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# The hobbes leviatáno

Leviathan, magnum opus of the early-modern English political philosopher, ethicist, metaphysician, and scientist Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679). First published in 1651, Leviathan; or, The Matter, Form, and Power of a Commonwealth, Ecclesiastical and Civil develops a theory of politics presented in Hobbes's earlier work (composed in Latin), De Cive (1642; "Concerning the Citizen"), articulating a political philosophy that views government primarily as a device for ensuring collective security. According to Hobbes, political authority is justified by a hypothetical social contract among the many that vests in a sovereign (a monarch, a legislature, or almost any other form of political authority) the responsibility for the safety and well-being of all. Hobbes's Leviathan influenced not only his famous successors who adopted the social-contract framework—including John Locke (1632-1704), Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–78), and Immanuel Kant (1724–1804)—but also less directly those theorists who connected moral and political decision making in rational human beings to considerations of self-interest broadly understood.In De Cive Hobbes proceeds one of the most famous theses of the politics of the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle (384-322 bce), namely that human beings are naturally suited to live in a polis (city-state) and do not fully realize their natures until they have actually begun to live in such a political community. Hobbes argues