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# Brutus Vindiciae Contra Tyrannos Or Concerning The Legitimate Power Of A Prince Over The People

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Or, Of the Lawful Power of the Prince Over the People, and of the People Over the Prince. Being a Treatise Written in Latin and French by Junius Brutus, and Translated Out of Both Into English. Questions Discussed in this Treatise. I. Whether Subjects are Bound and Ought to Obey Princes, If They Command that which is Against the Law of God. II. Whether it be Lawful to Resist a Prince which Doth Infring the Law of God, Or Ruine the Church ... III. Whether it be Lawful to Resist a Prince which Doth Oppressor Ruine a Publick State, and how Far Such Resistance May be Extended ... IV. Whether Neighbour Princes Or States May Be, Or are Bound by Law, to Give Succours to the Subjects of Other Princes, Afflicted for the Cause of True Religion, Or Oppressed by Manifest Tyranny. Licensed and Entered According to Order

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A Defense of Liberty Against Tyrants

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A Defence of Liberty Against Tyrants

a translation of the Vindiciae contra tyrannos

Vindiciae Contra Tyrannos

Brutus: Vindiciae, Contra Tyrannos

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The Magdeburg Confession

Vindiciae Contra Tyrannos: a Defence of Liberty Against Tyrants

A Translation of the Vindiciae Contra Tyrannos

The Mystery of Francis Bacon

*Brutus Vindiciae Contra Tyrannos Or Concerning The Legitimate Power Of A Prince Over The People*

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## GEORGE BRICE

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Reproduction of the original: The Mystery of Francis Bacon by William T. Smedley

[The Great Christian Revolution](#) Baker Publishing Group

Reverend Samuel Rutherford wrote *Lex, Rex* to defend and advance the Presbyterian ideals in government and political life, and oppose the notion of a monarch's Divine Right to rule. Writing in the 1640s, Rutherford lived in a time of political tumult and upheaval. The notion of Divine Right - whether a monarch ruled with the authority of God - was under increasing question. The steadily waning power of the king, increasing rates of literacy and education, and enfranchisement of classes that followed the Renaissance bore fruit in demands for governmental reform. No greater were these trends felt than in England, whose Parliament had over centuries gained power. Shaken to its

foundations by the aftermath of religious Reformation in the 1500s, the monarchy was under great scrutiny. The follies of absolute power, whereby one ruler had capacity to take decisions affecting the lives of millions, were now an active source of agitation and discontentment in both the halls of power and amid the wider populace.

[The Doctrine of the Lesser Magistrates](#) Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

A complete translation and detailed edition of an influential treatise.

*A Discourse Upon the Means of Well Governing* Librairie Droz

America has entered troubling times. The rule of law is crumbling. The massive expansion of Federal government power with its destructive laws and policies is of grave concern to many. But what can be done to quell the abuse of power by civil authority? Are unjust or immoral actions by the government simply to be accepted and their lawless commands obeyed? How do we know when the government has acted tyrannically? Which actions constitute proper and legitimate resistance? This book places in your hands a hopeful blueprint for freedom. Appealing to history and the Word of God, Pastor Matthew Trewhella answers these questions and shows how Americans can successfully resist the Federal government's attempts to trample our Constitution, assault our liberty, and impugn the law of God. The doctrine of the lesser magistrates declares that when the superior or higher civil authority makes an unjust/immoral law or decree, the lesser or lower ranking civil authority has both the right and duty to refuse obedience to that superior authority. If necessary, the lower authority may even actively resist the superior authority. Historically, this doctrine was practiced before the time of Christ and Christianity. It was Christian men, however, who formalized and embedded it into their political institutions throughout Western Civilization. The doctrine of the lesser magistrates is a historic tool that provides proven guidelines for proper and legitimate resistance to tyranny, often without causing any major upheaval in society. The doctrine teaches us

how to rein in lawless acts by government and restore justice in our nation. "Use this sword against my enemies, if I give righteous commands; but if I give unrighteous commands, use it against me." - Roman Emperor Trajan, speaking to one of his subordinates This is the first book published solely addressing the doctrine of the lesser magistrates in over 400 years. Matthew Trehella is the pastor of Mercy Seat Christian Church. He is a graduate of Valley Forge Christian College. He and his wife, Clara, have eleven children and nine grandchildren, and reside in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin area. His research and teaching on the lesser magistrate doctrine is reshaping the thinking of Americans. He was instrumental in publishing the Magdeburg Confession in 2012 - the first English translation of the document since it was written in 1550.

Politics: A Very Short Introduction Cambridge University Press

The Code of Hammurabi is one of the earliest and most complete written legal codes of law. This is volume 2 in the series of 150 volumes entitled " The Trail to Liberty. " It was written in 1754 B.C. by The Babylonian King Hammurabi. King Hammurabi's Code was carved onto a massive, finger-shaped black stone stele (pillar) that was looted by invaders and finally rediscovered in 1901. The code is inscribed in the Akkadian language, using cuneiform script carved into the stele. It is considered one of the first documents that codified or formed a foundation of what would become known as civil and criminal law, especially in the West. The following is a partial list (20 of 150) of books in this series on the development of constitutional law. The Code of Hammurabi was a Mesopotamian legal code that laid a foundation for later Hebraic and European law. 1. Laws of the town Eshnunna (ca. 1800 BC), the laws of King Lipit-Ishtar of Isin (ca. 1930 BC), and Old Babylonian copies (ca. 1900-1700 BC) of the Ur-Nammu law code 2. Code of Hammurabi ( 1760 BCE) - Early Mesopotamian legal code laid basis for later Hebraic and European law. 3. Ancient Greek and Latin Library - Selected works on ancient history, customs and laws. 4. The Civil Law, tr. & ed. Samuel Parsons Scott (1932) - Includes the classics of ancient Roman law: the Law of the Twelve Tables (450 BCE), the Institutes of Gaius (180), the Rules of Ulpian (222), the Opinions of Paulus (224), the Corpus Juris Civilis of Justinian (533), which codified Roman Law, and the Constitutions of Leo. 5. "Constitution" of Medina (Dustur al-Madinah), Mohammed (622) - Not so much a constitution as a treaty which united Muslims, Jews, Christians and pagans, in the city-state of Medina, that exhibits some principles of constitutional design. 6. Policraticus, John of Salisbury (1159), various translations - Argued that citizens have the right to depose and kill tyrannical rulers. 7. Constitutions of Clarendon (1164) - Established rights of laymen and the church in England. 8. Assize of Clarendon (1166) - Defined rights and duties of courts and people in criminal cases. 9. Assize of Arms (1181) - Defined rights and duties of people and militias. 10. Magna Carta (1215) - Established the principle that no one, not even the king or a lawmaker, is above the law. 11. Britton, (written 1290, printed 1530) - Abridged, updated, more readable, and more widely used codification based on Bracton, originally in the French of the English court, reflecting changes in the law, including changes in juries. 12. Confirmatio Cartarum (1297) - United Magna Carta to the common law by declaring that the Magna Carta could be pled in court. 13. The Declaration of Arbroath (1320) - Scotland's declaration of independence from England. 14. The Prince, Niccolò Machiavelli (1513) - Practical advice on governance and statecraft, with thoughts on the kinds of problems any government must be able to solve to endure. 15. Utopia, Thomas More (1516) - Satirical analysis of shortcomings of his society and a vision of what could be. 16.

Discourses on Livy, Niccolò Machiavelli (1517 tr. Henry Neville 1675) - Argues for the ideal form of government being a republic based on popular consent, defended by militia. 17. Relectiones, Franciscus de Victoria (lect. 1532, first pub. 1557) - Includes De Indis and De iure belli, arguing for humane treatment of native Americans and of enemies in war. Provided the basis for the law of nations doctrine. 18. Discourse on Voluntary Servitude, Étienne De La Boétie (1548, tr.) - People are ultimately responsible for their servitude, and non-violent resistance can win their freedom. 19. De Republica Anglorum, Thomas Smith (1565, 1583) - describes the constitution of England under Elizabeth I, that indicates tendencies toward republican ideals. 20. Vindiciae Contra Tyrannos (Defense of Liberty Against Tyrants), "Junius Brutus" (Orig. Fr. 1581, Eng. tr. 1622, 1689). *The American Clergy's Argument for Political Resistance, 1750-1776* Baker Academic Using the writings of the founders and records of their conversations and activities, John Eidsmoe demonstrates the influence of Christianity on the political convictions of the founding fathers.

A Defense of Liberty Against Tyrants Chalcedon Foundation

Born around 1532 in Vienne, France, Innocent Gentillet was a Huguenot lawyer who fled to Geneva after the Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre of 1572. In 1576, he published Discours sur les moyens de bien gouverner & maintenir en paix un Royaume, ou autre Principauté, Contre Nicolas Machiavel Florentin, popularly known as Anti-Machiavel. Despite a papal ban in 1605, Anti-Machiavel went through twenty-four editions in French, Latin, English, German, and Dutch; it was read and used by Montaigne and Shakespeare. This edition presents Simon Patericke's 1602 English translation, revised for modern spelling and grammar, and explores Anti-Machiavel's connections with other works of the period.

A Defence of Liberty Against Tyrants ; Or, of the Lawful Power of the Prince Over the People, and of the People Over the Prince ; Being a Treatise Written in Latin and French by Junius Brutus, and Translated Out of Both Into English ... Createspace Independent Pub

In War and Peace, Valentina Vadi investigates Alberico Gentili's contribution to the development of the early modern law of nations. Gentili discussed issues that remain topical today, including the clash of civilizations, the conduct of war, and the maintenance of peace.

A Defence of Liberty Against Tyrants Cambridge University Press

An edition of John Knox's most important writings on the theme of rebellion against tyranny.

**a translation of the Vindiciae contra tyrannos** Canon Press & Book Service

Two major works by the founder of English political thought made accessible to the student.

*Vindiciae Contra Tyrannos* Oxford University Press

R.L. Dabney (1820-1898) -- preacher, theologian, soldier, poet, and essayist -- strongly condemned the public education of his day. He saw with prophetic insight that State education could not help but be secularized since it was designed to please the people. As a result, he argued, public education would begin to teach its students not truth, but the values and virtues which were palatable to society at large. Although a century has passed since Dabney first wrote this essay, the questions that parents face haven't changed. Secular education still seeks to indoctrinate our children under the pretence of objectivity, and truth is still sacrificed for the sake of social "unity." We must acknowledge with Dabney that proper education is about heart and soul, not just propositions and facts. Only then will our children learn truth and be equipped to live out our faith.

Brutus: Vindiciae, Contra Tyrannos Wipf and Stock Publishers

Historians have debated how the clergy's support for political resistance during the American Revolution should be understood, often looking to influence outside of the clergy's tradition. This book argues, however, that the position of the patriot clergy was in continuity with a long-standing tradition of Protestant resistance. Drawing from a wide range of sources, *Justifying Revolution: The American Clergy's Argument for Political Resistance, 1750-1776* answers the question of why so many American clergymen found it morally and ethically right to support resistance to British political authority by exploring the theological background and rich Protestant history available to the American clergy as they considered political resistance and wrestled with the best course of action for them and their congregations. Gary L. Steward argues that, rather than deviating from their inherited modes of thought, the clergy who supported resistance did so in ways that were consistent with their own theological tradition.

A Defence of Liberty Against Tyrants BRILL

*Vindiciae contra Tyrannos* es un clásico indiscutible de la historia de la teoría política y constitucional, que ahora se pone por vez primera al alcance del lector en español. La presente edición ha sido cuidadosamente elaborada a partir del texto original en latín, completado por la versión francesa posterior. Publicada de forma anónima en 1579, esta "biblia" del derecho de resistencia -como la llama Q. Skinner- se atribuye normalmente a Philippe Duplessis-Mornay aunque continúa abierta la polémica sobre el autor. Texto de combate ideológico, la *Vindiciae* es la mejor expresión de la doctrina formulada por los hugonotes franceses a raíz de la matanza de San Bartolomé, la trágica noche del 23 al 24 de agosto de 1572. Refleja con todo rigor intelectual y un brillante despliegue de erudición histórica y literaria el argumento nuclear de los monarcómacos: el gobernante injusto degenera en tirano y frente al despotismo es lícita la resistencia, incluido el tiranicidio en casos extremos. Más allá del contexto histórico, que analiza Harold Laski de forma magistral, su influencia alcanza a corto y medio plazo a la doctrina del contrato social, las libertades locales, el sistema federal y el propio régimen representativo. De este modo, Stephanus Junius Brutus ocupa un lugar de privilegio en la defensa de los derechos del pueblo frente al absolutismo monárquico y, por tanto, en la configuración teórica del Estado constitucional.

*Vindiciae Contra Tyrannos: a Defence of Liberty Against Tyrants. Or, Of the Lawful Power of the Prince Over the People, and of the People Over the Prince* Canon Press & Book Service

"In 1548, Charles V imposed his infamous Augsburg Interim which was an attempt to smash the Protestant Reformation. While all of Protestant Germany conformed to his decree, one city decided to take a stand and resist his authority -- the city of Magdeburg. The pastors of Magdeburg issued their Confession and Defense of the Pastors and Other Ministers of the Church of Magdeburg on April 13, 1550 AD. Five months after issuing their Confession, Charles V's forces marched on Magdeburg. The people of Magdeburg burned everything outside the city walls and closed the city gates. The siege of Magdeburg had begun."--Cover, page 4.

*Lex Rex* CreateSpace

"Seeing then that kings are only the lieutenants of God, established in the Throne of God by the Lord God himself, and the people are the people of God, and that the honor which is done to these lieutenants proceeds from the reverence which is born to those that sent them to this service, it

follows of necessity that kings must be obeyed for God's cause, and not against God, and then, when they serve and obey God, and not otherwise.... That sentence of God Almighty must always remain irrevocably true: 'I will not give My glory to any other,' (Is. 42:8), that is, no man shall have such absolute authority, but I will always remain sovereign." In 1572, Roman Catholic soldiers slaughtered thousands of French Huguenots for their Protestant faith. This calamity forced many Protestants to ask whether taking up arms against a king was even lawful. Many Christians thought that even in the case of persecution, kings had absolute power and lesser magistrates had no right to resist them. *Vindiciae Contra Tyrannos* is a powerful tract that makes a case for why Christians can sometimes lawfully resist and fight against tyrants and persecutors of the faith. The apostles told the Jews that they needed to obey God rather than man when it came to the Gospel, and to this day many Christians need to be reminded that men only derive their power from God and there are indeed times when resisting the authorities may be lawful and even biblically required. This tract is thoroughly biblical and a great testament to the courage and convictions of our fathers in the faith"--*Justifying Revolution* Cambridge University Press

*Brutus: Vindiciae, Contra Tyrannos* Or, Concerning the Legitimate Power of a Prince Over the People, and of the People Over a Prince Cambridge University Press

*The Law is King* OUP Oxford

"Christians first expressed these political truths under Caesars, kings, popes, and emperors. We need them in the age of presidents. Leviathan is rising again, and the first weapon we must recover is the longstanding Christian tradition of resisting governmental overreach. Our bloated bureaucratic state would have been unrecognizable to the Founders, and our acquiescence to its encroachments on liberty would have infuriated them. But here is the point: our Leviathan would not have surprised them. They were well acquainted with the tendency of governments to turn tyrannical: "Eternal vigilance is the price we pay for liberty." In *Slaying Leviathan*, historian Glenn S. Sunshine surveys some of the stories and key elements of Christian political thought from Augustine to the Declaration of Independence. Specifically, the book introduces theories of limited government that were synthesized into a coherent political philosophy by John Locke. Locke, of course, influenced the American founders and was, like us, fighting against the spirit of Leviathan in his day. But his is only one of the many stories in this book"--

*A Collection of Essays and Excursions on Slavery, Culture War, and Scripture in America* BoD - Books on Demand

"He that resists the power ... resists the ordinance of God, and God's lawful constitution. But he who resists the man who is the king, commanding that which is against God and killing the innocent, resists no ordinance of God, but an ordinance of sin and Satan; for a man commanding unjustly and ruling tyrannically has in that no power from God." From Samuel Rutherford's *Lex Rex* The Reformation in England and Scotland was in crisis. The English Civil War had just begun due to the attempts by Charles to impose popish rituals on the church and to assert his divine right as king to overrule parliament. Against these grandiose claims the Scottish pastor Samuel Rutherford wrote a book that changed the course of western civilization. In a very learned work, Rutherford shows from both Scripture, classical authors, and scholastic theologians that the king is not above the law and that when he violates it flagrantly the people are right to resist him, even to the point of war. The

title Lex Rex is Latin for "Law is King." Divine right theorists had said that the King was the law, but Rutherford reverses this and shows that natural law is above the king, and thus there are times when citizens can and must obey God rather than man. This book changed western political philosophy forever and led to the thinking that enabled the American revolution. "Rutherford was a practical and pastoral theologian who could soar to great heights of glorious consolation. Rutherford was the one who said that when he was in the cellar of affliction, he would look for Christ's choicest wines. He also said that "dry wells send us to the fountain," and "if contentment were here, heaven were not heaven," and "there are many heads lying in Christ's bosom, but there is room for yours among the rest . But Rutherford was also a bare-knuckle brawler who was clearly able to hold his own in the theological bar fight that was the sixteenth century. You are now holding in your hands the evidence of that." From Douglas Wilson's introduction"--

**The Basic Ideas of Calvinism** Tecnos Editorial S A

If we want to understand contemporary American culture wars, we must first come to grips with the culture wars of the nineteenth century. Many current social evils can be explained by our nation's

failure to remove slavery in a biblical way. But who is qualified to talk about such things? What is a biblical view of racism? And why do the Christian answers to such questions so infuriate the radical left and the radical right? This collection of essays lays out some of the answers from a view unafraid of historic biblical orthodoxy.

[A Defence of Liberty Against Tyrants; a Translation of the Vindiciae Contra Tyrannos, by Junius Brutus. With an Historical Introduction by Harold J. Laski](#) Wipf and Stock Publishers

In this provocative but balanced essay, Kenneth Minogue discusses the development of politics from the ancient world to the twentieth century. He prompts us to consider why political systems evolve, how politics offers both power and order in our society, whether democracy is always a good thing, and what future politics may have in the twenty-first century. ABOUT THE SERIES: The Very Short Introductions series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.

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