

Saggio Sulla Libert

This is a modern language version of the classic 1859 essay. Essentially, it translates the work into current English with the aim of improving its readability and understandability. The translation is substantive but retains literalness and original word order and grammar as far as possible. Mill's primary concern in On Liberty is with the liberty of the individual. He is fully aware that personal freedom is only a part of freedom. People live in societies and their personal liberty depends on ç and contributes to ç economic and political institutional (etc.) freedom. In the course of the essay, Mill touches on many wider socio-cultural aspects of liberty. He does not examine them very systematically or in much depth. However, he is not setting out to write a comprehensive treatise on human liberty. Nor does On Liberty just attack state interference with freedom. Mill sets down as a basic principle that neither the state nor society has any business restricting the liberty of people except to prevent injury to others. CONTENTS: EDITORIAL FOREWORD 1: INTRODUCTORY 2: LIBERTY OF THOUGHT & DISCUSSION 3: INDIVIDUALITY: ONE OF THE ELEMENTS OF WELL-BEING 4: THE LIMITS TO THE AUTHORITY OF SOCIETY OVER THE INDIVIDUAL 5: APPLICATIONS
This book gathers together for the first time J.S. Mill's On Liberty and a selection of important essays by the eminent scholars Isaiah Berlin, Alan Ryan, John Rees C.L. Ten and Richard Wolheim on Mill's seminal work.

Presents two essays on democratic morality discussing the true balance between the rights of the individual and the power of the state.

saggio sulla filosofia di John Stuart Mill

On Liberty by John Stuart Mill

Giordano Bruno, John Stuart Mill e Paul K. Feyerabend

The Limits of State Action

Sulla libertà

Presents the text of four essays by nineteenth-century English philosopher and economist John Stuart Mill, and includes textual and explanatory notes, chronology, and introduction.

In his much quoted, seminal work, On Liberty, John Stuart Mill attempts to establish standards for the relationship between authority and liberty. He emphasizes the importance of individuality which he conceived as a prerequisite to the higher pleasures—the summum bonum of Utilitarianism. Published in 1859, On Liberty presents one of the most eloquent defenses of individual freedom and is perhaps the most widely-read liberal argument in support of the value of liberty.

John Stuart Mill's On Liberty (1860) continues to shape modern Western conceptions of individual freedom. Designed with political philosophy and philosophy of law courses in mind, this collection of essays by leading Mill scholars is an ideal introduction to On Liberty. Selected for their importance and accessibility, the essays make clear the continued relevance of Mill's work to contemporary struggles to protect individual rights without harming others. The collection is also useful for courses devoted to Mill at either the undergraduate or graduate level.

The First Amendment, Democracy, and Romance

The Basic Writings of John Stuart Mill

Saggio sulla libertà

On Liberty, Utilitarianism, and Other Essays

Libertà di pensiero

Pubblicato nel 1859, Saggio sulla libertà à è un saggio filosofico in cui John Stuart Mill difende le libertà morali e politiche dell'individuo. L'uso della forza da parte dello Stato è consentito solo per impedire a qualcuno di danneggiare gli altri. "Il suo bene, fisico o morale, non è una giustificazione sufficiente." Allo stesso tempo, mette in guardia contro ogni forma di tirannia della maggioranza. Tutti devono rispettare le regole, ma ognuno rimane sovrano sulle proprie scelte. "Il miglior governo non ha pi ù diritti del peggiore. Esercitato con il consenso dell'opinione pubblica, questo potere è tanto dannoso, o pi ù dannoso, di quanto esercitato contro di essa", dal momento che l'opinione ritenuta falsa (quella della minoranza) pu ò rivelarsi vera.

From the Introduction
In his Autobiography, Mill predicts that the essay on Liberty is "likely to survive longer than anything else that I have written." He goes on to say that the essay is the expression of a "single truth: " "the importance, to man and society, of a large variety of types of character, and of giving full freedom to human nature to expand itself in innumerable and conflicting directions." In the essay itself, Mill defines his subject as "the nature and limits of the power which can be legitimately exercised by society over the individual." He defends the absolute freedom of individuals to engage in conduct not harmful to others, and the near-absolute freedom to express and discuss opinions of all kinds. Mill's essay survives, as he had predicted, because his powerful message is still widely rejected by the powerful, and by those who continue to seek power over the lives of others.

The writings of John Stuart Mill have become the cornerstone of political liberalism. Collected for the first time in this volume are Mill's three seminal and most widely read works: On Liberty, The Subjection of Women, and Utilitarianism. A brilliant defense of individual rights versus the power of the state, On Liberty is essential reading for anyone interested in political thought and theory. As Bertrand Russell reflected, "On Liberty remains a classic. . . the present world would be better than it is, if [Mill's] principles were more respected." This Modern Library Paperback Classics edition includes newly commissioned endnotes and commentary by Dale E. Miller, and an index.

Utilitarianism

The 100 Best Nonfiction Books of All Time

On Liberty Illustrated

J.S. Mill, On Liberty in Focus

On Liberty ; And, Utilitarianism

Presents two works by the political and social radical English-speaking philosopher. One is regarded as a sacred text of liberalism. The other stresses the importance of equality for the sexes. These works provide a testimony to the hopes and anxieties of mid-Victorian England, and offer a consideration of what it truly means to be free.

This volume of essays covers the whole range of problems raised in and by Mill's On Liberty, including the concept of liberty, the toleration of diversity, freedom of expression, the value of allowing 'experiments in living', the basis of individual liberty, multiculturalism and the claims of minority cultural groups.

Mill on Liberty was first published in 1983 and has become a classic of Mill commentary. The second edition reproduces the text of the first in full, and in paperback for the first time. To this, John Gray adds an extensive postscript which defends the interpretation of Mill set out in the first edition, but develops radical criticisms of the substance of Millian and other liberalism. The new edition is intended as a contribution to the current debate about the foundations of liberalism, and it looks closely at the recent seminal contributions to liberal thought by Raz, Feinberg, Rawls and Berlin. Central to its argument is Gray's contention that, like other liberalisms that ground themselves on an ideal of autonomy or individuality, Millian liberalism has a Eurocentric bias that cannot be given rational justification. Gray addresses the question of whether any form of liberal theory, can, in fact, avoid the bias, and concludes that it cannot. This book will be indispensable both to those familiar with On Liberty and to those coming to it for the first time. In addition, the book will also be of great interest to moral and political theorists, to students of law and jurisprudence and to intellectual historians.

The Subjection of Women

saggio sulla libertà e la necessità, la storia e la legge, l'uomo, il male e Dio

On Liberty

Patologia della libertà. Saggio sulla non-identificazione

All Minus One

La libertà può essere effimera, ma non per questo meno splendente. A partire da questo assunto si sviluppa l'innovativo percorso proposto da Giulio Giorello in una raccolta di saggi ispirata da tre figure imprescindibili per il concetto di libertà: Giordano Bruno, John Stuart Mill e Paul K. Feyerabend. Epoche e visioni differenti, eppure molti sono i fili conduttori che collegano questi autori, primo tra tutti la necessità di esercitare la ragione e abbracciare le armi della critica. Sulla scia della rivoluzione cosmologica tracciata da Bruno, emerge l'esigenza di giudicare criticamente gli eventi, non accettando nessuna teoria come inconfutabile ed esercitando il dissenso, come suggerisce anche l'anarchico "epistemologico" Feyerabend. Ed è proprio con Feyerabend che si realizza quel rovesciamento di prospettiva che si interroga se la scienza non sia diventata strumento di dominio e se la tecnologia non si sia trasformata nel sostegno più efficace alla burocrazia che invade le nostre esistenze mirando a una sorta di controllo totale.

John Stuart Mill was born on 20th May 1806. He was a delicate child, and the extraordinary education designed by his father was not calculated to develop and improve his physical powers. "I never was a boy," he says; "never played cricket." His exercise was taken in the form of walks with his father, during which the elder Mill lectured his son and examined him on his work. It is idle to speculate on the possible results of a different treatment. Mill remained delicate throughout his life, but was endowed with that intense mental energy which is so often combined with physical weakness. His youth was sacrificed to an idea; he was designed by his father to carry on his work; the individuality of the boy was unimportant. A visit to the south of France at the age of fourteen, in company with the family of General Sir Samuel Bentham, was not without its influence. It was a glimpse of another atmosphere, though the studious habits of his home life were maintained. Moreover, he derived from it his interest in foreign politics, which remained one of his characteristics to the end of his life. In 1823 he was appointed junior clerk in the Examiners' Office at the India House.

On Liberty is a philosophical essay by the English philosopher John Stuart Mill. Published in 1859, it applies Mill's ethical system of utilitarianism to society and state.Mill suggests standards for the relationship between authority and liberty. He emphasizes the importance of individuality, which he considers prerequisite to the higher pleasures--the summum bonum of utilitarianism. Furthermore, Mill asserts that democratic ideals may result in the tyranny of the majority. Among the standards proposed are Mill's three basic liberties of individuals, his three legitimate objections to government intervention, and his two maxims regarding the relationship of the individual to society.

Mill on Liberty: A Defence

Togliamo il disturbo. Saggio sulla libertà di non studiare

John Stuart Mill on Liberty and Control

L'assoluto pedagogico

Mill

"The object of this essay is to explain as clearly as I am able, the grounds of an opinion which I have held from the very earliest period when I had formed any opinions at all on social or political matters, and which, instead of being weakened or modified, has been constantly growing stronger by the progress of reflection and the experience of life: That the principle which regulates the existing social relations between the two sexes- the legal subordination of one sex to the other- is wrong in itself, and now one of the chief hindrances to human improvement; equality, admitting no power or privilege on the one side, nor disability on the other."--Page 1.

This long-anticipated Norton Critical Edition represents an extensive revision of its predecessor, On Liberty, edited by the late David Spitz.

This volume brings together J.S. Mill's On Liberty and a selection of important essays by such eminent scholars as Isaiah Berlin, Alan Ryan, John Rees, C.L. Ten and Richard Wolheim. As well as providing authoritative commentary upon On Liberty, the essays reflect a broader debate about the philosophical foundations of Mill's liberalism, particularly the question of the connection betweenMill's professed utilitarianism and his commitment to individual liberty. Introduced and edited by John Gray and G.W. Smith, the book will be of interest to students of Mill, to ethi

interested in the contemporary status of liberalism.

La creazione

Mill's On Liberty

Critical Essays

Mill on Liberty

J. S. Mill, On Liberty and Other Writings

100 Best Non Fiction Books has its origins in the recent 2 year-long Observer serial which every week featured a work of non fiction). It is also a companion volume to McCrum's very successful 100 Best Novels published by Galileo in 2015. The list of books starts in 1611 with the King James Bible and ends in 2014 with Elizabeth Kolbert's The Sixth Extinction. And in between, on this extraordinary voyage through the written treasures of our culture we meet Pepys' Diaries, Charles Darwin's The Origin of Species, Stephen Hawking's A Brief History of Time and a whole host

of additional works.

John Stuart Mill is one of the hallowed figures of the liberal tradition, revered for his defense of liberal principles and expansive personal liberty. By examining Mill's arguments in On Liberty in light of his other writings, however, Joseph Hamburger reveals a Mill very different from the "saint of rationalism" so central to liberal thought. He shows that Mill, far from being an advocate of a maximum degree of liberty, was an advocate of liberty and control--indeed a degree of control ultimately incompatible with liberal ideals. Hamburger offers this powerful challenge to conventional scholarship by presenting Mill's views on liberty in the context of his ideas about, in particular, religion and historical development. The book draws on the whole range of Mill's philosophical writings and on his correspondence with, among others, Harriet Taylor Mill, Auguste Comte, and Alexander Bain to show that Mill's underlying goal was to replace the traditional religious basis of society with a form of secular religion that would rest on moral authority, individual restraint, and social control. Hamburger argues that Mill was not self-contradictory in thus championing both control and liberty. Rather, liberty and control worked together in Mill's thought as part of a balanced, coherent program of social and moral reform that was neither liberal nor authoritarian. Based on a lifetime's study of nineteenth-century political thought, this clearly written and forcefully argued book is a major reinterpretation of Mill's ideas and intellectual legacy.

At the time it was published in 1859, John Stuart Mill's On Liberty was a radical and controversial work; it argued for the right of individuals to possess freedom from the state in moral and economic matters. Mill declares that "Over himself, over his own body and mind, the individual is sovereign", contrasting this with the "tyranny of the majority." He states that an individual can do anything they like as long as it doesn't harm another - the well-known "harm principle". On Liberty had a huge impact and has remained a relevant philosophical and political text today.

Texts, Commentaries

A Critical Guide

On Liberty

On Liberty, The Subjection of Women and Utilitarianism

saggio sulla libertà in educazione

Since its first publication in 1859, few works of political philosophy have provoked such continuous controversy as John Stuart Mill's On Liberty, a passionate argument on behalf of freedom of self-expression. This classic work is now available in this volume which also includes essays by scholars in a range of fields.

If an organizing symbol makes sense in First Amendment jurisprudence, it is not the image of a content-neutral government, argues Steven Shiffrin, nor is it a town-hall meeting or even a robust marketplace of ideas. If the First Amendment is to have an organizing symbol, let it be the Emersonian symbol: let it be the image of the dissenter. Originally published in 1993. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Mill's "On Liberty" is a statement in favour of the rights of the individual. This text introduces and assesses Mill's life and the background of "On Liberty". The ideas of the work are considered along with the continuing importance of Mill's work to philosophy and political thought today.

Epistemologia e libertà

Saggio Sulla Libertà

On Liberty and Other Essays

Leggere il «Saggio sulla libertà» di John Stuart Miller

Sensus communis

Osile a ogni ideologia che possa limitare le libertà individuali, Mill si pronuncia per una politica di riforme istituzionali e distributive intese a realizzare una maggiore giustizia e un "governo di tutti per tutti". Il criterio utilitaristico del massimo benessere del maggior numero di individui deve essere alla base di queste riforme; ma nel benessere di ciascuno è incluso quello che deriva per ciascuno dalla felicità degli altri.

In his wonderfully clear and cogent essay On Liberty, Mill contends that individuals should be as free as possible from interference by government. Proposing that individual fulfillment is the surest route to collective happiness, he argues passionately against the "tyranny of the majority," and sets out to create an alternative view of a practical politics that sets proper limits on the powers of government and society. The result, Mill argues, will be not only greater freedom, but also improved social progress. He reached these conclusions by re-interpreting a large body of existing political and philosophical thought - introducing insights drawn from several different schools of thought, and thereby creating an unparalleled defense of classic liberal principals. Much of the clarity of thought that Mill has become celebrated for is the product of his ability to explain meaning, define terms, and highlight problems and issues of definition - making him an exemplar of high quality interpretive thinking.

This text is important both as one of the most interesting contributions to the liberalism of the German Enlightenment, and as the most significant source for the ideas which John Stuart Mill popularized in his essay On Liberty. Humboldt's concern is to define the criteria by which the permissible limits of the state's activities may be determined. His basic principle, like that of Mill, is that the only justification for government interference is the prevention of harm to others. He discusses in detail the role and limits of the state's responsibility for the welfare, security and morals of its citizens. Humboldt's special achievement in this work is to enlarge our sense of what a liberal political theory might be by his particularly sensitive grasp of the complexity of our attitudes to and our need of other people. Dr Burrow has based his translation on Coulthard's version of 1854. In an important introduction, he provides a most perceptive as well as scholarly guide to Humboldt's political thought.

A Translation Into Modern English

John Stuart Mill's Ideas on Free Speech Illustrated, Second Edition

saggio sulla libertà di spirito e di umorismo : lettera a un amico

On Liberty and the Subjection of Women

Saggio sulla libertàAll Saggiatore

Three of Mill's classic texts, On Liberty, The Subjection of Women and the posthumous Chapters on Socialism are brought together in this edition.

Previous edition: published as On Liberty and other essays. 1991.