

Repositorio Dspace/Manakin

- [Dehesa](#)
- [Publicaciones UEX](#)
- [Revistas](#)
- [Cauriensa. Revista anual de Ciencias Eclesiásticas](#)
- [Cauriensa Vol. 13 \(2018\)](#)
- Ver ítem

[Mi Dehesa](#)

Suárez in eighteenth century British political thought. Burke's political thought and Suárez's inheritance

[Mostrar el registro completo del ítem](#)

Título: Suárez in eighteenth century British political thought. Burke's political thought and Suárez's inheritance

Autor: Moreira, Ivone

El propósito de este artículo es mostrar la influencia que tuvo Suárez sobre el pensamiento político anglicano británico, es decir, sobre Edmund Burke, un importante político Whig del siglo XVIII. Esta influencia es vital para una comprensión profunda de la posición del político británico –nacido en Irlanda– en varias de sus batallas importantes, como la crítica de la Revolución Francesa o la denuncia de Burke de la tiránica administración de la India. El enfoque de Burke del Contrato Social es de vital importancia cuando se trata de comprender su pensamiento político y este documento pretende demostrar su conexión cercana con el pensamiento político de Suárez sobre este tema. Para lograr este objetivo, varios pasajes de Suárez en “De legibus” y en el Libro III del “Defensio fidei” se han comparado con algunos pasajes cruciales de los escritos políticos de Burke para rastrear la influencia de Suárez en el pensamiento político de Burke.

Resumen:

The purpose of this paper is to show the influence Suárez had on British Anglican political thought, namely on Edmund Burke, an important Whig politician of the eighteenth century. This influence is vital for a thorough understanding of the position of the British –Irish born– politician in several of his important battles, such as the criticism of the French Revolution or Burke's denunciation of the tyrannical administration of India. Burke's approach to the Social Contract is of vital importance when attempting to understand his political thought and this paper aims to prove its close connection to the political thought of Suárez on this topic. In order to achieve this goal several passages of Suárez in “De legibus” and in Book III of “Defensio fidei” have been compared with some crucial passages of Burke's political writings in order to track Suárez's influence on Burke's political thought.

URI: <http://hdl.handle.net/10662/8592>

Fecha: 2018

Ficheros en el ítem

Ficheros	Tamaño Formato	Ver
----------	----------------	-----

1886-4945-13_479.pdf	270.3Kb PDF	<input type="checkbox"/> Visualizar <input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------------------	-------------	--

El ítem tiene asociados los siguientes ficheros de licencia:

- [Creative Commons](#)

Este ítem aparece en la(s) siguiente(s) colección(ones)

- [Cauriensa Vol. 13 \(2018\)](#)

[Mostrar el registro completo del ítem](#)

Buscar en Mi Dehesa

 Buscar en Mi Dehesa
 Esta colección

Listar

- **Todo Dehesa**

- [Comunidades & colecciones](#)
- [Por fecha de publicación](#)
- [Autores](#)
- [Títulos](#)
- [Materias](#)
- [Materias Unesco](#)
- [Tipo de documento](#)

- **Esta colección**

- [Por fecha de publicación](#)
- [Autores](#)
- [Títulos](#)
- [Materias](#)
- [Materias Unesco](#)
- [Tipo de documento](#)

Mi cuenta

- [Acceder](#)
- [Registro](#)

Estadísticas

- [Ver Estadísticas de uso](#)

Ayuda

- [Ayuda en línea](#)
- [Comunícate con la biblioteca](#)

Redes sociales



Political thought and imperial Spain*. Bemice Hamilton reminds her readers that the bulk of Iberian history still lies unworked in the archives. The writings of the four figures she has studied illustrate the point. The works of Vitoria, de Soto, Molina, and Suarez are seldom read in English; Vitoria's works exist at all only in the form of surviving lecture notes taken by his students. Considerable sections of the writings of Molina and Suarez consisted of criticism of the rule of Elizabeth I in England and attacks upon both the deeds and the words of James I. Both Suarez and James I spilled much ink discussing the papal right to intervene in the affairs of a secular state, indicating that both still regarded this as a practical possibility. Walpole had skillful political influence over a wide range of domestic and foreign policy matters. He was chiefly interested in domestic affairs and was able to improve royal finances and the national economy. He reduced the national debt and lowered the land tax, which had slowed investment in agriculture. Walpole so firmly established the Whigs that the two-party system all but disappeared from British politics for half a century. He created a patronage system, which he used to reward his supporters with positions in an expanding and increasingly wealthy government. Opposition to patronage eventually grew within the Whig Party among those who believed that ministers had acquired too much power and that politics had grown corrupt. Throughout the Georgian period the political rights of ordinary men and women were extremely limited. Only those men with substantial property or wealth were entitled to vote – this amounted to around 200,000 individuals, which was only a tiny

fraction of the population. The leading political factions of the period – the Whigs and the Tories – were endlessly bullied and ridiculed in print, for example, and, like today, reputations could rise and fall quickly according to public opinion. Most politicians were satirised mercilessly in cartoons by leading artists such as James Gillray and Thomas Rowlandson, and there was a huge market for political pamphlets, books, ballads and newspapers. Caricature satirising the 'long-winded speech' of Whig politician Richard Brinsley Sheridan, 1788. The history of political thought dates back to antiquity while the history of the world and thus the history of political thinking by man stretches up through the Medieval period and the Renaissance. In the Age of Enlightenment, political entities expanded from basic systems of self-governance and monarchy to the complex democratic and communist systems that exist of the Industrialized and the Modern Era. In parallel, political systems have expanded from vaguely defined frontier-type boundaries, to