Rousseau's 'The Social Contract' and Other Later Political Writings

Censored in its own time, the Social Contract (1762) remains a key source of democratic belief and is one of the classics of political theory. It argues concisely but eloquently, that the basis of any legitimate society must be the agreement of its members. As humans we were 'born free' and our subjection to government must be freely accepted. Rousseau is essentially a radical thinker, and in a broad sense a revolutionary. He insisted on the sovereignty of the people, and made some provocative statements that are still highly controversial. His greatest contribution to political thought is the concept of the general will, which unites individuals through their common self-interest, thus validating the society in which they live and the constraints it imposes on them. This new translation is fully annotated and indexed. The volume also contains the opening chapter of the manuscript version of the Contract, together with the long article on Political Economy, a work traditionally between the Contract and Rousseau's earlier masterpiece, the Discourse on Inequality.

Social Contract ; Discourse on the Virtue Most Necessary for a Hero ; Political Fragments ; And, Geneva Manuscript

Revolutionary in its own time and controversial even to this day, this work is a classic of political theory and a key source of democratic belief. This edition includes Rousseau's Discourse on Political Economy, a key transitional work between his Discourse on Inequality and The Social Contract, and features a comprehensive introduction and notes.

The Major Political Writings of Jean-Jacques Rousseau

This [book] includes the three most important of Rousseau's political writings: Discourse on inequality, Discourse on political economy, and On social contract. As background to these works, [it] provides a sketch of Rousseau's life, selections from his Confessions, and comments on Rousseau's work and character from such contemporaries and early critics as Voltaire, Hume, Boswell and Johnson, Paine, Kant, and Proudhon. A section of "Commentaries" includes assessments of Rousseau's political thought by scholars and critics.-Back cover.

Rousseau on International Relations

Frederick Watkins 1953 edition of Rousseau's Political Writings has long been noted for being fully accurate while representing much of Rousseau's eloquence and elegance. It contains what is widely regarded as the finest English translation of The Social Contract, Rousseau's greatest political treatise. In addition, this edition offers the best available translation of the late and important Government of Poland and the only published English translation of the fragment Constitutional Project for Corsica, which, says Watkins, provides the clearest possible demonstration of the practical implications of Rousseau's political thought. "

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

**Discourse on the Arts and Sciences**

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

**Jean-Jacques Rousseau: Human nature and history**

The searing indictment of man-made inequality in all its many forms that Rousseau offers in Discourse on Inequality is a must-read for philosophy buffs and supporters of social justice. This artfully composed argument sets forth the core elements of Rousseau's philosophical views, including his unique take on Hobbes' concept of nature and natural law.

**Political Writings**

Rousseau's major works, available in a uniform English edition, continue the dialog of Rousseau's linguistic and musical theory within his larger philosophical system.

The searing indictment of man-made inequality in all its many forms that Rousseau offers in Discourse on Inequality is a must-read for philosophy buffs and supporters of social justice. This artfully composed argument sets forth the core elements of Rousseau's philosophical views, including his unique take on Hobbes' concept of nature and natural law.

**Rousseau, the Age of Enlightenment, and Their Legacies**

Robert Wokler was one of the world's leading experts on Rousseau and the Enlightenment, but some of his best work was published in the form of widely scattered and difficult-to-find essays. This book collects for the first time a representative selection of his most important essays on Rousseau and the legacy of Enlightenment political thought. These essays concern many of the great themes of the age, including liberty, equality and the origins of revolution. But they also address a number of less prominent debates, including those over cosmopolitanism, the nature and social role of music and the origins of the human sciences in the Enlightenment controversy over the relationship between humans and the great apes. These essays also explore Rousseau's relationships to Rameau, Pufendorf, Voltaire and Marx; reflect on the work of important earlier scholars of the Enlightenment, including Ernst Cassirer and Isaiah Berlin; and examine the influence of the Enlightenment on the twentieth century. One of the central themes of the book is a defense of the Enlightenment against the common charge that it bears responsibility for the Terror of the French Revolution, the totalitarian regimes of the twentieth-century and the Holocaust.

**Rousseau's Reader**

Jean-Jacques Rousseau was one of the greatest--and most influential--political philosophers of all time. His writings influenced America's founding fathers; later, with less salutary results, elements of his thinking were adopted by the leaders of the French Revolution. This essential edition of Rousseau's writings includes his most classic political essays: "On the Social Contract," "Discourse on the Sciences and the Arts," "Discourse on the Origin and Foundation of Inequality among Men," "A Discourse on Political Economy," and "The State of War." It also includes an extended introduction to Rousseau and his thought, as well as notes to clarify and explain Rousseau for the modern reader.
Reading Jean-Jacques Rousseau through the Prism of Chess

It is of man that I have to speak; and the question I am investigating shows me that it is to men that I must address myself: for questions of this sort are not asked by those who are afraid to honour truth. I shall then confidently uphold the cause of humanity before the wise men who invite me to do so, and shall not be dissatisfied if I acquit myself in a manner worthy of my subject and of my judges.

The Basic Political Writings (Second Edition)

Offers a clear path through the enduring questions of political philosophy.

Rousseau: The Basic Political Writings

The Political Writings of Jean Jacques Rousseau, Ed. from The Original Manuscripts and Authentic Editions: Introduction, Discours sur l'inegalite’, Lettre à m. Philopolis, E´conomie politique, Llat de guerre, Fragments, Writings of Saint Pires, Droit naturel (Diderot) Contrat social, first version

Individualist and communitarian. Anarchist and totalitarian. Classicist and romanticist. Progressive and reactionary. Since the eighteenth century, Jean-Jacques Rousseau has been said to be all of these things. Few philosophers have been the subject of as much or as intense debate, yet almost everyone agrees that Rousseau is among the most important and influential thinkers in the history of political philosophy. This new edition of his major political writings, published in the year of the three-hundredth anniversary of his birth, renews attention to the perennial importance of Rousseau’s work. The book brings together superb new translations by renowned Rousseau scholar John T. Scott of three of Rousseau’s works: the Discourse on the Sciences and Arts, the Discourse on the Origin and Foundations of Inequality Among Men, and On the Social Contract. The two Discourses show Rousseau developing his well-known conception of the natural goodness of man and the problems posed by life in society. With the Social Contract, Rousseau became the first major thinker to argue that democracy is the only legitimate form of political organization. Scott’s extensive introduction enhances our understanding of these foundational writings, providing background information, social and historical context, and guidance for interpreting the works. Throughout, translation and editorial notes clarify ideas and terms that might not be immediately familiar to most readers. The three works collected in The Major Political Writings of Jean-Jacques Rousseau represent an important contribution to eighteenth-century political theory that has exerted an extensive influence on generations of thinkers, beginning with the leaders of the French Revolution and continuing to the present day. The new translations on offer here will be welcomed by a wide readership of both Rousseau scholars and readers with a general interest in political thought.

Rousseau's Critique of Inequality

A Discourse on the Origin of Inequality (Translated by G. D. H. Cole)

The Responsibilities of Rhetoric combines reflections on today's globalized world with responsive glances toward the rhetoric of the future. A product of the 2008 conference of the Rhetoric Society of America, thirty-one contributors ask, if rhetors are responsible and responsive to their publics, if rhetoricians instruct and empower those who learn from them, what are the responsibilities of rhetoric in our time? Their discussions implicate the promotion of public reason in society, the ability to unite publics and communities, the commitment to provide visions of the possible, and the responsibility to prepare students to think and deliberate in contemporary society.

Discourse on the Origin of Inequality

Focuses on the cultural and intellectual milieu in which Rousseau operated. This title includes a select bibliography, a note on the text, a translator's note, and Rousseau's own "Notes on the Discourse."
**The Responsibilities of Rhetoric**

This volume attempts to make Rousseau's thinking on international relations easily accessible by collecting selections from his writings in which he develops his unique international perspective, and by providing a detailed interpretation of them.

**A Discourse on Inequality**

A comprehensive 1997 anthology of Rousseau's work containing The Social Contract, his most famous single work.

**Carnegie**

Bringing together critical assessments of the broad range of Rousseau's thought, with a particular emphasis on his political theory, this systematic collection is an essential resource for both student and scholar.

**The Confessions**


**The State of War**

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

**A Discourse on Political Economy**

Genevan philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau was one of the most influential figures of the 18th century. His political philosophy has been pointed to as a major contributing factor in causing the French Revolution. Social and economic inequality has been a pervasive element of human existence for the entirety of recorded history. The causes of this inequality are principal to the discussion of political, legal, and economic theory. Rousseau acknowledges two primary forces that bring about inequality in the world. The first is that which arises from natural law. Given the fact that some men are more capable in both their desire and ability to produce wealth, it is only natural that some inequality will arise. Rousseau argued however that a greater inequality comes from a secondary cause, that which arises from the structural deficiencies of civil society. Central to "A Discourse on on the Origin of Inequality" is the idea that as civilizations have grown so has the power of the privileged to gain an unnatural advantage over the weaker members of society. As relevant today as when first written, the influence of Rousseau's philosophy on the development of modern society cannot be overstated. This edition is printed on premium acid-free paper and follows the translation of G. D. H. Cole.

**Political Philosophy**

---

Page 4/5
The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature, Science, and Art

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

The Social Contract and Other Political Writings

This book evaluates Rousseau's arguments concerning why inequality exists in society and why it poses dangers to human well-being.

Rousseau's Political Writings

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

Emile, Or, On Education

Rousseau: 'The Discourses' and Other Early Political Writings

Over a period of forty years, Rousseau combined his devotion to writing with his enthusiasm for chess, and these two passions necessarily intertwined. Rousseau was able to transfer his power of concentration and the strict dialectics of his literary writings to his chess strategy. If Rousseau’s analytical skills influenced his attitude toward the game, then the game of chess inspired his logic and affected his discourse. Interpreted as a form of rationality, as a conceptual paradigm, the rules and strategies of chess accurately describe Rousseau’s ideas for social management, political power, and organization. Reading Jean-Jacques Rousseau through the Prism of Chess shows that Rousseau’s political theory, though allegedly inspired by Nature, found a perfect model in a game created by mankind; chess thus became a reference for his philosophical discourse and practice as well as a method to systematize Nature and organize society.