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Discourse on the Origin of Inequality

e-artnow 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.

A Discourse on Inequality

Open Road Media 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.

Discourse on the Origin and Foundations of Inequality among Men

by Jean-Jacques Rousseau with Related Documents

Macmillan Higher Education 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.

Discourse on the Origin of Inequality

CreateSpace "Discourse on the Origin of Inequality" written by legendary philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau is widely considered to be one of the greatest political philosophy books of all time. This great classic will surely attract a whole new generation of readers. For many, "Discourse on the Origin of Inequality" is required reading for various courses and curriculums. And for others who simply enjoy reading timeless pieces of classic literature, this gem by Jean-Jacques Rousseau is highly recommended. Published by Classic Books America and beautifully produced, "Discourse on the Origin of Inequality" would make an ideal gift and it should be a part of everyone's personal library.

On the Social Contract ; Discourse on the Origin of Inequality ; Discourse on Political Economy Discourse on the Origins of Inequality (second Discourse) ; Polemics ; And, Political Economy

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

Rousseau's Critique of Inequality Reconstructing the Second Discourse

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

Discourse on Inequality On the Origin and Basis of Inequality Among Men

The Floating Press 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.

A Discourse on the Origin of

Inequality (Translated by G. D. H. Cole)

Digireads.com 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.

Rousseau's Political Imagination

Rule and Representation in the Lettre À D'Alembert

Librairie Droz

The Social Contract and Discourse on the Origin of Inequality

A Discourse upon the Origin and the Foundation of the Inequality among Mankind

BoD - Books on Demand Reproduction of the original: A Discourse upon the Origin and the Foundation of the Inequality among Mankind by Jean Jacques Rousseau

A Discourse Upon the Origin and Foundation of the Inequality Among Mankind

Discourse on the Origin of Inequality (Annotated Edition)

Jean-Jacques Rousseau's Discourse on the Origin and Basis of Inequality among Men, often abbreviated to Discourse on Inequality, is a treatise on human nature in civil society, in which the author inquires about what divides people from people and how those inequalities originated in the first place. His work is divided into four sections, namely the Dedication, the Preface, then the First and Second Parts of "A Dissertation on the Origin and Foundation of the Inequality of Mankind." To begin with, Rousseau dedicates the work to his birthplace, Geneva. He praises the social system in Geneva as an ideal, near-perfect one. In his utopian and highly idealized vision of Geneva, he notes how the laws and institutions there are just and stable, how its inhabitants live in mutual harmony and continue with the community spirit, and how the State of Geneva maintains a friendly and peaceful relationship with its neighboring countries by neither threatening them nor being threatened by them. Rousseau's Utopian picture of 18th-century Geneva was far from an accurate one, and the state in his writing seems to be more of an ideal embodiment of the virtues he had always wished for, rather than an accurate picture of Geneva itself. Thus, the idealized Geneva turns to be a counter-discourse to the contemporary Paris, the city where Rousseau had spent quite a few years of his life and the city he would leave afterwards with dejection.

The Social Contract & Discourse on Inequality

Including Discourse on the Arts and Sciences & A Discourse on Political

Economy

e-arthnow The Social Contract, originally published as On the Social Contract; or, Principles of Political Rights by Jean-Jacques Rousseau, is a 1762 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. Rousseau asserts that only the people, who are sovereign, have that all-powerful right. In "Discourse on Inequality" or "Discourse on the Origin and Basis of Inequality Among Men" Rousseau first exposes in this work his conception of a human state of nature, presented as a philosophical fiction (like a work by Thomas Hobbes, unlike those 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. Contents: The Social Contract Discourse on the Origin of Inequality Discourse on the Arts and Sciences A Discourse on Political Economy

Discourse on the Origin and the Foundations of Inequality Among Men

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Createspace Independent Publishing Platform Discourse on the Origin and the Foundations of Inequality Among Men Jean-Jacques Rousseau Translated by Ian Johnston 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. Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778), the very famous French philosopher and writer, prepared his Discourse on Inequality (also called the Second Discourse) as an entry in a competition organized by the Academy of Dijon in 1754. He had won first prize in a previous competition (in 1750) with his Discourse on the Sciences and the Arts (the First Discourse), a victory which had helped to make him famous. The Second Discourse did not fare so well in the contest. When the Second Discourse was published again in 1782, Rousseau inserted a few short minor additions into the text.

These are included here but are not indicated.

Discourse on the Origin and the Foundations of Inequality Among Men

The Second Discourse

CreateSpace Discourse on the Origin and the Foundations of Inequality Among Men - Jean-Jacques Rousseau - Translated by Ian Johnston. Discourse on the Origin and Basis of Inequality Among Men 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 Hobbes, unlike by 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. The text was written in 1754 in response to a prize competition of the Academy of Dijon answering the prompt: What is the origin of inequality among people, and is it authorized by natural law? Though he was not recognized by the prize committee for this piece (as he had been for the Discourse on the Arts and Sciences) he nevertheless published the text in 1755. Rousseau's text is divided into four main parts: the dedication, the preface, an extended inquiry into the nature of the human being and another inquiry into the evolution of the human species within society. Also, there are a set of writings that expound upon important issues that were brought up in the beginning of the text. Rousseau discusses two types of inequality, natural or physical and ethical or political. Natural inequality involves differences between one man's physical strength and that of another - it is a product of nature. Rousseau is not concerned with this type of inequality and wishes to investigate moral inequality. He argues moral inequality is endemic to a civil society and relates to, and causes, differences in power and wealth. This type of inequality is established by convention. Rousseau appears to take a cynical view of civil society, where man has strayed from his "natural state" of isolation and consequent freedom to satisfy his individual needs and desires. In the work, Rousseau concludes that civil society is a trick perpetrated by the powerful on the weak in order to maintain their power or wealth.

Charisma and Disenchantment: The Vocation Lectures

New York Review of Books A new translation of two celebrated lectures on politics, academia, and the disenchantment of the world. The German sociologist Max Weber

is one of the most venturesome, stimulating, and influential theorists of the modern condition. Among his most significant works are the so-called vocation lectures, published shortly after the end of World War I and delivered at the invitation of a group of student activists. The question the students asked Weber to address was simple and haunting: In a modern world characterized by the division of labor, economic expansion, and unrelenting change, was it still possible to consider an academic or political career as a genuine calling? In response Weber offered his famous diagnosis of “the disenchantment of the world,” along with a challenging account of the place of morality in the classroom and in research. In his second lecture he introduced the notion of political charisma, assigning it a central role in the modern state, even as he recognized that politics is more than anything “a slow and difficult drilling of holes into hard boards.” Damion Searls’s new translation brings out the power and nuance of these celebrated lectures. Paul Reitter and Chad Wellmon’s introduction describes their historical and biographical background, reception, and influence. Weber’s effort to rethink the idea of a public calling at the start of the tumultuous twentieth century is revealed to be as timely and stirring as ever.

The Origin of Inequality

A Discourse Upon the Origin and the Foundation of the Inequality Among Mankind

Rousseau: 'The Discourses' and Other Early Political Writings

Cambridge University Press 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.

A Treatise on the Social Compact, Or, The Principles of Political Law

Den franske revolutions ideologiske hovedværk, der forbinder kravene om personlig og politisk frihed med økonomiske, sociale og kulturelle rettigheder i visionen om et gennemført demokratisk samfund

Selected Works (Cicero, Marcus Tullius)

Penguin Collecting the most incisive and influential writings of one of Rome's finest orators, Cicero's Selected Works is translated with an introduction by Michael Grant in Penguin Classics. Lawyer, philosopher, statesman and defender of Rome's Republic, Cicero was a master of eloquence, and his pure literary and oratorical style and strict sense of morality have been a powerful influence on European literature and thought for over two thousand years in matters of politics, philosophy, and faith. This selection demonstrates the diversity of his writings, and includes letters to friends and statesmen on Roman life and politics; the vitriolic Second Philippic Against Antony; and his two most famous philosophical treatises, On Duties and On Old Age - a celebration of his own declining years. Written at a time of brutal political and social change, Cicero's lucid ethical writings formed the foundation of the Western liberal tradition in political and moral thought that continues to this day. 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.

Discourse on Political Economy

"Contained within this volume are 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 two works lay a solid foundation for the political philosophy of Rousseau and are a must read for any student of political science or philosophy."--Back cover.

Basic Political Writings

Digireads.com Publishing

On the Good Life

Penguin UK For the great Roman orator and statesman Cicero, 'the good life' was at once a life of contentment and one of moral virtue - and the two were inescapably intertwined. This volume brings together a wide range of his reflections upon the importance of moral integrity in the search for happiness. In essays that are articulate, meditative and inspirational, Cicero presents his views upon the significance of friendship and duty to state and family, and outlines a clear system of practical ethics that is at once simple and universal. These works offer a timeless reflection upon the human condition, and a fascinating insight into the mind of one of the greatest thinkers of Ancient Rome.

The Collected Works of Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Illustrated

The Confessions of Jean-Jacques Rousseau; The Social Contract, or Principles of Political Right; Emile, or On Education; Discourse on the Origin and Basis of Inequality Among Men and others

Strelbytskyy Multimedia Publishing Rousseau is known as the forerunner of the French Revolution. He called for a "return to nature" which included a society demonstrating true equality. Rousseau's main philosophical works, which outline his social and political ideals, include: *The New Eloise*; *Emile, or On Education*; and *The Social Contract*. Rousseau was the first political philosopher who, while exploring the origins of the state, attempted to explain the causes of social inequality and its forms. He believed that the state existed through a social contract with the people. Rousseau's writings rebuke modern society for inequalities, while providing ethical instruction and encouraging the science of compassion. DISCOURSE ON THE ARTS AND SCIENCES DISCOURSE ON THE ORIGIN AND BASIS OF INEQUALITY AMONG MEN

DISCOURSE ON POLITICAL ECONOMY ÉMILE, OR ON EDUCATION THE SOCIAL CONTRACT OR PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL RIGHT CONSTITUTIONAL PROJECT FOR CORSICA CONSIDERATIONS ON THE GOVERNMENT OF POLAND REVERIES OF A SOLITARY WALKER THE CONFESSIONS OF JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU

A Dissertation on the Origin and Foundation of the Inequality of Mankind

Rousseau argues that inequalities of rank, wealth, and power are the inevitable result of the civilizing 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 epitomizes the innovative boldness of the Enlightenment, and it is one of the most provocative and influential works of the eighteenth century. Check out our other books at www.dogstailbooks.co.uk

Discourse on the Origin and the Foundations of Inequality Among Men

Large Print

Createspace Independent Publishing Platform Discourse on the Origin and the Foundations of Inequality Among Men: Large Print by Jean-Jacques Rousseau Jean-Jacques Rousseau was a Genevan philosopher, writer and composer. Born in Geneva, 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. We are delighted to publish this classic book as part of our extensive Classic Library collection. Many of the books in our collection have been out of print for decades, and therefore have not been accessible to the general public. The aim of our publishing program is to facilitate rapid access to this vast reservoir of literature, and our view is that this is a significant literary work, which deserves to be brought back into print after many decades. The contents of the vast majority of titles in the Classic Library have been scanned from the original works. To ensure a high quality product, each title has been meticulously hand curated by our staff. Our philosophy has been guided by a desire to provide the reader with a book

that is as close as possible to ownership of the original work. We hope that you will enjoy this wonderful classic work, and that for you it becomes an enriching experience.

A Discourse on the Origin of Inequality

Digireads.com 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.

Discourse on the Sciences and Arts (first Discourse) and Polemics

Dartmouth College Press 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.

A Discourse Upon the Origin and the Foundation of The Inequality

Among Mankind

Library of Alexandria

The Social Contract and Discourse on the Origin and Foundation of Inequality Among Mankind

The Odyssey of Love

A Christian Guide to the Great Books

Wipf and Stock Publishers 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.

Discourse on the Origin and the Foundations of Inequality Among Men

Createspace Independent Publishing Platform Discourse on the Origin and the Foundations of Inequality Among Men The Second Discourse Jean-Jacques Rousseau Translated by Ian Johnston Discourse on the Origin and Basis of Inequality Among Men, 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. In this text, the explanatory notes which appear at the end of the document are provided by the translator. The presence of such notes is indicated by

an asterisk in the text which links to the relevant note. Rousseau's notes -- indicated by an Arabic numeral in brackets in the text -- also appear at the conclusion of the main text. The numerals link directly to the appropriate note. Editorial insertions into the text by the translator are indicated by square brackets, e.g., [inserted comment]. Some of Rousseau's longer paragraphs have been divided up into shorter units. Where Rousseau has provided a Latin quotation, this text has the English translation, with a link to the original Latin in the footnote. Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778), the very famous French philosopher and writer, prepared his Discourse on Inequality (also called the Second Discourse) as an entry in a competition organized by the Academy of Dijon in 1754. He had won first prize in a previous competition (in 1750) with his Discourse on the Sciences and the Arts (the First Discourse), a victory which had helped to make him famous. The Second Discourse did not fare so well in the contest. When the Second Discourse was published again in 1782, Rousseau inserted a few short minor additions into the text. These are included here but are not indicated. Discourse on the Origin and the Foundations of Inequality Among Men by Jean-Jacques Rousseau Citizen of Geneva

The Essential Writings of Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Emile, The Social Contract,
Discourse on the Origin of
Inequality Among Men, Confessions
& more

e-artnow This carefully edited Jean-Jacques Rousseau collection has been designed and formatted to the highest digital standards and adjusted for readability on all devices. Table of Contents: Novels Emile, or On Education New Heloise (An Excerpt) Political Writings The Social Contract Discourse on the Origin of Inequality Among Men Discourse on the Arts and Sciences A Discourse on Political Economy Autobiography Confessions Criticism on Rousseau Rousseau and Romanticism (Irving Babbitt)

The Free Animal

Rousseau on Free Will and Human

Nature

University of Toronto Press Featuring careful analyses and an extensive engagement with the secondary literature, *The Free Animal* offers a novel interpretation of the changing nature and complexity of Rousseau's intention.

Rousseau: The Basic Political Writings

Discourse on the Sciences and the Arts, Discourse on the Origin of Inequality, Discourse on Political Economy, On the Social Contract, The State of War

Hackett Publishing 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 Upon the Origin of Inequality

Readhowyouwant

The Social Contract, a Discourse on the Origin of Inequality, and a Discourse on Political Economy

Createspace Independent Publishing Platform Jean Jacques Rousseau was a Genevan philosopher, writer, and composer of the 18th century. Jean Jacques Rousseau's political philosophy influenced the Enlightenment in France and across Europe, as

well as aspects of the French Revolution and the overall development of modern political and educational thought. This anthology volume contains three of Jean Jacques Rousseau's most important works: *The Social Contract*; *A Discourse on The Origin of Inequality*; And *A Discourse on Political Economy*. *The Social Contract* is one of Jean Jacques Rousseau's works which has influenced politics & government throughout the world. *The Social Contract* espouses Jean Jacques Rousseau's theory on free will & determinism by delving into what he viewed as the best way to establish a political community in the face of the problems of commercial society. Originally published in 1762, the work helped to inspire political reforms and revolutions in Europe, especially in France. Jean Jacques Rousseau's *The Social Contract* argued against the idea that monarchs were divinely empowered to legislate and control politics & government; as Rousseau asserts, only the people, who are sovereign, have that all-powerful right. *The Social Contract* is often required reading for courses in philosophy, politics & government, and politics & social sciences. *On The Origin of Inequality* is one of Jean Jacques Rousseau's works which has influenced politics & government throughout the world. *On The Origin of Inequality* espouses Jean Jacques Rousseau's view that private property is the original source and basis of all inequality. While indirectly delving into the subject of free will & determinism, Rousseau also discusses two types of inequality; natural, or physical inequality, and ethical, or moral inequality. *On The Origin of Inequality* is often required reading for courses in philosophy, politics & government, and politics & social sciences. *On Political Economy* espouses Jean Jacques Rousseau's concepts of *The General Will* as a way for individuals' self interest to unite for a common good. Jean Jacques Rousseau explains that the origing of the word *Economy*, or *OEconomy*, is derived from *oikos*, a house, and *nomos*, law, and meant originally only the wise and legitimate government of the house for the common good of the whole family. The meaning of the term was then extended to the government of that great family, the State. To distinguish these two senses of the word, the latter is called *general or political economy*, and the former *domestic or particular economy*. Rousseau goes on to explain that two senses of the word *economy* differ too much in extent to be regulated in the same manner. *On Political Economy* is often required reading for courses in economics, philosophy, political economy, politics & government, and politics & social sciences.

A Discourse Upon the Origin of Inequality

Easyread Edition

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