Contract* (1762), *The Constitution of Pennsylvania* (1776) Springer Science & Business Media

Fictional accounts of the end of the world rarely explore the end of humanity; instead they present the end of what we now know and the opportunity to start over.

Postapocalyptic Fiction and the Social Contract: 'We'll Not Go Home Again' contends that postapocalyptic fiction reflects one of our most basic political motivations and uses these fictional accounts to explore the move from the

state of nature to civil society through a Hobbesian, a Lockean, and a Rousseauian lens.

### **Political philosophy of John Locke**

Lexington Books

Annotation This two-volume Encyclopedia of Global Justice, published by Springer, along with Springer's book series, *Studies in Global Justice*, is a major publication venture toward a comprehensive coverage of this timely topic. The Encyclopedia is an international, interdisciplinary, and collaborative project, spanning all the relevant areas of scholarship related to issues of global justice, and edited and advised by leading scholars from around the world. The wide-ranging entries present the latest ideas on this complex subject by authors who are at the cutting edge of inquiry. The Encyclopedia sets the tone and direction of this increasingly important area of scholarship for years to come. The entries number around 500 and consist of essays of 300 to 5000 words. The inclusion and length of entries are based on their significance to the topic of global justice, regardless of their importance in other areas.

### **Ideas of Contract in English Political Thought in the Age of John Locke**

Oxford University Press

With the publication of *The Social Contract* in 1761, Jean-Jacques Rousseau took his place among the leading political philosophers of the Enlightenment. Like his contractarian predecessors (Thomas Hobbes and John Locke), Rousseau sought to ground his political theory in an understanding of human nature, which he believed to be basically good but corrupted by the conflicting interests within society. Here self-interest degenerated into a state of war from which humanity could



only be extricated by the imposition of a contract. As a party to the compact, each individual would find his true interest served within the political expression of the community of man, or the "general will." What is the content of human nature and how does it compel mankind to come together to create a civil society? What form does this society take? What benefits does it offer its citizens, and what must each individual sacrifice to reap its rewards? How does sovereign power manifest itself, and what consequences follow for those who choose not to abide by the "general will"? Does Rousseau's political theory set forth a blueprint for democracy or is it a recipe for central state totalitarianism? These are just a few of the complex questions that will confront readers of *The Social Contract*. Whatever their intent or ultimate result, Jean-Jacques Rousseau's views on the state and man's relationship to it have culminated in one of the most powerful and compelling pieces of political philosophy ever written.

[The social contract in "Leviathan" by Thomas Hobbes and "Two Treatises of Government" by John Locke](#) Penn State Press

Den franske revolutions ideologiske hovedværk, der forbinder kravene om personlig og politisk frihed med økonomiske, sociale og kulturelle rettigheder i visionen om et gennemført demokratisk samfund

[Jean-Jacques Rousseau's the Social Contract, Lysander Spooner's Natural Law, John Locke's Two Treatises of Civil Government, and Niccolo Machiavelli's Art of War](#) Broadview Press

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!

[The Social Contract in America](#) Harvard University Press

*Two Treatises of Government* John Locke - First published anonymously in December 1689, John Locke's *Two Treatises of Government* are considered to be some of the most important works of political philosophy ever written. In the first treatise Locke disputes the divine right of monarchial rule principle that is put forth in the book *Patriarcha* by Sir Robert Filmer. The first treatise is in fact a sentence by sentence refutation of *Patriarcha*. Filmer asserts the idea that absolute authority over the world flows from the Biblical Adam and his ownership of the world and that the heir of Adam is the rightful inheritor of this authority. Locke dismisses this line of reasoning that authority flows from some divine lineage to the first man in favor of a system based on natural laws and consent of the people. In the second treatise Locke sets forth the basic principles of natural law that lay the foundation for basic human rights and the government of man. Also contained within this volume is the shorter work, *A Letter Concerning Toleration*.

**Two Treatises of Government** GRIN

Verlag

This collection contains the following works: Jean-Jacques Rousseau's *The Social Contract* Lysander Spooner's *Natural Law* John Locke's *Two Treatises of Civil Government* Niccolò Machiavelli's *Art of War* *The Social Contract, or Of the Social Contract, or Principles of Political Law (1762)* by Jean-Jacques Rousseau, is a book in which Rousseau theorized about the best way to establish a political community in the face of the problems of commercial society, which he had already identified in his *Discourse on Inequality (1754)*. *The Social Contract* helped inspire political reforms or revolutions in Europe, especially in France. *The Social Contract* argued against the idea that monarchs were divinely empowered to legislate. Rousseau asserts that only the people, who are sovereign, have that all-powerful right. The epigraph of the work is "foederis aequas / Dicamus leges" (Virgil, *Aeneid* XI.321-22). The stated aim of *The Social Contract* is to determine whether there can be a legitimate political authority, since people's interactions he saw at his time seemed to put them in a state far worse than the good one they were at in the state of nature, even though living in isolation. He concludes book one, chapter three with, "Let us then admit that force does not create right, and that we are obliged to obey only legitimate powers", which is to say, the ability to coerce is not a legitimate power, and there is no rightful duty to submit to it. A state has no right to enslave a conquered people. Lysander Spooner (January 19, 1808 - May 14, 1887) was an American political philosopher, essayist, pamphlet writer, Unitarian, abolitionist, legal theorist, and entrepreneur of the nineteenth century. He was a strong advocate of the labor

movement and severely anti-authoritarian and individualist in political views. Natural law a philosophy asserting that certain rights are inherent by virtue of human nature endowed by nature; traditionally God or a transcendent source, and can be understood universally through human reason. As determined by nature, the law of nature is implied to be universal, existing independently of the positive law of a given political order, society or nation-state. *The Two Treatises of Government* is a work of political philosophy published anonymously in 1689 by John Locke. The *First Treatise* attacks patriarchalism in the form of sentence-by-sentence refutation of Robert Filmer's *Patriarcha*, while the *Second Treatise* outlines Locke's ideas for a more civilized society based on natural rights and contract theory. This publication contrasts former political works by Locke himself. In *Two Tracts on Government*, written in 1660, Locke defends a very conservative position; however Locke never published it. In 1669 Locke co-authored the *Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina*, which endorses aristocracy, slavery and serfdom. *The Art of War* (Italian: *Dell'arte della guerra*) is a treatise by the Italian Renaissance political philosopher and historian Niccolò Machiavelli. The format of *The Art of War* is a Socratic dialogue. The purpose, declared by Lord Fabrizio Colonna (perhaps Machiavelli's persona) at the outset, "To honor and reward virtue, not to have contempt for poverty, to esteem the modes and orders of military discipline, to constrain citizens to love one another, to live without factions, to esteem less the private than the public good." To these ends, Machiavelli notes in his preface, the military is like the roof of a palazzo



protecting the contents.

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