

Hammurabi

(1795? - 1750? BC)

Genesis 14:1, 9?



CODIFIED MESOPOTAMIAN LAWS

- Compiled
- Organized
- Simplified

Hammurabi

(1795? - 1750? BC)

Aristotle

(384? - 322? BC)

- Raised in the Court of Macedon
- Taught by Plato, himself
- Tutored Alexander the Great



Aristotle's *The Politics*



THE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

- The purpose of the **STATE** is to produce **HUMAN GOOD**
- Man is **SOCIAL (Political)** by nature
- The **BEST** form of government is **CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY**
- The **STATE** continues thru **EDUCATION** - public in nature

Hammurabi

(1795? - 1750? BC)

Aristotle

(384? - 322? BC)

Plato (Aristocles)

(428? - 347? BC)

- Raised in Athenian wealth (divine)
- Taught by Socrates
- The Academy (Tutored Plato)



Plato's *The Republic*



THE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

- The purpose of the **REPUBLIC** is to seek **JUSTICE**
- Man is **SELFISH** by nature
- The **BEST** form of government **DOESN'T EXIST HERE**
- The **STATE** will surely **DIGRESS** from Timocracy to Tyranny

Magna Carta

1215



- **LIMITED** the **POWER** of government (specifically, the **Monarchy**)
- Established a **PRINCIPLE** of **FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS** of citizens
 - **TAXATION W/O REPRESENTATION** (#12)
 - **TRIAL BY JURY** (#39, 52, 56)
 - **DUE PROCESS** of Law (#40)

Petition of Right 1628



- **LIMITED** the **POWER** of government even further - **EVEN KINGS** must obey the law of the land
- Elevated the power of **PARLIAMENT (REPRESENTATIONAL GOVERNMENT)**
 - **NO IMPRISONMENT W/O JURY TRIAL**
 - **NO MARTIAL LAW DURING PEACETIME**
 - **NO MANDATORY QUARTERING OF TROOPS**
 - **NO TAXATION W/O PARLIAMENT'S CONSENT**

English Bill of Rights

1689



- **LIMITED** the **POWER** of government
EVEN MORE - British Citizens
- Affirmed principle **HABEAS CORPUS**
("you must have the body")
 - **FREEDOM OF RELIGION** (partially)
 - **FREEDOM OF SPEECH** (Parliament)
 - **FREEDOM OF PETITION**
 - **RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS**
 - **PROTECTION AGAINST EXCESSIVE BAILS
AND "CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT"**

Locke's *Second Treatise on Civil Government*



- Mankind is **FREE and EQUAL** by nature **INSTEAD OF** subject to monarchical rule
- Mankind's **NATURAL RIGHTS** are to protect **LIFE, LIBERTY & PROPERTY (POSSESSIONS)**
- **LIMITED GOVERNMENT**
- Man has a **RIGHT TO REVOLT**

Thomas Paine

(1737-1809)



- Mankind is **FREE and EQUAL** by nature **INSTEAD OF** subject to monarchical rule
- Mankind's **NATURAL RIGHTS** are to protect **LIFE, LIBERTY & PROPERTY (POSSESSIONS)**
- **LIMITED GOVERNMENT**
- Man has a **RIGHT TO REVOLT**