

# The First And Second Discourses Jean Jacques Rousseau

Recognizing the artifice ways to acquire this ebook **The First And Second Discourses Jean Jacques Rousseau** is additionally useful. You have remained in right site to start getting this info. acquire the The First And Second Discourses Jean Jacques Rousseau link that we find the money for here and check out the link.

You could buy lead The First And Second Discourses Jean Jacques Rousseau or get it as soon as feasible. You could quickly download this The First And Second Discourses Jean Jacques Rousseau after getting deal. So, taking into account you require the book swiftly, you can straight get it. Its so extremely simple and as a result fats, isnt it? You have to favor to in this appearance

**Rousseau on Education, Freedom, and Judgment** - Denise Schaeffer 2015-06-13  
In Rousseau on Education, Freedom, and Judgment, Denise Schaeffer challenges the common view of Rousseau as primarily

concerned with conditioning citizens' passions in order to promote republican virtue and unreflective patriotism. Schaeffer argues that, to the contrary, Rousseau's central concern is the problem of judgment and how to foster it on

both the individual and political level in order to create the conditions for genuine self-rule. Offering a detailed commentary on Rousseau's major work on education, *Emile*, and a wide-ranging analysis of the relationship between *Emile* and several of Rousseau's other works, Schaeffer explores Rousseau's understanding of what good judgment is, how it is learned, and why it is central to the achievement and preservation of human freedom. The model of Rousseauian citizenship that emerges from Schaeffer's analysis is more dynamic and self-critical than is often recognized. This book demonstrates the importance of Rousseau's contribution to our understanding of the faculty of judgment, and, more broadly, invites a critical reevaluation of Rousseau's understanding of education, citizenship, and both individual and collective freedom.

**A Discourse on Inequality** - Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1985-02-05

In *A Discourse on Inequality*, Rousseau sets out

to demonstrate how the growth of civilization corrupts man's natural happiness and freedom by creating artificial inequalities of wealth, power and social privilege. Contending that primitive man was equal to his fellows, Rousseau believed that as societies become more sophisticated, the strongest and most intelligent members of the community gain an unnatural advantage over their weaker brethren, and that constitutions set up to rectify these imbalances through peace and justice in fact do nothing but perpetuate them. Rousseau's political and social arguments in the *Discourse* were a hugely influential denunciation of the social conditions of his time and one of the most revolutionary documents of the eighteenth-century. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust

the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators.

*Basic Political Writings* - Jean-Jacques Rousseau  
1987-01-01

"The publication of these excellent translations is a happy occasion for teachers of courses in political philosophy and the history of political theory. . . ." -- Raymon M Lemos, Teaching Philosophy

The Major Political Writings of Jean-Jacques Rousseau - Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2012-10-17  
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.

*Discourse on the Sciences and Arts* - Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1992

Contains the entire First Discourse, contemporary attacks on it, Rousseau's replies to his critics, and his summary of the debate in his preface to *Narcissus*. A number of these texts have never before been available in English. The First Discourse and *Polemics* demonstrate the

continued relevance of Rousseau's thought. Whereas his critics argue for correction of the excesses and corruptions of knowledge and the sciences as sufficient, Rousseau attacks the social and political effects of the dominant forms of scientific knowledge.

**Discourse on the Arts and Sciences** - Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2005

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.

[The First and Second Discourses Together with the Replies to Critics and Essay on the Origin of Languages](#) - Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1990

**The Social Contract, a Discourse on the Origin of Inequality, And a Discourse on Political Economy** - Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2006-01

Jean-Jacques Rousseau writes, Man is born free; and everywhere he is in chains. This statement exemplifies the main idea behind The Social Contract, in other words that man is essentially free if it weren't for the oppression of political

organizations such as government. Rousseau goes on to lay forth the principles that he deems most important for achieving political right amongst people. Contained within this volume are also two discourses by Jean-Jacques Rousseau. In A Discourse on the Origin of Inequality Rousseau examines the causes of the inequalities that exist among men concluding that it is the natural result of the formation of any civilization. In A Discourse on Political Economy Rousseau examines the nature of politics and their effect on people. These three works lay a solid foundation for the political philosophy of Rousseau and are a must read for any student of political science or philosophy.

**The Political Writings of Jean-Jacques Rousseau** - Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1915

**The Political Philosophy of Jean-Jacques Rousseau** - Matt Qvortrup 2013-07-19

This electronic version has been made available under a Creative Commons (BY-NC-ND) open

access license. This exciting new text presents the first overview of Jean Jacques Rousseau's work from a political science perspective. Was Rousseau--the great theorist of the French Revolution--really a conservative? This original study argues that he was a constitutionalist much closer to Madison, Montesquieu, and Locke than to revolutionaries. Outlining his profound opposition to Godless materialism and revolutionary change, this book finds parallels between Rousseau and Burke, as well as showing how Rousseau developed the first modern theory of nationalism. The book presents an integrated political analysis of Rousseau's educational, ethical, religious and political writings, and will be essential reading for students of politics, philosophy and the history of ideas.

**Narcissus, Or the Lover of Himself** - Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2015-12-07

Narcissus, or The Lover of Himself is a play of staggering mediocrity. Jean-Jacques Rousseau,

better known as a social thinker than as a playwright, claims to have written it as a young man of eighteen, some twenty years before it was performed for King Louis XV on December 18, 1752. It flopped and never saw the stage again in Rousseau's lifetime. In his preface to the play, penned after its failed production, Rousseau avows that he kept himself from publishing it for as long as he held onto some regard for his reputation as an author. This is a fairly measured judgment, for a work the caliber of Narcissus would certainly not bolster Rousseau's status. The plot, characters, language, and comedic elements come off as weak or incomplete. Hence, the reader (or spectator) could understandably question the play's merits, and the need to publish it. But had Narcissus never been, neither would its preface. This afterthought, two decades in the making, becomes, in many ways, a much more interesting opening act to the comedy that follows. It is rich in philosophy and criticism,

madly buzzing with paranoia, and surprisingly convincing in its proposition that the arts and sciences, the pursuit of knowledge, the cultivation of letters, and all the trappings of civilization are destructive forces, harmful to man's morality. It is an apology for having experimented with writing literature in his foolish youth and, at the same time, a justification for the existence of his art. The preface, in which he writes, "I must, despite my reluctance, speak of myself," is fully narcissistic. Peering over Rousseau's shoulder, we, too, see his reflection: a man with reason on his side, standing against his enemies, his age, and, indeed, the world. Daniel Boden's translation of *Narcissus* and its preface is true to the voice, times, and incongruities of Rousseau. In the afterword that crowns this edition, Simon Critchley situates the play and preface in their historical context, makes connections to other works by Rousseau, comments on the philosophy put forward in the preface, reflects on what

brings the classics to the stage, and proposes, quite simply, that theater is narcissism.  
*De Jure Naturae Et Gentium* - Samuel Freiherr von Pufendorf 1759

*The Social Contract* - Jean-Jacques Rousseau  
2002

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".

*The Social Contract and The Discourses* - Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1993-10-26

The Everyman Paperback Classics series offers the latest scholarship on the works of the world's greatest poets, writers and philosophers. Each edition includes a comprehensive introduction, chronology, notes, appendix, critical responses, and a text summary. Presented in an affordable edition with wide format pages for generous margins for notes. Contact your sales rep or call Tuttle for a

complete list of available titles. Copyright © Libri GmbH. All rights reserved.

*Discourse on the Origin of Inequality* - Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2018-03-25

Rousseau first exposes in *Discourse on the Origin of Inequality* his conception of a human state of nature, presented as a philosophical fiction and of human perfectibility, an early idea of progress. He then explains the way, according to him, people may have established civil society, which leads him to present private property as the original source and basis of all inequality. Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712 - 1778) was a Genevan philosopher, writer, and composer of the 18th century, mainly active in France. His political philosophy influenced the Enlightenment across Europe, as well as aspects of the French Revolution and the overall development of modern political and educational thought.

*On Jean-Jacques Rousseau* - James Swenson 2000

In order to grasp what it means to call Rousseau an "author" of the Revolution, as so many revolutionaries did, it is necessary to take full measure of the difficulties of literary interpretation to which Rousseau's work gives rise, particularly around such a charged term as "author." On Jean-Jacques Rousseau shows that Rousseau's texts consistently generate a division in their own reading, a division both designated and masked by the fiction of authorship. These divisions can occur successively—as in the narrative reversals and discontinuities characteristic of Rousseau's fictional and autobiographical works—or simultaneously, in the form of incompatible attempts to apply the lessons of a single text to an urgent historical moment. Given the structure of these texts, their "influence" can only occur in an equally paradoxical form. Rousseau's contribution to revolutionary thinking lies in his conceptualization of the constitutive function of misunderstanding and narrative discontinuity, in

history and political action as well as in literature. Such misunderstandings and discontinuities are particularly well illustrated by the vicissitudes of the reading of Rousseau's texts during the revolutionary period, a moment when "readings" occurred as political programs. The Revolution enacted Rousseau precisely to the extent that revolutionaries could not agree on what action he called for. He is "one of the first authors of the Revolution" not because he was one of its causes, but because he provided the terms in which the logic of the revolutionary process becomes intelligible.

*On Philosophy, Morality, and Religion* - Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2007

An essential general reader and course adoption anthology

**Jean-Jacques Rousseau** - Tracy B. Strong  
2002-04-08

In this book, Rousseau is understood as a theorist of the common person. For Strong, Rousseau resonates with Kant, Hegel, and Marx,

but he is more modern like Emerson, Nietzsche, Eitgegenstein, and Heidegger. Rousseau's democratic individual is an ordinary self, paradoxically multiple and not singular. In the course of exploring this contention, Strong examines Rousseau's fear of authorship (though not of authority), his understanding of the human, his attempt to overcome the scandal that relativism posed for politics, and the political importance of sexuality.

*The Social Contract and Discourses* - Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2015-01-27

The Social Contract, Or Principles of Political Right (Du contrat social ou Principes du droit politique; 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; as Rousseau asserts, only the people, who are sovereign, have that all-powerful right. A Discourse on the Moral Effects of the Arts and Sciences (1750), also known as Discourse on the Sciences and Arts (French: Discours sur les sciences et les arts) and commonly referred to as The First Discourse, is an essay by Genevan philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau which argued that the arts and sciences corrupt human morality. It was Rousseau's first successful published philosophical work, and it was the first expression of his influential views about nature vs. society, to which he would dedicate the rest of his intellectual life. This work is considered one of his most important works. Discourse on the Origin and Basis of Inequality Among Men (French: Discours sur l'origine et les fondements de l'inégalité parmi les hommes), also commonly known as the "Second Discourse", is a work by philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Rousseau

first exposes in this work his conception of a human state of nature, presented as a philosophical fiction (like by Thomas Hobbes, unlike by John Locke), and of human perfectibility, an early idea of progress. He then explains the way, according to him, people may have established civil society, which leads him to present private property as the original source and basis of all inequality.

**Discourse on the Origins of Inequality (second Discourse) ; Polemics ; And, Political Economy** - Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1992

The Second Discourse examines man in the true "state of nature," prior to the formation of the first human societies

**Studies on Rousseau's Discourses** - Ronald P. Bermingham 1988

**Rousseau: The Discourses and Other Early Political Writings** - Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2018-11-08

The new edition of this comprehensive and authoritative anthology of Rousseau's important early political writings in faithful English translations.

**A Discourse on Inequality** - Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2016-04-26

A fascinating examination of the relationship between civilization and inequality from one of history's greatest minds The first man to erect a fence around a piece of land and declare it his own founded civil society—and doomed mankind to millennia of war and famine. The dawn of modern civilization, argues Jean-Jacques Rousseau in this essential treatise on human nature, was also the beginning of inequality. One of the great thinkers of the Enlightenment, Rousseau based his work in compassion for his fellow man. The great crime of despotism, he believed, was the raising of the cruel above the weak. In this landmark text, he spells out the antidote for man's ills: a compassionate revolution to pull up the fences and restore the

balance of mankind. This ebook has been professionally proofread to ensure accuracy and readability on all devices.

*Theories of Bildung and Growth* - Pauli Siljander 2012-12-30

Continental philosophy of education and North American educational thinking are two traditions of their own, yet it is fruitful to compare for similarities and differences between the two and thus generate interest in a mutual dialogue and exchange between European and North American of philosophy of education. The present book analyzes theoretical thinking on education from the standpoints of both traditions. The book deals with continental educational thinking while discussing the notion of Bildung and its diversity, from J.A.Comenius to Th. Adorno. In addition, the book discusses the idea of growth inherited from American progressive education and classical Pragmatism. The various contributors to the book offer insights to the theoretical discussion on

education, and specify the historical and thematic connections between different thinking models. The book shows that connections between continental educational theories and classical Pragmatism are stronger than generally assumed. As such, the book invites the readers to challenge their own prejudices and views on Bildung and growth, and the relationship between them. "Education would be tyranny if it did not lead to freedom." (J.F. Herbart) "The teacher who can get along by keeping spontaneous interest excited must be regarded as the teacher with the greatest skill." (W. James)

**Jean-Jacques** - Maurice Cranston 1991-06-25  
List of Plates  
Map  
Introduction  
1. Geneva  
2. Bossey  
3. Annecy  
4. Turin  
5. A Sentimental Education  
6. Chambery  
7. Les Charmettes  
8. Lyons  
9. Paris  
10. Venice  
11. 'Les Muses Galantes'  
12. The Encyclopaedist  
13. The Moralist  
14. The Philosopher of Music and Language  
15. On the Origins of Inequality  
16. The

Reformer Reformed  
17. The Return to Geneva  
List of the Principal Abbreviations Used on the Notes  
Notes  
Index  
Copyright © Libri GmbH. All rights reserved.

Discourse on the Origin of Inequality - Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1994

In his Discourses (1755), Rousseau argues that inequalities of rank, wealth and power are the inevitable result of the civilising process. If inequality is intolerable - and Rousseau shows with unparalleled eloquence how it robs us not only of our material but also of our psychological independence - then how can we recover the peaceful self-sufficiency of life in the state of nature? We cannot return to a simpler time, but measuring the costs of progress may help us to imagine alternatives to the corruption and oppressive conformity of modern society. Rousseau's sweeping account of humanity's social and political development epitomises the innovative boldness of the Enlightenment, and it is one of the most provocative and influential

works of the 18th century.

*Rousseau Between Nature and Culture* - Anne Deneys-Tunney 2016-03-07

Rousseau has been seen as the inventor of the concept of nature; in this collective volume philosophers and literary specialists from France and the United States examine how Rousseau's philosophy can be reinterpreted from the point of view of a constant dialectical debate between nature and culture. In this, Rousseau is our true contemporary.

**The Social Contract** - Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1895

**Discourse on the Origin and Foundations of Inequality among Men** - Jean Jacques

Rousseau 2010-10-13

A provocative essay that challenged the superiority of civilized society and modern government, Jean-Jacques Rousseau's *Discourse on the Origin and Foundations of Inequality* made him an outcast among fellow

Enlightenment thinkers but stands today as one of the most important political texts in Western history. Helena Rosenblatt's new translation, introduction, and selection of related documents help students comprehend why Rousseau's criticisms of human nature, political hierarchy, and private property were so controversial in his time yet later were hailed as a foundation of democracy. The introduction explores life experiences that shaped Rousseau's philosophy, explains contemporary ideas about political authority and social order, and guides students through Rousseau's thought, including explanations of how his work anticipated theories about evolution and inspired leaders of the French Revolution. Related primary documents -- including a selection from Rousseau's *Social Contract* -- situate Rousseau's ideas in contemporary political and social thought. Questions for consideration, a chronology of Rousseau's life and work, and a selected bibliography enrich students'

understanding of the man and his times.  
*The Body Politic* - Jean-Jacques Rousseau  
2016-03-03

'No true Democracy has ever existed, nor ever will exist.' In this selection from *The Social Contract*, Rousseau asserts that a state's only legitimate political authority comes from its people. One of 46 new books in the bestselling Little Black Classics series, to celebrate the first ever Penguin Classic in 1946. Each book gives readers a taste of the Classics' huge range and diversity, with works from around the world and across the centuries - including fables, decadence, heartbreak, tall tales, satire, ghosts, battles and elephants.

**The Social Contract** - Jean-Jacques Rousseau  
1950

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.

*The First and Second Discourses* - Jean-Jacques Rousseau  
1964

One of the most respected translations of this key work of 18th-century philosophy, this text includes a brief introduction to the two works as well as abundant notes that range from simple explanations to speculative interpretations.  
*Rousseau: 'The Discourses' and Other Early Political Writings* - Jean-Jacques Rousseau  
1997-07-13

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.

**The Reveries of the Solitary Walker** - Jean Jacques Rousseau 2021-11-09

"The Reveries of the Solitary Walker" by Jean Jacques Rousseau. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten—or yet undiscovered gems—of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

Rousseau's Critique of Inequality - Frederick Neuhouser 2014-06-19

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

*Rousseau and German Idealism* - David James 2013-08-08

A systematic account of Rousseau's significance in relation to Kant's, Fichte's and Hegel's views on freedom, dependence and necessity.

**Rousseau: 'The Discourses' and Other Early Political Writings** - Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1997-07-13

This two volume collection forms a comprehensive anthology of Rousseau's political writings.

The Odyssey of Love - Paul Krause 2021-07-08

Tolle Lege, take up and read! These words from St. Augustine perfectly describe the human condition. Reading is the universal pilgrimage of the soul. In reading we journey to find ourselves and to save ourselves. The ultimate journey is

reading the Great Books. In the Great Books we find the struggle of the human soul, its aspirations, desires, and failures. Through reading, we find faces and souls familiar to us even if they lived a thousand years ago. The unread life is not worth living, and in reading we may well discover what life is truly about and prepare ourselves for the pilgrimage of life.

### **The Discourses and Other Political Writings**

- Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2016

Discourse on Political Economy and The Social Contract - Jean-Jacques Rousseau 2008-08-14  
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.