

to man by its individualism, weakened slavery, brought idea of universal brotherhood.

Some writers maintain Stoicism was nothing more than Stoic morality. But Christianity had the power to commend itself to the masses which Stoicism never had.

The ethical teaching of Epicurianism was more or less noble. Its idea of nature did contribute one element important to subsequent thought that of a pact or agreement of expediency which law was founded on. We didn't call this a social or political contract.

An early social compact founding a law abiding society, and a later political contract. These laws founded on agreement & expediency were laws of nature so far as they were justified. While Epicureans realized a condition of things prior to political organization, they didn't themselves so call it. Before agreement there was no natural right. Natural right was founded by man.

17th & 18th cty thought combined Stoic idea of State of nature prior to society with the social compact of the Epicureans.

In teaching of Locke, echoed by Adam Smith, the state of nature prior to society the social pact as right of property created so law was not to create a right of property but was to safeguard the natural right which already existed.