

Theme 2. Main stages of formation and development of social and political science

Outline

- ***Antique period***
- ***Middle age and Renaissance***
- ***The Enlightenment***
- ***Sociology***

Antique period

- **Socratic**
- Law is above both the ruler and the ruled.
- Man is a social being and therefore the institution of the State is necessary and beneficial for him.
- Politics is not a profession but an art. The ruler should be well versed in the art of politics.
- The state is a natural institution.

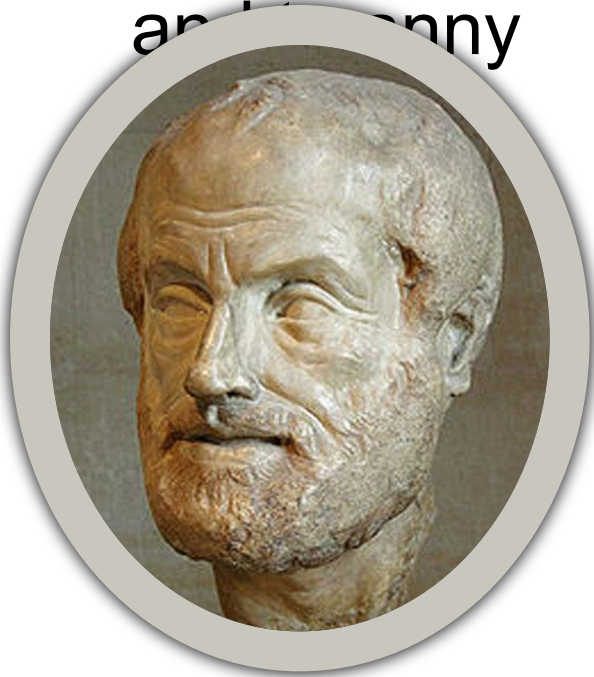


Antique period

- Everyone in Plato's Ideal State was assigned a place in society according to one's natural skills, and these three social classes performed without interfering with the functions to the others ("one class, one duty; one man, one work").
- **Plato**
 - *Republic* (380-370 BC),
 - The *Statesman* (360 BC) and
 - The *Laws* (350 BC)

Plato

- Plato also examined four main ***types of regimes***: timocracy, oligarchy, democracy and tyranny



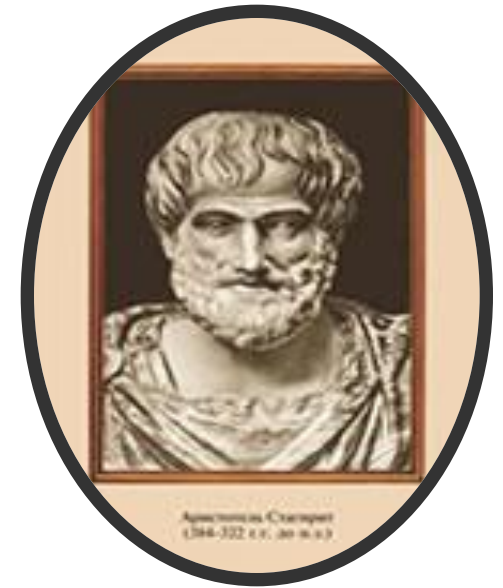
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***In the Statesman, Plato divided the states into
lawful and unlawful states***

	The rule of one	The rule of few	The rule of many
Law-abiding states (directed by law)	Monarchy	Aristocracy	Moderate democracy
Corrupt, lawless states (directed not by law)	Tyranny	Oligarchy	Extreme democracy

Aristotle

- *The Nicomachean Ethics*
- *The Constitutions,*
- *The Colonies*
- *Politics*



Aristotle

	<i>The rule of one</i>	<i>The rule of few</i>	<i>The rule of many</i>
<i>True governments</i>	Monarchy	Aristocracy	Polity
<i>Perverted governments</i>	Tyranny	Oligarchy	Democracy

Middle age



- ***Augustine: The City of God***
- Two cities, the city of God and the earthly city, are distinguished by two loves, love of God and (misdirected) love of self, and by two destinies, heaven and hell.
Augustine's most famous contribution to theology was the doctrine of predestination.

St Thomas Aquinas

- . *Summa Theologiae*
 - The best form of government, according to Thomas, is a mixed government combining elements of democracy, aristocracy and kingship.



Renaissance

- **Niccolò Machiavelli** was born in the year 1469.



Machiavelli

- *The Prince* is full of hard and calculated advice about how a new prince should act to establish himself in a recently conquered principedom, and a good deal of the advice is about the use of violence and deceit.
- Machiavelli famously proposes that a prince must learn how to imitate both the lion and the fox, learning how to recognize traps as does the fox and to frighten away wolves as does the lion.

The Enlightenment



- **Thomas Hobbes**
Leviathan (1651).
- “war . . . of every man against every man,”

Thomas Hobbes

- Hobbes argued that to escape such a bleak life, people had to hand over their rights to a strong ruler. In exchange, they gained law and order. Hobbes called this agreement by which people created a government the **social contract**.

John Locke



- all people are born free and equal, with three natural rights— life, liberty, and property.
- The purpose of government, said Locke, is to protect these rights.
- If a government fails to do so, citizens have a right to overthrow it.
- His belief that a government's power comes from the consent of the people is the foundation of modern democracy.

Montesquieu

- *On the Spirit of Laws* (1748).
- the study of political liberty.
- Montesquieu proposed that separation of powers would keep any individual or group from gaining total control of the government.



Auguste Comte

- Comte argued for an understanding of society he labeled The Law of Three Stages.
- The first was the theological stage where people took a religious view of society.
- The second was the metaphysical stage where people understood society as natural (not supernatural).
- final stage was the scientific or positivist stage, which he believed to be the pinnacle of social development.

Sociology

- Other classical theorists of sociology from the late 19th and early 20th centuries include Karl Marx, Herbert Spencer, Ferdinand Toennies, Emile Durkheim, Vilfredo Pareto, and Max Weber.
- The first book with the term Sociology in its title was written in the mid-19th century by the English philosopher Herbert Spencer.