

CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
PART I. THE THEORY OF THE CITY-STATE	
I. THE CITY-STATE	17
Social Classes — Political Institutions — Political Ideals	
II. POLITICAL THOUGHT BEFORE PLATO	32
Popular Political Discussion — Order in Nature and Society — Nature and Convention — Socrates	
III. PLATO: THE "REPUBLIC"	44
The Need for Political Science — Virtue is Knowledge — The Incompetence of Opinion — The State as a Type — Reciprocal Needs and Division of Labour — Classes and Souls — Justice — Property and the Family — Education — The Omission of Law	
IV. PLATO: THE "STATESMAN" AND THE "LAWS"	70
The Readmission of Law — The Golden Cord of the Law — The Mixed State — Social and Political Institutions — Educational and Religious Institutions — The <i>Republic</i> and the <i>Laws</i>	
V. ARISTOTLE: POLITICAL IDEALS	87
The New Science of Politics — The Kinds of Rule — The Rule of Law — Conflict of the Ideal and the Actual — Conflicting Claims to Power	
VI. ARISTOTLE: POLITICAL ACTUALITIES	102
The Political and Ethical Constitutions — The Democratic and Oligarchic Principles — The Best Practicable State — The New Art of the Statesman — Nature as Development	
VII. THE TWILIGHT OF THE CITY-STATE	116
The Failure of the City-state — Withdrawal or Protest — The Epicureans — The Cynics	

PART II. THE THEORY OF THE UNIVERSAL
COMMUNITY

VIII. THE LAW OF NATURE	129
The Individual and Humanity — Concord and Monarchy — The City of the World — The Revision of Stoicism — The Scipionic Circle	
IX. CICERO AND THE ROMAN LAWYERS	144
Cicero — The Roman Lawyers	
X. SENECA AND THE FATHERS OF THE CHURCH	157
Seneca — Christian Obedience — Divided Loyalty — Ambrose, Augustine, and Gregory — The Two Swords	
XI. THE FOLK AND ITS LAW	177
The Omnipresent Law — Finding and Declaring Law — The King under the Law — The Choice of a King — Lord and Vassal — The Feudal Court — Feudalism and the Commonwealth	
XII. THE INVESTITURE CONTROVERSY	198
The Medieval Church-state — The Independence of the Church — Gregory VII and the Papalists — Henry IV and the Imperialists	
XIII. UNIVERSITAS HOMINUM	215
John of Salisbury — St Thomas: Nature and Society — The Nature of Law — Dante: the Idealized Empire	
XIV. PHILIP THE FAIR AND BONIFACE VIII	231
The Publicists — The Relative Position of the Two Parties — The Papal Claims — Egidius Colonna — Roman Law and Royal Power — John of Paris	
XV. MARSILIO OF PADUA AND WILLIAM OF OCCAM	250
Marsilio: Averroist Aristotelianism — The State — Law and the Legislator — The Church and the Clergy — The General Council — William: the Freedom of the Church — The Conciliar Theory	
XVI. THE CONCILIAR THEORY OF CHURCH GOVERNMENT	271
The Reform of the Church — The Self-sufficing Community — Harmony and Consent — The Power of the Council — The Importance of the Conciliar Theory	

CHAPTER	PAGE
PART III. THE THEORY OF THE NATIONAL STATE	
XVII. MACHIAVELLI	285
Modern Absolutism — Italy and the Pope — Machiavelli's Interest — Moral Indifference — Universal Egoism — The Omnipotent Legislator — Republicanism and Nationalism — Insight and Deficiencies	
XVIII. THE EARLY PROTESTANT REFORMERS	304
Passive Obedience and the Right to Resist — Martin Luther — Calvinism and the Power of the Church — Calvin and Passive Obedience — John Knox	
XIX. ROYALIST AND ANTI-ROYALIST THEORIES	318
The Religious Wars in France — The Protestant Attack on Absolutism — <i>Vindiciae contra tyrannos</i> — Other Protestant Attacks on Absolutism — The Jesuits and the Indirect Power of the Pope — The Jesuits and the Right to Resist — The Divine Right of Kings — James I	
XX. JEAN BODIN	340
Religious Toleration — The State and the Family — Sovereignty — Limitations on Sovereignty — The Well-ordered State	
XXI. THE MODERNIZED THEORY OF NATURAL LAW	354
Althusius — Grotius: Natural Law — Moral Axioms and Demonstration — Contract and Individual Consent	
XXII. ENGLAND: PREPARATION FOR CIVIL WAR	370
More's <i>Utopia</i> — Hooker: the National Church — Catholic and Presbyterian Opposition — The Independents — Sectaries and Erastians — Constitutional Theories: Smith and Bacon — Sir Edward Coke	
XXIII. THOMAS HOBBS	387
Scientific Materialism — Materialism and Natural Law — The Instinct of Self-preservation — Rational Self-preservation — Sovereignty and the Fictitious Corporation — Deductions from the Fictitious Corporation — The State and the Church — Hobbes's Individualism	

CHAPTER	PAGE
XXIV. RADICALS AND COMMUNISTS	405
The Levellers — An Englishman's Birthright — Moderate and Radical Reform — The Curb on the Legislature — The Diggers — Winstanley's <i>Law of Freedom</i>	
XXV. THE REPUBLICANS: HARRINGTON, MILTON, AND SIDNEY	421
The Economic Basis of Republicanism — The Empire of Law — The Structure of the Commonwealth — John Milton — Filmer and Sidney	
XXVI. HALIFAX AND LOCKE	438
Halifax — Locke: the Individual and the Community — The Natural Right to Property — Philosophical Ambiguities — The Contract — Society and Government — The Complexity of Locke's Theory.	
XXVII. FRANCE: THE DECADENCE OF NATURAL LAW	458
The Revival of Political Philosophy in France — The Reception of Locke — The Changed Environment — Montesquieu: Sociology and Liberty — Law and Environment — The Separation of Powers — Voltaire and Civil Liberty — Helvetius: French Utilitarianism — The Physiocrats — Holbach — Progress: Turgot and Condorcet	
XXVIII. THE REDISCOVERY OF THE COMMUNITY: ROUSSEAU	485
The Revolt against Reason — Man as Citizen — Nature and the Simple Life — The General Will — The Paradox of Freedom — Rousseau and Nationalism	
XXIX. CONVENTION AND TRADITION: HUME AND BURKE	503
Hume: Reason, Fact, and Value — The Destruction of Natural Law — The Logic of Sentiment — Burke: the Prescriptive Constitution — Parliamentary Representation and Political Parties — Abstract Rights and the Politic Personality — The Divine Tactic of History — Burke, Rousseau, and Hegel	
XXX. HEGEL: DIALECTIC AND NATIONALISM	522
The Historical Method — The Spirit of the Nation — A German State — Dialectic and Historical Necessity — Criticism of Dialectic — Individualism and the Theory of the State — Freedom and Authority — The State and Civil Society — The Later Significance of Hegelianism	

CONTENTS

15

CHAPTER

PAGE

XXXI. LIBERALISM: PHILOSOPHICAL RADICALISM

562

The Greatest Happiness Principle — Bentham's Theory of Law — The Economic Theory of Early Liberalism — The Political Theory of Early Liberalism

XXXII. LIBERALISM MODERNIZED

588

John Stuart Mill: Liberty — The Principles of Social Study — Herbert Spencer — The Idealist Revision of Liberalism — Liberalism, Conservatism, Socialism — The Present Meaning of Liberalism

XXXIII. MARX AND DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM

628

The Proletarian Revolution — Dialectical Materialism — Economic Determinism — Ideology and the Class Struggle — Marx's Summary — Engels on Dialectic — Engels on Economic Determinism — Capitalism as an Institution — Surplus Value — The Collective Worker

XXXIV. COMMUNISM

665

The Relation of Leninism to Marxism — Trade Unionist and Socialist Ideology — The Party — Lenin on Dialectical Materialism — Imperialist Capitalism — The Imperialist War — The Bourgeois and the Proletarian Revolutions — The Dictatorship of the Proletariat — Capitalist Encirclement — The Temper of Communism

XXXV. FASCISM AND NATIONAL SOCIALISM

709

Nationalist Socialism — Prussian Socialism — Irrationalism: The Philosophic Climate of Opinion — Philosophy a Myth — Fascism and Hegelianism — The Folk, the Élite, and the Leader — The Racial Myth — Lebensraum — Totalitarianism — National Socialism, Communism, and Democracy

INDEX

756