

Contents

VOLUME ONE: THE RENAISSANCE

<i>Preface</i>	ix
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	xvii
<i>Notes on the text</i>	xxi

PART ONE: THE ORIGINS OF THE RENAISSANCE

1	The ideal of liberty	3
	The city republics and the Empire	3
	The city republics and the Papacy	12
2	Rhetoric and liberty	23
	The rise of the despots	23
	The development of the <i>Ars Dictaminis</i>	28
	The emergence of humanism	35
	The rhetorical defence of liberty	41
3	Scholasticism and liberty	49
	The reception of scholasticism	49
	The scholastic defence of liberty	53

PART TWO: THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE

4	The Florentine Renaissance	69
	The analysis of liberty	71
	The recovery of classical values	84
	The concept of <i>virtus</i>	88
	The powers of the <i>vir virtutis</i>	94
	The humanists and the Renaissance	101
5	The age of princes	113
	The triumph of princely government	113
	The humanist ideal of princely government	118
	Machiavelli's critique of humanism	128

6	The survival of Republican values	139
	The centres of Republicanism	139
	The contribution of scholasticism	144
	The contribution of humanism	152
	The contribution of Machiavelli	180
	The end of Republican liberty	186
PART THREE: THE NORTHERN RENAISSANCE		
7	The diffusion of humanist scholarship	193
	The migration of humanists	193
	Humanism and legal scholarship	201
	Humanism and biblical scholarship	208
8	The reception of humanist political thought	213
	The humanists as advisers	213
	The injustices of the age	221
	The centrality of the virtues	228
	The qualities of leadership	236
	The role of education	241
9	The humanist critique of humanism	244
	Humanism and the justification of war	244
	Humanism and 'reason of state'	248
	<i>Utopia</i> and the critique of humanism	255
	<i>Bibliography of primary sources</i>	264
	<i>Bibliography of secondary sources</i>	273
	<i>Index</i>	289

VOLUME TWO: THE AGE OF REFORMATION

PART ONE: ABSOLUTISM AND THE LUTHERAN REFORMATION

1	The principles of Lutheranism	3
	The theological premises	3
	The political implications	12
2	The forerunners of Lutheranism	20
	The insufficiency of man	22
	The Church's shortcomings	27
	The Church's powers: the theological debate	34
	The Church's powers: the lay revolt	50
3	The spread of Lutheranism	65
	The early propagandists	65
	The defection of the radicals	73
	The role of the secular authorities	81
	The enforcement of the reformation	89

PART TWO: CONSTITUTIONALISM AND THE COUNTER REFORMATION

4	The background of constitutionalism	113
	The conciliarist tradition	114
	The legal tradition	123
5	The revival of Thomism	135
	The Thomists and their enemies	135
	The theory of the Church	144
	The theory of political society	148
	The reply to the heretics	166

6	The limits of constitutionalism	174
	The radical perspective	174
	The absolutist perspective	178
PART THREE: CALVINISM AND THE THEORY OF REVOLUTION		
7	The duty to resist	189
	The development of Lutheran radicalism	191
	The Lutheran influence on Calvinism	206
	The development of Calvinist radicalism	225
8	The context of the Huguenot revolution	239
	The prospect of toleration	241
	The growth of absolutism	254
	The reassertion of constitutionalism	267
	Montaigne and stoicism	275
	Bodin and absolutism	284
9	The right to resist	302
	The rejection of popular revolution	302
	The appeal to positive law	309
	The appeal to natural law	318
	The defence of popular revolution	338
	Conclusion	349
	<i>Bibliography of primary sources</i>	360
	<i>Bibliography of secondary sources</i>	372
	<i>Index</i>	389