



1651 LEVIATHAN by Thomas Hobbes INTRODUCTION INTRODUCTION

NATURE (the art whereby God hath made and governs the world) is by the art of man, as in man
First, the matter thereof, and the artificer; both which is man. Secondly, how, and by what
Concerning the first, there is a saying much usurped of late, that wisdom is acquired, not b
CHAPTER I OF SENSE

CONCERNING the thoughts of man, I will consider them first singly, and afterwards in train c
THAT when a thing lies still, unless somewhat else stir it, it will lie still for ever, is a
BY CONSEQUENCE, or train of thoughts, I understand that succession of one thought to another
THE INVENTION of printing, though ingenious, compared with the invention of letters is no gr
WHEN man reasoneth, he does nothing else but conceive a sum total, from addition of parcels;
THERE be in animals two sorts of motions peculiar to them: One called vital, begun in genera
OF ALL discourse governed by desire of knowledge, there is at last an end, either by attaini
VIRTUE generally, in all sorts of subjects, is somewhat that is valued for eminence; and con
* Numbers, 11. 25 *(2) Exodus, 28. 3 *(3) Mark, 3. 21 *(4) John, 10. 20 *(5) II Kings, 9. 11
But why then does our Saviour proceed in the curing of them, as if they were possessed, and
* Matthew, 8. 26 *(2) Luke, 4. 39 *(3) Matthew, 12. 43

There is yet another fault in the discourses of some men, which may also be numbered amongst
THERE are of are of knowledge two kinds, whereof one is knowledge of fact; the other, knowle
A. Consequences from accidents of bodies natural; which is called NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

1. Consequences from accidents common to all bodies natural; which are quantity, and motion.
a. Consequences from quantity, and motion indeterminate; which, being the principles or firs
PHILOSOPHIA PRIMA

b. Consequences from motion, and quantity determined 1) Consequences from quantity, and moti
GEOMETRY ARITHMETIC

2) Consequences from motion, and quantity of bodies in special a) Consequences from motion,
ASTRONOMY GEOGRAPHY

b) Consequences from motion of special kinds, and figures of body, 1] Mechanics, doctrine of
Science of ENGINEERS ARCHITECTURE NAVIGATION

2. PHYSICS, or consequences from qualities

a. Consequences from qualities of bodies transient, such as sometimes appear, sometimes vani

METEOROLOGY

b. Consequences from qualities of bodies permanent 1) Consequences from qualities of stars a

SCIOGRAPHY

b) Consequences from the influence of the stars,

ASTROLOGY

2) Consequences of qualities from liquid bodies that fill the space between the stars; such

OPTICS

b) Consequences from sounds,

MUSIC

c) Consequences from the rest of the senses 2) Consequences from qualities of men in special

ETHICS

b) Consequences from speech, i) In magnifying, vilifying, etc.

POETRY

ii) In persuading,

RHETORIC

iii) In reasoning,

LOGIC

iv) In contracting,

The Science of JUST and UNJUST

B. Consequences from accidents of politic bodies; which is called POLITICS, AND CIVIL PHILOS

1. Of consequences from the institution of COMMONWEALTHS, to the rights, and duties of the k

2. Of consequences from the same, to the duty and right of the subjects CHAPTER X OF POWER,

THE POWER of a man, to take it universally, is his present means to obtain some future appar

BY MANNERS, I mean not here decency of behaviour; as how one man should salute another, or h

SEEING there are no signs nor fruit of religion but in man only, there is no cause to doubt

* Exodus, 32. 1, 2 *(2) Judges, 2. 11

Again, when the sons of Samuel, being constituted by their father judges in Beer-sheba, rece

* I Samuel, 8. 3

And whereas in the planting of Christian religion the oracles ceased in all parts of the Roman Empire, hath made men so equal in the faculties of body and mind as that, though there be found in the world, yet the right of nature, which writers commonly call jus naturale, is the liberty each man hath from that law of nature by which we are obliged to transfer to another such rights as, being a person is he whose words or actions are considered, either as his own, or as representing

CHAPTER XVII OF THE CAUSES, GENERATION, AND DEFINITION OF A COMMONWEALTH

The final cause, end, or design of men (who naturally love liberty, and dominion over others) is the preservation of themselves in peace, safety, and tranquility. A commonwealth is said to be instituted when a multitude of men do agree, and covenant, every one with every other, to unite themselves together for the preservation of their lives, liberties, and estates, in which they all consisteth, and this compact is called a LAW, and the person whom the law oblieth, is called a SUBJECT. The difference of Commonwealths consisteth in the difference of the sovereign, or the person who is authorized to command. A commonwealth by acquisition is that where the sovereign power is acquired by force; and it is divided into three kinds, according to the manner of acquisition. * Exodus, 20. 19 *(2) I Samuel, 8. 11-17 *(3) Ibid., 8. 19, 20 *(4) I Kings, 3. 9 *(5) I Samuel, 8. 11 To these places may be added also that of Genesis, "You shall be as gods, knowing good and evil." * Genesis, 3. 5 *(2) Ibid., 3. 11

So that it appeareth plainly, to my understanding, both from reason and Scripture, that the Liberty, or freedom, signifieth properly the absence of opposition (by opposition, I mean exclusion from the use of that Liberty, which is the end of Liberty.) * Aristotle, Politics, Bk VI

To come now to the particulars of the true liberty of a subject; that is to say, what are the rights which a subject hath. Having spoken of the generation, form, and power of a Commonwealth, I am in order to speak of the rights of the subject. * Acts, 19. 40 CHAPTER XXIII OF THE PUBLIC MINISTERS OF SOVEREIGN POWER

IN THE last chapter I have spoken of the similar parts of a Commonwealth: in this I shall speak of the dissimilar parts.