

In Leviathan Hobbes mounted a famous, or notorious, argument for the creation and maintenance of an absolute sovereign as the means to secure peace. He postulated a "state of nature" in which people would find themselves unable to cooperate or keep contracts without government, but argued that these people would be able to keep a social contract among themselves creating a ruler, and that it was in their self-interest to create only a ruler with absolute power.

Both problematic and influential, this justification for the state is the subject of the present book. Professor Hampton presents a new and comprehensive analysis of Hobbes's argument that draws on recent developments in game and decision theory to establish whether the argument does, or can be made to, succeed. She generalizes her findings to exhibit the structure of any social contract argument, showing its strategy for justifying the state and for explaining the state's structure. Lucidly written throughout, this book will interest students of Hobbes's theory, and of the social contract tradition in political thought.



HOBBES AND THE SOCIAL CONTRACT TRADITION



# Hobbes and the Social Contract Tradition

JEAN HAMPTON





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# TO RICHARD



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Jean Hampton University of California, Los Angeles



# A Note on Texts and References

I have used the author/date system of referencing for all works except those of Hobbes. In order to make the references to Hobbes's work complete, readily understandable, and inconspicuous, I have adopted the following conventions when citing Hobbes:

- 1. Leviathan: Because there is no standard edition of this work, I have referred to the pagination in the original 1651 edition, also given in the Macpherson and Oxford (1952) editions of the book. However, in order to help readers who use other editions to find the passages cited, I have also included the chapter number and the number of the paragraph in the chapter in which the passage occurs. As long as the reader is using an edition of Leviathan that has not altered the original paragraph construction of the 1651 edition, this system should make possible easy location of all references. Hence, citations to Leviathan will take the following form: (Lev, chapter number, number of paragraph in chapter, page number of 1651 edition). All quotations from Leviathan use the 1651 text in Macpherson's edition.
- 2. De Cive (Philosophical Rudiments Concerning Government and Society): Here I have used the edition in Volume ii of The English Works of Thomas Hobbes, edited by W. Molesworth. Citations are as follows: (DC, EW ii, chapter number, section number, page number).
- 3. Elements of Law: Frederick Tönnies's edition has been used (Cambridge University Press, 1928), and references take the following form: (EL, part number, chapter number, section number, page number).
- 4. De Homine: I have used Bernard Gert's translation in his Man and Citizen (Atlantic Highlands, N.J.: Humanities Press, 1968), and references are as follows: (DH, chapter number, section number, page number).
- 5. De Corpore: I have used the edition in Volume i of the English Works; references take the following form: (De Corp, EW i, part number, chapter number, section number, page number).
- 6. References to all other works by Hobbes cited in the text will be to the editions of those works in Molesworth's *The English Works of Thomas Hobbes* and will take the following form: (name of work, *EW*, volume number, page number).
- 7. References to passages found in epistle dedicatories or prefaces will contain the abbreviation "ep. ded." or "pref."

References to Locke's Two Treatises of Government will always be to Peter Laslett's edition (Cambridge University Press, 1963, and Mentor, 1965). When referring to



## A NOTE ON TEXTS AND REFERENCES

Book II of this work, I shall be using its common title *The Second Treatise*. Citations from Book II will be as follows: (2T, section number, page number in Laslett edition).

All quotations from the works of Hobbes, Locke, and other seventeenth- and eighteenth-century political theorists will preserve the original spelling, punctuation, and sentence structure.