The second edition of David Wootton's Modern Political Thought: Readings from Machiavelli to Nietzsche offers a new unit on modern constitutionalism with selections from Hume, Montesquieu, the Federalist, and Constant. In addition to a new essay by Wootton, this unit features his new translation of Constant's 1819 essay 'On Ancient and Modern Liberty'. Other changes include expanded selections from Machiavelli's Discourses on Livy and a new Hegel selection, all of which strengthen an already excellent anthology.

Modern Political Thought: David Wootton 1996 Presents unabridged works and substantive abridgments in preeminent translations, along with balanced, lucid, sophisticated introductions. This book includes a wide and balanced selection of many of the more important texts of modern political thought. To its great credit, it provides pertinent excerpts from frequently neglected authors, such as Calvin and Hume, which it nicely juxtaposes appear to be good, and the introductions to each section help to situate the writers in their historical and intellectual context and to alert students to some of the central issues that arise in the texts. This book offers an economical and useful approach to modern political thought.

Modern Political Thought: David Wootton 2008: This second edition offers a new unit on modern constitutionalism with selections from Hume, Montesquieu, the Federalist, and Constant. In addition to a new essay by Wootton, this unit features his new translation of Constant's 1819 essay 'On Ancient and Modern Liberty'.

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A History of Modern Political Thought: Gary Browning 2016-10-20: A History of Modern Political Thought analyzes the ways of interpreting modern political thought and public figures such as Montesquieu, Voltaire, and Rousseau. This comprehensive work provides a critical and balanced overview of the development of political thought in the modern era. It is divided into three parts, each focusing on a different period: the Enlightenment, the Nineteenth Century, and the Twentieth Century.

Machiavelli, Islam and the East: Lucio Baiastri 2017-10-28: This volume provides the first survey of the unexplored connections between Machiavelli's work and the Islamic world, running from the Arab roots of The Prince to its first translations into Ottoman Turkish and Arabic. It investigates comparative descriptions of non-European peoples, Renaissance representations of Muhammad and the Ottoman military discipline, a Jesuit treatise in Persian for a Mughal emperor, peculiar readers from Brazil to India, and the parallels of Machiavelli in the bureaucrat Celâlzâde Muṣṭafâ. Ten distinguished scholars analyse the backgrounds, circulation and reception of Machiavelli’s writings, focusing on many aspects of the mutual exchange of political theories and grammars between East and West. A significant contribution to attempts by current scholarship to challenge any rigid separation within Eurasia, this volume restores a sense of the global spreading of books, ideas and men in the past.

Reading Machiavelli: John P. McCormick 2020-11-03: A new reading of Machiavelli's major works that demonstrates how he has been previously misread To what extent was Niccolò Machiavelli a “Machiavellian”? Was he an amoral adviser of tyranny or a stalwart partisan of liberty? A neutral technician of power politics or a devout Italian patriot? A reviver of pagan virtue or initiator of modern nihilism? Reading Machiavelli answers these questions through original interpretations of Machiavelli’s three major political works—The Prince, Discourses, and Florentine Histories—and demonstrates that a radically democratic populism seeded the Florentine’s scandalous writings. John McCormick challenges the misguided understandings of Machiavelli set forth by prominent thinkers, including Jean Jacques Rousseau and representatives of the Straussian and Cambridge schools, and he emphasizes the fundamental, often unacknowledged elements of a vibrant Machiavellian politics. Advancing fresh readings of Machiavelli’s work, this book presents a new outlook on how politics should be conceptualized and practiced.

Classics of Modern Political Theory: Steven M. Cahn 1997: This work brings together the complete texts or substantial selections from many works of modern political theory.

Machiavelli and Epicureanism: Robert J. Roceklein 2012-10-05: By studying Lucrèius’ poem De Rerum Nature and its impact on literary and political circles in Machiavelli’s Florence, this book examines the way that the Lucretian concepts served Machiavelli as revolutionary new materials for the creation of his famously brutal political science.


Modern Political Thought: John Gimpell 2002-01-04: Modern Political Thought: A Reader is an excellent introduction to the key works of the major political thinkers from the English Civil War to the end of the 19th Century. It draws together the most important parts of seminal works of political thought such as Hobbes’ Leviathan, Locke’s Treatises, Rousseau’s The Social Contract, Mill’s On Liberty, together with substantial extracts from Machiavelli’s The Prince and Marx’s Capital. Accessible introductions are provided for each thinker, explaining their lives and works, and placing them in the historical context in which they worked and wrote.

Civil Religion in Modern Political Philosophy: Steven Frankel 2020-07-15: Inspired by Machiavelli, modern philosophers held that the tension between the goals of biblical piety and the goals of political life needed to be resolved in favor of the political, and they attempted to recast and delimit traditional Christian teaching to serve and stabilize political life accordingly. This volume examines the arguments of those thinkers who worked to remake Christianity into a civil religion in the early modern and modern periods. Beginning with Machiavelli and continuing through to Alexis de Tocqueville, the essays in this collection explain in detail the ways in which these philosophers used religious and secular writing to build a civil religion in the West. Early chapters examine topics such as Machiavelli’s comparisons of Christianity with Roman religion, Francis Bacon’s cherry-picking of Christian doctrines in the service of scientific innovation, and Spinoza’s attempt to replace long-held superstitions with newer, “progressive” ones. Other essays probe the scripture-based, anti-Christian argument that religion must be subordinate to politics espoused by Jean Jacques Rousseau and David Hume, both of whom championed reason over divine authority. Crucially, the book also includes a study of civil religion in America, with chapters on John Locke, Montesquieu, and the American Founders illuminating the relationships among religious and civil history, acts, and authority. The last chapter is an examination of Tocqueville’s account of civil religion and the American regime Detailed, thought-provoking, and based on the careful study of original texts, this survey of religion and politics in the West will appeal to scholars in the history of political philosophy, political theory, and American political thought.
Princeton Readings in Political Thought-Mitchell Cohen 2018-07-31 A thoroughly updated and substantially expanded edition of an acclaimed anthology This is a thoroughly updated and substantially expanded new edition of one of the most popular, wide-ranging, and engaging anthologies of Western political thinking, one that spans from antiquity to the twenty-first century. In addition to the majority of the pieces that appeared in the original edition, this new edition features exciting new selections from more recent thinkers who address vital contemporary issues, including identity, cosmopolitanism, global justice, and populism. Organized chronologically, the anthology brings together a fascinating array of writings—including essays, book excerpts, speeches, and other documents—that have indelibly shaped how politics and society are understood. Each chronological section is presented with a clear and instructive framework which provides students with: (a) the significance of each to show, beginning with Machiavelli, the reversal and destruction of the pre-modern “structure” postulated in Part ... political thought found in his more familiar Ethics and Politics, but also includes key insights drawn from Metaphysics liberalism and modern conservativism. In Part I, “The Classical Christian Tradition from Plato to Aquinas,” the author ... of producing “constitutional liberty.” Part II, “The Modern Theory of Politics from Machiavelli to Marx,” attempts ...

Hobbes and Modern Political Thought-Zarka Yves Charles Zarka 2016-07-31 Yves Charles Zarka shows you how Hobbes established the framework for modern political thought. Discover the origin of liberalism in the Hobbesian theory of negative liberty; that Hobbesian interest and contract are essential to contemporary discussions of the compartment of economic actors; and how state sovereignty returns anew in the form of the servility of the state. At the same time, Zarka controversially argues against received readings claiming that Hobbes is a thinker of a state monopoly on legitimate violence.

Political Theory-Joseph Losco 1992

Reading Political Philosophy-Derek Matravers 2014-05-01 This clear and thorough introduction provides students with the skills necessary to understand the main thinkers, texts and arguments of political philosophy and thought. Each chapter comprises a brief overview of a major political thinker, followed by an introduction to one or more of their most influential works and key ideas. This allows students to gain an excellent grounding in the key debates and questions that have shaped political thought since the Ancient World to the modern age. It also includes an extensive selection of readings from a wide range of thinkers...The Structure of Political Thought-Charles N. R. McCoy 2017-07-05 Originally published in 1963, this classic book is a rethinking of the history of Western political philosophy. Charles N. R. McCoy contrasts classical-medieval principles against the “hypotheses” at the root of modern liberalism and modern conservatism. In Part I, “The Classical Christian Tradition from Plato to Aquinas,” the author lays the foundation for a philosophical “structure” capable of producing “constitutional liberty.” Part II, “The Modern Theory of Politics from Machiavelli to Marx,” attempts to show, beginning with Machiavelli, the reversal and destruction of the pre-modern “structure” postulated in Part I. McCoy stresses the great contributions of Aristotle to political thought found in his more familiar Ethics and Politics, but also includes key insights drawn from Metaphysics and Physics. These contributions are developed and perfected, McCoy argues, by Augustine and Aquinas. Two other important features include McCoy’s epistemological insights into Plato’s work that will be new to many readers and the author’s juxtaposition of traditional natural law with the modernized theory of natural law.” The modern account of autonomous natural law, in McCoy’s view, helps explain the totalitarian direction of key aspects of modern political thought. This classic volume on the origins of modern philosophical thought remains a standard in the field.

Political Philosophy of Niccolo Machiavelli-Filippo Del Lucchese 2015-04-08 The Political Philosophy of Niccolo Machiavelli is a clear account of Machiavelli’s thought, major theories and central ideas. Geared towards the specific requirements of students who need to reach a sound understanding of Machiavelli’s ideas, it is the ideal companion to the study of this influential and challenging philosopher.

Machiavelli and the Orders of Violence-Yves Winter 2018-09-20 Niccol- Machiavelli is the most prominent and notorious theorist of violence in the history of European political thought - prominent, because he is the first to candidly discuss the role of violence in politics; and notorious, because he treats violence as virtue rather than as vice. In this original interpretation, Yves Winter reconstructs Machiavelli’s theory of violence and shows how it challenges moral and metaphysical ideas. Winter attributes two central theses to Machiavelli: first, violence is not a generic ... government but a strategy that tends to correlate with inequality and class conflict; and second, violence is best understood not in terms of conventional notions of law enforcement, coercion, or the proverbial ‘last resort’, but as performance. Most political violence is effective not because it physically compels another agent whose will is thus coerced, rather, it produces political effects by appealing to an audience. As such, this book shows how in Machiavelli’s world, violence is designed to be perceived, experienced, remembered, and narrated.

Machiavelli to Marx-Dante Germino 1979-04-15 According to conventional periodization, a profound break in the continuity of Western political theory occurred around 1500 and marked the beginning of “modern” political thought. In Machiavelli to Marx Dante Germino examines the伤心 of this period whose works he feels have produced the most significant and important new approaches to the critical understanding of our world and, consequently, to the problems of our time. Beginning with Machiavelli, the author covers major political philosophers such as Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, and Burke and gives lucid, perceptive accounts of what they thought and taught about politics. He discusses utilitarianism, liberalism, science, and nation-state through the writings of such influential thinkers as Bentham, Spencer, Saint-Simon, and Fichte and concludes with three of the foremost political philosophers of the nineteenth century—Foucault, Freud, and Marx.

Empire and Modern Political Thought-Sankur Muthu 2012-09-17 This collection of original essays by leading historians of political thought examines modern European thinkers’ writings about conquest, colonization and empire. The creation of vast transcontinental empires and imperial trading networks played a key role in the development of modern European political thought. The rise of modern empires raised fundamental questions about virtually the entire contested set of concepts that lay at the heart of modern political philosophy, such as property, sovereignty, international justice, war, trade, rights, transnational duties, civilization and progress. From Renaissance republican writings about conquest and liberty to sixteenth-century writings about the Spanish conquest of the Americas through Enlightenment perspectives about conquest and global commerce to eighteenth-century writings about imperial activities both within and outside of Europe, these essays survey the central political and moral questions occasioned by the development of overseas empires and European encounters with the non-European world among theologians, historians, philosophers, diplomats and merchants.

Meditations on Modern Political Thought-Jean Bethke Elshtain 2010-11-01

The Structure of Political Thought-Charles N. R. McCoy 2017-07-05 Originally published in 1963, this classic book is a rethinking of the history of Western political philosophy. Charles N. R. McCoy contrasts classical-medieval principles against the “hypotheses” at the root of modern liberalism and modern conservatism. In Part I, “The Classical Christian Tradition from Plato to Aquinas,” the author lays the foundation for a philosophical “structure” capable of producing “constitutional liberty.” Part II, “The Modern Theory of Politics from Machiavelli to Marx,” attempts to show, beginning with Machiavelli, the reversal and destruction of the pre-modern “structure” postulated in Part I. McCoy stresses the great contributions of Aristotle to political thought found in his more familiar Ethics and Politics, but also includes key insights drawn from Metaphysics and Physics. These contributions are developed and perfected, McCoy argues, by Augustine and Aquinas. Two other important features include McCoy’s epistemological insights into Plato’s work that will be new to many readers and the author’s juxtaposition of traditional natural law with the modernized theory of natural law.” The modern account of autonomous natural law, in McCoy’s view, helps explain the totalitarian direction of key aspects of modern political thought. This classic volume on the origins of modern philosophical thought remains a standard in the field.

Modern Political Thinkers and Ideas-Tudor Jones 2012-09-10 Modern Political Thinkers and Ideas is an exciting new text that provides students with a clearly presented introduction to some of the key areas of modern political thought. Uniquely combining historical and philosophical approaches to the subject, it describes the writings and ideas of the most influential thinkers of the modern era. Modern Political Thinkers and Ideas features: * the main concepts in modern political thought such as: the State and Sovereignty; Political Obligation and Civil Disobedience; Liberty; Rights; Equality and Justice; Democracy * the ideas of key thinkers such as: Machiavelli; Hobbes; Locke; Paine; Rousseau; Burke; Mill; Bentham; Marx; Rawls; Hayek * a clear and instructive framework for each chapter which provides students with: (a) the significance of each concept in modern political thought; (b) what major political thinkers had to say about each concept; and (c) the relevance of key concepts to contemporary argument and debate.

Machiavelli’s Politics-Catherine H. Zuckert 2017-04-25 Machiavelli is popularly known as a teacher of tyrants, a key proponent of the unscrupulous “Machiavellian” politics laid down in his landmark political treatise The Prince. Others cite the Discourses on Livy to argue that Machiavelli...
is actually a passionate advocate of republican politics who saw the need for harder and more effective means to maintain political order. Which best characterizes the teachings of the prolific Italian philosopher? With Machiavelli's Politics, Catherine H. Zuckert turns this question on its head with a major reinterpretation of Machiavelli's prose works that reveals a surprisingly cohesive view of politics. Starting with Machiavelli's two major political works, Zuckert persuasively shows how the moral revolution he sets out in The Prince lays the foundation for the new form of democratic republic he proposes in the Discourses. Distrusting ambitious politicians to serve the public interest of their own accord, Machiavelli sought to persuade them in The Prince that the best way to achieve their own ambitions was to secure the desires and ambitions of their fellow citizens and fellow politicians. In The Discourses, he then describes the types of leaders and institutions that would balance the conflict between the two in a way that would secure the liberty of most, if not all. In the second half of her book, Zuckert places selected later works—La Mandragola, The Art of War, The Life of Castruccio Castracani, Ciusa, and Florentine Histories—under scrutiny, allowing how Machiavelli further developed certain aspects of his thought in these works. In The Art of War, for example, he explains more concretely how and to what extent the principles of organization he advanced in The Prince and the Discourses ought to be applied in modern circumstances. Because human beings act primarily on passions, Machiavelli attempts to show readers what those passions are and how they can be guided to have productive rather than destructive results. A stunning and ambitious analysis, Machiavelli's Politics brilliantly shows how many conflicting perspectives do inform Machiavelli's teachings, but that one needs to consider all of his works in order to understand how they cohere into a unified political view. This is a magisterial work that cannot be ignored if a comprehensive understanding of the philosopher is to be obtained.

The The Broadview Anthology of Social and Political Thought: From Machiavelli to Nietzsche - Modified eBook Edition: Iain Hampsher-Monk 2019-04-08 Iain Hampsher-Monk’s lucid and accessible history of modern political thought is the introduction which many have been waiting for, providing a thorough guide to the ideas and writings of major political thinkers from Hobbes to Marx (including a full account of The Federalist papers). The author’s aim throughout is to introduce readers to analytical interpretation of seminal writings and thinkers in the history of political thought, including Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, the Bible, Thomas Aquinas, Machiavelli, Bacon, Hobbes, Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Tocqueville, Marx, and Nietzsche. Chronologically arranged, each chapter in the book is devoted to the work of a single thinker. The selected texts together engage with 2000 years of debate on fundamental questions, which include: What is the purpose of political life? What is the good life, for us as individuals, and for us as a political community? What is justice? What is a right? Do human beings have rights? What kinds of human virtues are there and which regimes best promote them? The difficulty of accessing the texts included in this volume is the result not only of their subtlety but also of the dramatic change in everyday life. The authors shed light on the texts’ vocabulary and complexities of thought and help students understand and weigh the various interpretations of each philosopher’s thought. Accessible, interpretive essays on the greatest texts in the history of political thought, from Plato to Nietzsche. Includes key passage plus a succinct discussion that glosses the text, examines later-day interpretations, and guides students in forming their own interpretations. Allows students to learn from, rather than only about, each thinker, and to apply their thought to the present day.

Virtue Politics James Hankins 2019-12-17 James Hankins challenges the view that the Renaissance was the seedbed of modern republicanism, with Machiavelli as exemplary thinker. What most concerned Renaissance political theorists, Hankins contends, was not reforming laws but shaping citizens. To secure the social good, they fostered virtue through a new program of education: the humanities.

A History of Modern Political Thought Iain Hampsher-Monk 1993-04-08 Iain Hampsher-Monk’s lucid and accessible history of modern political thought is the introduction which many have been waiting for, providing a thorough guide to the ideas and writings of major political thinkers from Hobbes to Marx (including a full account of The Federalist papers). The author’s aim throughout is to introduce readers to analytical interpretation of seminal writings and thinkers in the history of political thought, including Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, the Bible, Thomas Aquinas, Machiavelli, Bacon, Hobbes, Locke, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Tocqueville, Marx, and Nietzsche. Chronologically arranged, each chapter in the book is devoted to the work of a single thinker. The selected texts together engage with 2000 years of debate on fundamental questions, which include: What is the purpose of political life? What is the good life, for us as individuals, and for us as a political community? What is justice? What is a right? Do human beings have rights? What kinds of human virtues are there and which regimes best promote them? The difficulty of accessing the texts included in this volume is the result not only of their subtlety but also of the dramatic change in everyday life. The authors shed light on the texts’ vocabulary and complexities of thought and help students understand and weigh the various interpretations of each philosopher’s thought. Accessible, interpretive essays on the greatest texts in the history of political thought, from Plato to Nietzsche. Includes key passage plus a succinct discussion that glosses the text, examines later-day interpretations, and guides students in forming their own interpretations. Allows students to learn from, rather than only about, each thinker, and to apply their thought to the present day.

Feminist Interpretations of Niccolo Machiavelli Maria J. Falco 2010-11-01

Juan de Mariana and Early Modern Spanish Political Thought Harold E. Braun 2016-05-06 The Jesuit Juan de Mariana (1535-1624) is one of the most misunderstood authors in the history of political thought. His treatise De rege et regis institutione libri tres (1589) is dedicated to Philip III of Spain. It was to present the principles of statecraft by which the young king was to abide. Yet soon after its publication, Catholic and Calvinist politiques in France started branding Mariana a regicide. De rege was said to empower the private individual to kill a legitimate king. ‘Its pernicious dogmas’ were blamed for the murder of Henry IV in 1610, and it was burned at the order of the parliament of Paris. Modern historians have tended to build on this interpretation and consider De rege a stepping stone towards modern pluralist and democratic thought. Nothing could be further from the truth. The notion of Mariana as an uncompromising theorist of resistance is in fact based on the distorted reading of a few select sentences from the first book of the treatise. This study offers a radical departure from the old view of Mariana as an early modern constitutionalist thinker and advocate of regicide. Thorough analysis of the text as a whole reveals it to be a shrewd and creative opportunist of political language as well as a champion of historical and political circumstances as a key to meaning. Recognizing that for most students time will not allow detailed study of the historical and political contexts of particular works, Hampsher-Monk provides here the background necessary for the reader to situate the writings of key thinkers in relation to wider currents in intellectual and political history. A History of Modern Political Thought will meet the needs of both educators and students of political theory and philosophy. It is an indispensable secondary source which aims to situate, explain, and provoke thought about the major works of political theory likely to be encountered by students of modern political thought.

The Broadview Anthology of Social and Political Thought: Essential Readings Andrew Bailey 2012-02-17 This volume features a careful selection of major works in political and social philosophy from ancient times through to the present. Every reading has been painstakingly annotated, and each figure is given a substantial introduction highlighting his or her major contributions to the tradition. The anthology offers both depth and breadth in its selection of material by central figures, while also representing other currents of political thought. Thirty-two authors are represented, including fourteen from the 20th century. The editors have made every effort to include translations that are both readable and reliable. In order to ensure the highest standards of accuracy and accessibility, the editors have consulted dozens of leading academics during the course of the volume’s development (many of whom have contributed introductory material as well as advice). The result is an anthology with unparalleled pedagogical benefits; The Broadview Anthology of Social and Political Thought sets the new standard for social and political philosophy instruction.

Closing the American Mind Allan Bloom 2008-06-30 Closing the American Mind, a publishing phenomenon in hardcover, is now a paperback literary event. In this acclaimed number one national bestseller, one of our country's most distinguished political philosophers argues that the social/political crisis of 20th-century America is really an intellectual crisis. Allan Bloom's sweeping analysis is essential to understanding America today. It has fired the imagination of a public ripe for change.

Discourses on Livy-Niccolo Machiavelli 2009-02-27 Discourses on Livy is the founding document of modern republicanism, and Harvey C. Mansfield and Nathan Tarcov have provided the definitive English translation of this classic work. Faithful to the original Italian text, properly attentive to Machiavelli's idiom and subtlety of thought, it is eminently readable. With a substantial introduction, extensive explanatory notes, a glossary of key words, and an annotated index, the Discourses reveals Machiavelli's radical vision of a new science of politics, a vision of "new modes and orders" that continue to shape the modern ethos. "Machiavelli found in Livy the means to inspire scholars for five centuries. Within the Discourses, often hidden and sometimes unintended by their author, lie the seeds of modern political thought. . . . (Mansfield and Tarcov's) translation is careful and idiomatic."—Peter Sloterdijk, The Times "Translated with painstaking accuracy—but also great readability."—Weekly Standard "A model of contemporary scholarship and a brave effort at Machiavelli translation that allows the great Florentine to speak in his own voice."—Choice
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