

on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius

on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius is a foundational work in the field of international law and political philosophy, written by the Dutch jurist Hugo Grotius in the early 17th century. This seminal text systematically addresses the laws governing warfare and the conditions necessary for peace between nations. Grotius' treatise laid the groundwork for modern concepts of just war, sovereignty, and the rights of states and individuals during conflict. His arguments emphasize natural law and the idea that certain moral principles apply universally, regardless of local customs or religious beliefs. This article explores the historical context, key concepts, and lasting impact of *On the Rights of War and Peace*, highlighting its relevance in contemporary international relations and legal frameworks. The following sections will provide a detailed examination of Grotius' contributions to the law of war, the principles of peace, and the philosophical underpinnings of his work.

- Historical Background of On the Rights of War and Peace
- Core Principles in Grotius' Treatise
- Natural Law and Its Role in War and Peace
- The Just War Theory According to Grotius
- Impact and Legacy of On the Rights of War and Peace

Historical Background of On the Rights of War and Peace

Hugo Grotius wrote *On the Rights of War and Peace* (De Jure Belli ac Pacis) in 1625 during a period marked by religious conflicts and political turmoil across Europe. The Thirty Years' War was ongoing, and the need for a legal framework to regulate warfare and diplomatic relations had become increasingly urgent. Grotius drew upon classical sources, Roman law, and Christian theology to formulate a comprehensive system of international law. His work was groundbreaking because it approached the subject from a secular perspective, emphasizing natural law principles that transcend religious and national boundaries. This approach sought to establish universal norms that could guide the behavior of states and individuals alike during war and peace.

Core Principles in Grotius' Treatise

The treatise sets forth several fundamental principles that define the rights and duties of

nations in times of war and peace. Grotius' arguments revolve around three main ideas: the justification of war, the conduct during war, and the restoration of peace. He insists that war must be waged only for just causes and under strict conditions to be considered lawful. Moreover, the treatment of prisoners, civilians, and property during conflict must adhere to ethical standards. Finally, Grotius emphasizes the importance of treaties and agreements to restore and maintain peace once hostilities have ceased.

Just Causes for War

Grotius identifies specific reasons that can justify war, such as self-defense, punishment for wrongdoing, and protection of rights. He rejects wars based solely on ambition or conquest, advocating for moral restraint in the use of force. This principle helps distinguish lawful wars from acts of aggression.

Lawful Conduct in War

The author advocates for humane treatment of enemies and non-combatants, prohibiting unnecessary cruelty and destruction. He discusses the importance of distinguishing between combatants and civilians, emphasizing the protection of innocent lives and property during warfare.

Peace and Treaty Obligations

Peace is not merely the absence of war but a condition established through mutual agreements and respect for treaties. Grotius stresses that once peace is declared, parties must honor their commitments, underscoring the binding nature of international agreements under natural law.

Natural Law and Its Role in War and Peace

Natural law is a central theme in Grotius' *On the Rights of War and Peace*. He argues that there are inherent moral laws accessible through human reason that govern the behavior of individuals and states. These laws exist independently of written statutes or religious doctrines. Grotius asserts that natural law provides a universal standard for justice and the legitimacy of war and peace. By grounding international law in natural law, he establishes a framework that transcends cultural and religious differences, allowing for a common understanding of rights and obligations in global affairs.

Universality of Natural Law

Grotius contends that natural law applies to all human beings equally, regardless of nationality or faith. This universality is crucial for the development of international norms that are recognized and respected worldwide.

Reason and Moral Judgment

Human reason is the tool through which natural law is discovered and applied. Grotius believes that rational inquiry enables the identification of just causes for war and appropriate conduct, promoting ethical decision-making in international relations.

The Just War Theory According to Grotius

Grotius significantly advanced the just war tradition, refining criteria that determine when war is justified and how it should be conducted. His contributions influenced both theological and secular thought on warfare. The just war theory under Grotius includes principles such as legitimate authority, just cause, right intention, proportionality, and last resort.

Legitimate Authority and Just Cause

Only duly recognized authorities may declare war, and such declarations must be based on just causes like self-defense or redress of grievances. This limits the arbitrariness of war-making power.

Right Intention and Proportionality

The purpose of war must be morally sound, and the use of force must be proportional to the objectives sought. Excessive violence or destruction beyond what is necessary is condemned.

Last Resort

War should be undertaken only after all peaceful alternatives have been exhausted, emphasizing diplomacy and negotiation before resorting to armed conflict.

Impact and Legacy of *On the Rights of War and Peace*

The influence of *On the Rights of War and Peace* extends well beyond its initial publication. Grotius' work laid the intellectual foundation for modern international law, diplomacy, and the laws of armed conflict. His ideas informed the development of key legal instruments, including the Geneva Conventions and the United Nations Charter. The principles he articulated continue to guide discussions on sovereignty, human rights, and the ethical limits of war.

Influence on International Law

Grotius is often regarded as the “father of international law” due to his systematic and secular approach to the rules governing states. His concepts of sovereignty, legal equality of states, and binding treaties remain central to international relations.

Enduring Relevance in Contemporary Conflicts

The moral and legal standards proposed by Grotius still serve as benchmarks for evaluating the legitimacy of modern wars and peace processes. His emphasis on humanitarian treatment during war has shaped contemporary humanitarian law and human rights protections.

Summary of Key Contributions

- Establishment of natural law as the basis for international legal norms
- Clarification of just war criteria and ethical warfare conduct
- Promotion of treaty sanctity and peaceful dispute resolution
- Foundation for modern concepts of sovereignty and legal equality

Frequently Asked Questions

Who was Hugo Grotius and why is he significant in the context of 'On the Rights of War and Peace'?

Hugo Grotius was a 17th-century Dutch jurist, philosopher, and theologian, often regarded as the father of international law. His work 'On the Rights of War and Peace' laid the foundations for modern international law by systematizing the laws of war and the rights of nations.

What is the main thesis of Hugo Grotius's 'On the Rights of War and Peace'?

'On the Rights of War and Peace' argues that natural law governs the conduct of nations and individuals, establishing principles for just war, peace treaties, and the rights and duties of states in international relations.

How did Hugo Grotius's ideas in 'On the Rights of War and Peace' influence modern international law?

Grotius's ideas introduced the concept that international law is based on natural law and reason, rather than solely on religious or political authority. His work influenced the development of laws regarding war conduct, sovereignty, and diplomacy, shaping the modern framework of international relations.

What are some key principles outlined by Grotius in 'On the Rights of War and Peace' regarding just war?

Grotius outlined criteria for just war, including just cause (such as self-defense), legitimate authority to declare war, and proportionality in the use of force. He also emphasized humane treatment of prisoners and non-combatants.

Is 'On the Rights of War and Peace' still relevant in today's global politics?

Yes, Grotius's work remains relevant as it forms the philosophical and legal foundation for contemporary international law, including laws governing armed conflict, human rights, and the sovereignty of states in a globalized world.

Additional Resources

1. On the Rights of War and Peace by Hugo Grotius

This seminal work by Hugo Grotius is often regarded as the foundation of international law. It systematically discusses the laws governing war and peace, emphasizing natural law and the rights of sovereign states. Grotius argues for moral principles that should guide nations in conflict, laying the groundwork for modern concepts of just war and diplomatic relations.

2. The Law of War and Peace: An Examination of Grotius' Treatise

This book provides a comprehensive analysis of Grotius' ideas on war and peace, exploring their historical context and lasting impact on international law. It delves into Grotius' arguments about just war theory, sovereignty, and the rights of individuals and states during conflict. The author also contrasts Grotius' theories with contemporary legal frameworks.

3. Hugo Grotius and the Foundations of International Law

This volume explores Grotius' contributions beyond just war and peace, highlighting his role in shaping the principles of international law. It examines his philosophy on natural law, sovereignty, and the laws of nature governing human relations. The book situates Grotius within the broader intellectual tradition and assesses his influence on later legal thought.

4. Just War in the Age of Grotius

Focusing on the just war tradition, this book traces how Grotius' writings revitalized and redefined the concept during the 17th century. It explains the moral and legal criteria Grotius proposed for determining the legitimacy of war and the conduct within war. The author also discusses how these ideas resonate in contemporary debates on military ethics.

5. *Peace and War: The Legal and Moral Frameworks of Hugo Grotius*

This study investigates the dual themes of peace and war in Grotius' work, emphasizing the legal and ethical dimensions. It highlights Grotius' vision of a world order governed by law rather than force, and his advocacy for peaceful resolution of conflicts. The book provides insights into the balance Grotius sought between state interests and universal moral norms.

6. *The Influence of Grotius on Modern International Relations*

This book examines how Grotius' theories have shaped modern international relations theory and practice. It traces the evolution of concepts like sovereignty, just war, and the law of nations from Grotius' era to the present day. The author discusses the relevance of Grotius' ideas in contemporary diplomacy, conflict resolution, and global governance.

7. *Natural Law and War: Grotius' Legacy*

A focused exploration of Grotius' natural law theory as it pertains to war and peace, this book delves into philosophical underpinnings that justify or limit the use of force. It discusses how Grotius reconciled natural rights with state interests and the implications for modern legal systems. The text also explores critiques and adaptations of Grotius' natural law in later jurisprudence.

8. *The Ethics of War and Peace: From Grotius to Contemporary Thought*

This work traces the ethical discourse on war and peace starting with Grotius and moving through subsequent thinkers. It explores how Grotius' principles have influenced ethical theories concerning war, including humanitarian law and human rights. The book bridges historical perspectives with current ethical challenges in warfare and peacebuilding.

9. *Hugo Grotius: Law, War, and the Quest for Peace*

A biographical and intellectual portrait of Hugo Grotius, this book highlights his life, major works, and enduring quest to codify principles that govern war and peace. It situates his writings within the political and religious turmoil of his time and assesses their lasting significance. The narrative underscores Grotius' role as a pioneering thinker whose ideas continue to shape international law.

[On The Rights Of War And Peace Hugo Grotius](#)

On the Rights of War and Peace: Hugo Grotius - A Foundation of International Law

This ebook delves into Hugo Grotius's seminal work, *De Jure Belli ac Pacis* (On the Law of War and Peace), exploring its enduring impact on international law, the philosophy of just war, and the ongoing debates surrounding conflict resolution. We will examine Grotius's core arguments, their historical context, and their continuing relevance in the modern world, analyzing both his strengths and limitations within the framework of contemporary international relations.

Ebook Title: Understanding Grotius: A Modern Perspective on *De Jure Belli ac Pacis*

Contents:

Introduction: A biography of Grotius and the historical context of *De Jure Belli ac Pacis*.

Chapter 1: Natural Law and the Foundation of International Law: Grotius's concept of natural law and its role in establishing a framework for relations between states.

Chapter 2: The Just War Tradition: An analysis of Grotius's criteria for a just war, including just cause, legitimate authority, and right intention.

Chapter 3: The Conduct of War: Grotius's principles regarding the permissible and prohibited actions during warfare, including the treatment of combatants and non-combatants.

Chapter 4: Peace and the Resolution of Conflict: Grotius's perspectives on peacemaking, treaty obligations, and the role of international agreements.

Chapter 5: Grotius's Legacy and Modern Relevance: An examination of the enduring impact of Grotius's work on contemporary international law, just war theory, and the challenges of modern warfare.

Conclusion: A synthesis of Grotius's contributions and their continuing significance in addressing contemporary global conflicts.

Detailed Outline Explanation:

Introduction: This section provides biographical information about Hugo Grotius, highlighting the political and religious climate of 17th-century Europe that shaped his thinking. It sets the stage for understanding the context in which *De Jure Belli ac Pacis* was written.

Chapter 1: Natural Law and the Foundation of International Law: This chapter explores Grotius's reliance on natural law – the idea of inherent moral principles discoverable through reason – as the basis for international relations. It examines how he attempted to establish a system of law that governed interactions between states, even in the absence of a world government. We'll discuss his attempt to transcend the purely theological justifications prevalent at the time.

Chapter 2: The Just War Tradition: This section delves into Grotius's articulation of "jus ad bellum" (the justification for going to war). We'll dissect his criteria for a just war, including just cause (e.g., self-defense, the protection of innocents), legitimate authority (the war must be declared by a legitimate sovereign), and right intention (the war must be waged for morally justifiable reasons). Recent scholarship on just war theory will be integrated.

Chapter 3: The Conduct of War: This chapter focuses on "jus in bello" (the conduct of war). Grotius addressed the limitations on warfare, arguing for proportionality (avoiding unnecessary harm), discrimination (distinguishing between combatants and non-combatants), and the prohibition of certain weapons or tactics. Modern debates about the laws of war, including the impact of new technologies, will be explored.

Chapter 4: Peace and the Resolution of Conflict: This section explores Grotius's views on achieving and maintaining peace. We will examine his ideas on treaty obligations, international arbitration, and the importance of adhering to agreements between states. The evolution of international law and dispute resolution mechanisms since Grotius's time will be considered.

Chapter 5: Grotius's Legacy and Modern Relevance: This chapter assesses the lasting influence of Grotius's work. We'll analyze how his ideas have shaped international law, just war theory, and the development of international institutions. Contemporary debates on humanitarian intervention, the use of force, and the responsibility to protect will be addressed within the framework of Grotius's

principles.

Conclusion: The conclusion summarizes Grotius's main arguments and their relevance in the 21st century. It will reflect on the enduring power of his ideas while acknowledging their limitations and the ongoing evolution of international law and ethics in the face of modern challenges.

SEO Optimized Headings:

On the Rights of War and Peace: Hugo Grotius - A Foundation of International Law

Introduction: Grotius, His Time, and De Jure Belli ac Pacis

The Historical Context of Grotius's Work

Chapter 1: Natural Law and the Genesis of International Law

Natural Law Theory in the 17th Century

Grotius's Contribution to International Legal Thought

Chapter 2: Just War Theory: Grotius's Criteria

Just Cause and Legitimate Authority in War

Right Intention and the Morality of War

Chapter 3: Jus in Bello: The Conduct of War According to Grotius

Proportionality and Discrimination in Warfare

The Prohibition of Certain Weapons and Tactics

Chapter 4: Peacemaking and Conflict Resolution: Grotius's Vision

International Treaties and Agreements

The Role of Arbitration and Diplomacy

Chapter 5: Grotius's Enduring Legacy in the Modern World

Grotius and Contemporary International Law

Challenges and Criticisms of Grotius's Work

Conclusion: The Relevance of Grotius Today

FAQs

1. What is natural law as understood by Grotius? Grotius defined natural law as principles of right and wrong inherent in human nature and discoverable through reason, forming a basis for law even without divine command.
2. What are the key criteria for a "just war" according to Grotius? Just cause, legitimate authority, and right intention are crucial elements, ensuring the war is undertaken for justifiable reasons and conducted lawfully.
3. How did Grotius influence the development of international law? Grotius's work provided a secular and rational foundation for international relations, emphasizing the importance of treaties, agreements, and a codified system of rules governing interactions between states.
4. What are some limitations or criticisms of Grotius's work? Some critique Grotius for not sufficiently addressing colonialism, the rights of indigenous populations, or the potential for abuse of power within his framework.
5. How does Grotius's work relate to contemporary debates about humanitarian intervention? His emphasis on just war theory is central to ongoing debates about when and how military intervention can be justified to protect civilians.
6. What is the difference between *jus ad bellum* and *jus in bello*? *Jus ad bellum* refers to the justification for going to war, while *jus in bello* concerns the conduct of war and the limitations on acceptable actions during conflict.
7. How has Grotius's work been interpreted and reinterpreted over time? His work has been subject to various interpretations throughout history, reflecting evolving political and moral norms and challenges to his assumptions.
8. What are some key works that engage with or build upon Grotius's ideas? Many contemporary works on international law and just war theory engage directly with Grotius's concepts, offering critical analysis and further development.
9. Where can I find reliable translations of *De Jure Belli ac Pacis*? Several reputable translations exist, readily available in academic libraries and online bookstores.

Related Articles:

1. The Just War Tradition: A Historical Overview: Explores the development of just war theory from its ancient origins to the present day, placing Grotius within this broader historical context.
2. Contemporary Challenges to Just War Theory: Examines modern criticisms and debates surrounding the applicability of just war theory in the face of asymmetric warfare, terrorism, and technological advancements.

3. International Humanitarian Law and the Laws of War: A comprehensive examination of international legal frameworks governing the conduct of armed conflict, including the Geneva Conventions and other relevant treaties.
4. The Responsibility to Protect (R2P) Doctrine: A detailed exploration of the R2P doctrine and its application in contemporary international relations, its connection to Grotius's ideas of protecting innocents.
5. The Ethics of Military Intervention: Analyzes the moral and ethical considerations involved in military intervention, drawing upon philosophical and political perspectives.
6. Natural Law Theory and its Critics: A critical examination of natural law theory from various philosophical perspectives, including its strengths and limitations.
7. The Influence of Grotius on International Organizations: Examines the impact of Grotius's ideas on the development and function of international organizations like the UN.
8. Grotius and the Development of International Arbitration: Explores Grotius's contribution to the development of peaceful conflict resolution mechanisms through arbitration and negotiation.
9. Comparative Analysis of Just War Theories: Compares and contrasts Grotius's just war theory with other influential frameworks, such as those proposed by Augustine and Aquinas.

on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius: The Rights of War and Peace Hugo Grotius, 1814

on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius: Grotius on the Rights of War and Peace Hugo Grotius, 2009 Reprint of the sole edition of this translation. In this momentous work Grotius describes the situations in which war is a valid tool of law enforcement and outlines the principles of armed combat. Though based on Christian natural law, Grotius advanced the novel argument that his system would still be valid if it lacked a divine basis. In this regard he pointed to the future by moving international law in a secular direction. This edition was abridged by removing most of the quotations from ancient historians, orators, philosophers, and poets, which are identified in footnotes. As Whewell states in the preface, they tended to confuse the subject, obscure the reasoning, and weary the reader. By removing them he enhanced clarity and reduced the bulk of the work by more than a half (vi). Hugo Grotius [1583-1645], generally acknowledged as the founder of international law, was an influential Dutch jurist, philosopher and theologian. Originally published in 1625, *De Jure Belli ac Pacis* (On the Law of War and Peace, translated by Whewell as *On the Rights of War and Peace*) is widely considered to be the first modern treatise on international law. William Whewell [1794-1866] wrote on numerous subjects and is known for the breadth of his endeavors, and his influence on the philosophy of science. He was one of the founding members and an early president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, a fellow of the Royal Society, president of the Geological Society, and longtime Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius: *Hugo Grotius on the Law of War and Peace* Hugo Grotius, 2012-08-02 Despite its significant influence on international law, international relations, natural law and political thought in general, Grotius's Law of War and Peace has been virtually unavailable for many decades. Stephen Neff's edited and annotated version of the text rectifies this situation. Containing the substantive portion of the classic text, but shorn of extraneous material, this edited and annotated edition of one of the classic works of Western legal and political thought is intended for students and teachers in four primary areas: history of international law, history of political thought, history of international relations and history of philosophy.

on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius: *The Rights of War and Peace* Hugo Grotius, 1901

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on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius: *Grotius on War and Peace in English Translation* William Elliott Butler, 2022-01-06 The seven principal English-language versions of Grotius's classic work *On the Law of War and Peace* (1625) were published between 1654 and 1928. Either by design or serendipity, each of these appeared on the eve of, during, or immediately after a major international conflict. All major achievements in their time, they expressed an overriding conviction that Grotian insights would enlighten present-day readers and help to lessen the incidence and horrors of armed conflict. Drawing upon archival sources never used previously, this study considers the history of these translations and their different approaches to Grotius's complicated text. viii, 162, [8] pp.

on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius: *The Rights of War and Peace* Hugo Grotius, 2017-06-15 *De jure belli ac pacis* (English: *On the Law of War and Peace*) is a 1625 book in Latin, written by Hugo Grotius and published in Paris, on the legal status of war. It is now regarded as a foundational work in international law.

on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius: *Hugo Grotius in International Thought* R. Jeffery, 2006-09-02 Drawing on the development of 'Grotian' scholarship in international legal and political thought, this book seeks to ascertain precisely what the term has meant, both historically and as it is employed in contemporary scholarship.

on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius: *Property, Piracy and Punishment: Hugo Grotius on War and Booty in De iure praedae*, 2009-03-25 In 1604-1605 Hugo Grotius wrote *De iure praedae*, a commentary on the law of booty and prize and a first step towards the Law of War and Peace of twenty years later. Not published in his own times, rediscovered in 1864, and subsequently published, it has been over-interpreted and under-studied. The sixteen essays in this volume discuss *De iure praedae*, its intellectual sources, personal and political circumstances and over-all consequences, exploring how Grotius as a humanist, theologian, jurist and politician proceeded in this his first exercise in the theory of natural law and rights. The essays are written by an international and interdisciplinary team of specialists, based on papers delivered at a conference at NIAS in Wassenaar in 2005. Originally published as Volumes 26 (2005), 27 (2006) and 28 (2007) of Brill's journal *Grotiana*.

on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius: *The Rights of War and Peace* Richard Tuck, 2001-09-06 *The Rights of War and Peace* is the first fully historical account of the formative period of modern theories of international law. It sets the scene with an extensive history of the theory of international relations from antiquity down to the seventeenth century. Professor Tuck then examines the arguments over the moral basis for war and international aggression, and links the debates to the writings of the great political theorists such as Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, and Kant. This is not only an account of international law: as Professor Tuck shows, ideas about inter-state relations were central to the formation of modern liberal political theory, for the best example the kind of agent which liberalism presupposes was provided by the modern state. As a result the book illuminates the presuppositions behind much current political theory, and puts into a new perspective the connection between liberalism and imperialism.

on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius: *Hugo Grotius of the Rights of War and Peace. ... Together with the Author's Own Notes. Done Into English by Several Hands, with the Addition of the Author's Life.* [Edited by J. Morrice.] Hugo Grotius, 1715

on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius: *De Jure Praedae Commentarius* Hugo Grotius, 1964

on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius: *War and Peace* Valentina Vadi, 2020-05-18 This treatise investigates the emergence of the early modern law of nations, focusing on Alberico Gentili's contribution to the same. A religious refugee and Regius Professor at the University of

Oxford, Alberico Gentili (1552–1608) lived in difficult times of religious wars and political persecution. He discussed issues that were topical in his lifetime and remain so today, including the clash of civilizations, the conduct of war, and the maintenance of peace. His idealism and political pragmatism constitute the principal reasons for the continued interest in his work. Gentili's work is important for historical record, but also for better analysing and critically assessing the origins of international law and its current developments, as well as for elaborating its future trajectories.

on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius: *Sacred Politics, Natural Law and the Law of Nations in the 16th-17th Centuries* Hans Willem Blom, 2022 Often considered a secularizing force in the rise of the nation state, natural law was called upon in the defence of the early-modern confessional states. The fourteen chapters of this volume show how religious and legal thought around natural and biblical law interacted and combined in the new Christian states of Lutheranism, Calvinism and Catholicism. The volume addresses also questions of political legitimacy, civic and ecclesiastical authority, societal stability, conceptions of common good, liberalism's value pluralism (and its pretence), toleration and the lingering humanist project of determining who are we, issues that were then important as they are now. Contributors are: Dominique Bauer, Thomas Behme, Hans Blom, Jiří Chotáš, Alberto Clerici, Stefanie Ertz, Arthur Eyffinger, Heikki Haara, Mads Langballe Jensen, Adriana Luna-Fabritius, Denis Ramelet, József Simon, and Markus M. Totzeck--

on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius: *Grotius and Law* Emily McGill, 2017-07-05 The essays collected for this volume represent the best scholarly literature on Hugo Grotius available in the English language. In the English speaking world Grotius is not as well known as his fellow 17th century political philosophers, Thomas Hobbes or John Locke, but in legal theory Grotius is at least as important. Even on central political concepts such as liberty and property, Grotius has important views that should be explored by anyone working in legal and political philosophy. And Grotius's work, especially *De Jure Belli ac Pacis*, is much more important in international law and the laws of war than anyone else's work in the 17th or 18th centuries. This volume is therefore useful not only to Grotius scholars, but also to anyone interested in historical and modern debates on key issues in political and legal philosophy more broadly, and international law in particular.

on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius: *Rights and Civilizations* Gustavo Gozzi, 2019-02-14 Illustrates the origin and ways of Western hegemony over other civilizations across the world.

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on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius: *Hugo Grotius* Henk J. M. Nellen, 2014-11-01 This biography offers a detailed portrait of the famous humanist scholar Hugo Grotius, jurist, politician, Neo-Latin poet and Christian apologist, on the basis of his voluminous correspondence.

on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius: *The Free Sea* Hugo Grotius, Richard Hakluyt, 2004 The freedom of the seas -- meaning both the oceans of the world and coastal waters -- has been among the most contentious issues in international law for the past four hundred years. The most influential argument in favour of freedom of navigation, trade, and fishing was that put forth by the

Dutch theorist Hugo Grotius in his 1609 'Mare Liberum'. The Free Sea was originally published in order to buttress Dutch claims of access to the lucrative markets of the East Indies. It had been composed as the twelfth chapter of a larger work, *De Jure Praedae* ('On the Law of Prize and Booty'), which Grotius had written to defend the Dutch East India Company's capture in 1603 of a rich Portuguese merchant ship in the Straits of Singapore. This new edition publishes the only translation of Grotius's masterpiece undertaken in his own lifetime -- a work left in manuscript by the English historian and promoter of overseas exploration Richard Hakluyt (1552-1616). This volume also contains William Welwod's critique of Grotius (reprinted for the first time since the seventeenth century) and Grotius's reply to Welwod. Taken together, these documents provide an indispensable introduction to modern ideas of sovereignty and property as they emerged from the early-modern tradition of natural law. -- Back cover.

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on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius: Philosophic Pride Christopher Brooke, 2022-11-29 *Philosophic Pride* is the first full-scale look at the essential place of Stoicism in the foundations of modern political thought. Spanning the period from Justus Lipsius's *Politics* in 1589 to Jean-Jacques Rousseau's *Emile* in 1762, and concentrating on arguments originating from England, France, and the Netherlands, the book considers how political writers of the period engaged with the ideas of the Roman and Greek Stoics that they found in works by Cicero, Seneca, Epictetus, and Marcus Aurelius. Christopher Brooke examines key texts in their historical context, paying special attention to the history of classical scholarship and the historiography of philosophy. Brooke delves into the persisting tension between Stoicism and the tradition of Augustinian anti-Stoic criticism, which held Stoicism to be a philosophy for the proud who denied their fallen condition. Concentrating on arguments in moral psychology surrounding the foundations of human sociability and self-love, *Philosophic Pride* details how the engagement with Roman Stoicism shaped early modern political philosophy and offers significant new interpretations of Lipsius and Rousseau together with fresh perspectives on the political thought of Hugo Grotius and Thomas Hobbes. *Philosophic Pride* shows how the legacy of the Stoics played a vital role in European intellectual life in the early modern era.

on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius: De jure belli ac pacis libri tres Hugo Grotius, 1925

on the rights of war and peace hugo grotius: Hugo Grotius and International Relations Hedley Bull, Benedict Kingsbury, Adam Roberts, 1990-07-26 While the works of Hugo Grotius (1583-1645) have long been held in high esteem by international lawyers, this book addresses the broader, and neglected, theme of his contribution to the theoretical and practical aspects of international relations. It critically reappraises Grotius' thought, examining it in relation to his predecessors and in the context of the wars and controversies of his time, and assesses the strengths and weaknesses of the 'Grotian' tradition of thought - one which accepts the sovereignty of states but at the same time stresses the existence of shared values and the necessity of rules.

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The first major philosophical treatment of contingent pacifism, offering an account of pacifism from the just war tradition.

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