This book contains criticism and analysis of the works of four prominent English philosophers: Thomas Hobbs, John Locke, David Hume and John Stuart Mill. This analysis details of Hobbes's life and world—his exile in France, his relation with the Mersenne circle, his disputes with Galileo and his role as a precursor to science. The result is a revealing, thoroughly new portrait of the first theorist of the modern state.

Bobbio identifies the philosopher's key ideas in the context of the modern theory of modern politics. Tracing Hobbes's work through De Cive and Leviathan, Bobbio identifies the philosopher's core contributions to modern political thought. This is the first time Hobbes's ideas are seen as part of the modern positivist tradition.

Pre-eminent among European political philosophers, Norberto Bobbio has throughout his career turned to the political thought of Thomas Hobbes. In this monograph on Hobbes, Bobbio shows how Hobbes's ideas have been less influential than his influence as a political thinker. The result is a revealing, thoroughly new portrait of the first theorist of the modern state.

This book is a valuable introduction to Hobbes's thought and a fresh understanding of Hobbes's place in the history of political thought.

**Leviathan**

The Leviathan is a book written by Thomas Hobbes discussing the English Civil War. Published posthumously in 1681, it was written in 1668 as a follow-up to the books of the history of thought or revolution. Hobbes was the first to write about the English Civil War in a way that was generally accessible to the public.

Behemoth is a book written by Thomas Hobbes discussing the English Civil War. Published posthumously in 1681, it was written in 1668 as a follow-up to the books of the history of thought or revolution. Behemoth was written in the form of a discourse between two men. The first speaker, referred to as "A", is a student of the common laws of England aiming to understand the breakdown in the government of England at the turn of events.

The two books are part of a trilogy that includes the two treatises of government and the constitution of Pennsylvania. These books emphasize ways in which wise voices from the past have urgently important and inspiring insights into our everyday dilemmas. These books are a great source of inspiration and are a valuable resource for students.

**Life Lessons Series**

The Life Lessons series from The School of Life takes a great thinker and highlights those ideas most relevant to ordinary, everyday life. The series is a collection of essays that help us better understand the world and our place in it.

**The Oxford Handbook of British Philosophy in the Seventeenth Century**

This handbook is 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 period from the late sixteenth century to the late eighteenth century, and includes essays on a wide range of topics.

The Oxford Handbook of British Philosophy in the Seventeenth Century comprises twenty-six new essays by leading experts in the fields of both philosophy and the history of ideas. The essays provide 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.

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Prophets and miracles. The final chapter considers the legacy of Hobbes' thought and his influence on contemporary philosophy.

Descartes ethics and political philosophy, concentrating on Hobbes' most famous work, Leviathan, and the theory of the social contract. Hobbes' life and work, setting his ideas against the political and scientific background of seventeenth-century England. Areas of philosophy: epistemology and metaphysics, in particular Hobbes' materialism and determinism and his relation to the founders of modern political philosophy and political science. His understanding of humans as being matter and motion, obedient to 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" character of the political order (which led to the later distinction between civil society and the state); the view that "the law of the land" is not voided by the failure of the government to protect its citizens, that the state is not the guarantor of the law, but the law is the guarantor of the state. Hobbes' knowledge of 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 "the law of the land" is not voided by the failure of the government to protect its citizens, that the state is not the guarantor of the law, but the law is the guarantor of the state. Hobbes' influence on contemporary philosophy. Hobbes' contributions to metaphysics and natural philosophy, his epistemology, politics, ethics, and aesthetics, the reception of his work. This unparalleled research collection combines a timely overview of the current state of research with deep coverage of the major works and main doctrines and arguments, covering all of Hobbes' philosophy. A.P. Martinich begins with a helpful overview of Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) was the first great English philosopher and one of the most important theorists of human nature in the history of philosophy. 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. Areas of philosophy: epistemology and metaphysics, in particular Hobbes' materialism and determinism and his relation to the founders of modern political philosophy and political science. His understanding of humans as being matter and motion, obedient to 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" character of the political order (which led to the later distinction between civil society and the state); the view that "the law of the land" is not voided by the failure of the government to protect its citizens. By virtue of this fact, man would rise up and set to destroying one another. By virtue of this fact, man would rise up and set to destroying one another. Hobbes' fundamental work, and is proud to bring you "17th-century Philosophers - Thomas Hobbes" Read this book today.
With Leviathan now presented with a stunning new cover design and is printed in an easy-to-read font. With these accommodations, Leviathan is accessible and applicable to contemporary readers.

Leviathan is a key work of political philosophy written during the English civil war by the philosopher Thomas Hobbes. It is a comprehensive treatise on the nature of government and the social contract. Hobbes argued that human nature is inherently selfish and that individuals must give up some of their freedoms to a sovereign authority in order to maintain social order. This section focuses on the two main areas of Leviathan: government and religion.

Leviathan was written by one of the founders of modern political philosophy, Thomas Hobbes, during the English civil war. It has historical and philosophical importance. Social contract theory prioritizes the state over the individual, claiming that individuals have consented to the surrender of some of their freedoms by participating in government. Written by one of the founders of modern political philosophy, Thomas Hobbes, during the English civil war, Leviathan is rich in interpretive and critical insights into Hobbes's writing and thought.

Hobbes closes his argument with Of the Kingdom of Darkness. Through the use of philosophical theory and historical study, Hobbes demonstrates the contemporary relevance of Hobbes' political thought on such issues as justice, human rights, public administration, and political theory. The volume's contributors include both Hobbes specialists and philosophers bringing their expertise to consideration of Behemoth.

Hobbes' texts for the first time. This volume will stimulate renewed interest in Hobbes studies among a new generation of thinkers. The manuscript is also of special interest as it constitutes Hobbes's last word on politics. It was almost certainly written in the summer of 1679, less than six months before Hobbes's death. The manuscript is also of special interest as it constitutes Hobbes's last word on politics. It was almost certainly written in the summer of 1679, less than six months before Hobbes's death.

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Life Lessons from Hobbes

The former work is the last of Hobbes's major political writings. As a critique of common law by a great statesman and controversial of early modern philosophers, and debates persist about the interpretation of many of his ideas, particularly his views about natural law and natural right. In this book, Perez Zagorin argues that these two concepts cannot be assumed to depend entirely on individual self-interest. Zagorin reveals Hobbes's originality as a moral philosopher and demonstrates the contemporary relevance of Hobbes' political thought on such issues as justice, human rights, public administration, and political theory.