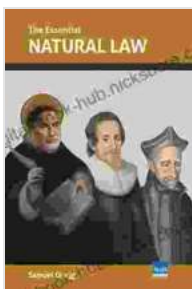


The Essential Natural Law Essential Scholars: A Comprehensive Guide to the Philosophers Who Shaped the Legal Tradition

Natural law is a philosophy that holds that there are certain universal moral laws that are inherent in human nature. These laws are not created by humans, but are instead discovered by reason. Natural law has been a major influence on the development of Western legal systems, and its principles can be found in many of the world's legal codes.



The Essential Natural Law (Essential Scholars)

by Samuel Gregg

★★★★☆ 4.2 out of 5

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File size : 685 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 106 pages
Lending : Enabled



The Essential Natural Law Essential Scholars is a comprehensive guide to the philosophers who have shaped the natural law tradition. This book provides in-depth profiles of the most influential thinkers in the field, from Aristotle to Aquinas to Locke. Each profile includes a biography of the philosopher, a discussion of their major works, and an analysis of their contribution to natural law theory.

The Essential Natural Law Essential Scholars is a must-have resource for anyone interested in the history and philosophy of natural law. This book provides a valuable overview of the field and its major thinkers, and it is an essential resource for students, scholars, and practitioners alike.

Aristotle

Aristotle (384-322 BCE) was one of the most influential philosophers in Western history. His work on natural law had a profound impact on the development of legal systems in both the East and the West.

Aristotle believed that natural law is based on the principle of teleology. This principle holds that everything in nature has a purpose or goal, and that this goal can be discovered through reason. Aristotle argued that the purpose of human beings is to live in accordance with nature, and that this requires us to obey the natural law.

Aristotle's natural law theory has been used to justify a wide range of legal and political institutions, from slavery to the death penalty. However, Aristotle's theory has also been criticized for its lack of clarity and its failure to provide a clear basis for distinguishing between right and wrong.

Aquinas

Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274) was a Dominican friar and philosopher who is considered one of the most important figures in the history of Western thought. Aquinas's work on natural law was a major synthesis of Aristotelian and Christian thought, and it had a profound impact on the development of both legal and theological thought.

Aquinas agreed with Aristotle that natural law is based on the principle of teleology. However, Aquinas also argued that natural law is based on the eternal law of God. Aquinas believed that the eternal law is the source of all moral law, and that natural law is a participation in the eternal law.

Aquinas's natural law theory has been used to justify a wide range of legal and political institutions, from the monarchy to the death penalty. However, Aquinas's theory has also been criticized for its lack of clarity and its failure to provide a clear basis for distinguishing between right and wrong.

Locke

John Locke (1632-1704) was an English philosopher who is considered one of the most important figures in the history of liberalism. Locke's work on natural law was a major influence on the development of the American legal system, and it is still influential in legal and political thought today.

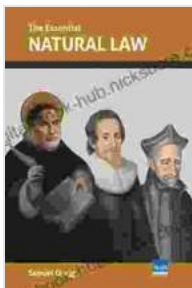
Locke believed that natural law is based on the principle of natural rights. These rights include the right to life, liberty, and property. Locke argued that these rights are inherent in human beings, and that they cannot be taken away by the government.

Locke's natural law theory has been used to justify a wide range of legal and political institutions, from the right to self-defense to the right to vote. However, Locke's theory has also been criticized for its lack of clarity and its failure to provide a clear basis for distinguishing between right and wrong.

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