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# **Civil and Religious Forces**

**Halstead William Riley**

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**Title: Civil and Religious Forces**

**Author: Halstead William Riley**

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CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS  
FORCES.

BY

WILLIAM RILEY HALSTEAD,

AUTHOR OF "FUTURE RELIGIOUS POLICY OF AMERICA."

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CRANSTON AND STOWE  
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## PREFACE.

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THIS book, at bottom, is a discussion of the preservative forces underlying civil society in the United States. It is of a kind, therefore, that choice will not be made between it and any book of surface entertainment. It is serious, as it deals with important concerns in the larger practical life of the race. It does not equivocate, because the reader is not treated generously when following the thought of an author who has not put open-hearted sincerity into his work. It is an appeal to history and to reason, and may not be answered with a mild scream. It goes out in search of readers who value the solidity of a foundation, rather than the beautiful fresco and gilded finish of a structure whose base is unsteady.

WILLIAM RILEY HALSTEAD.

BLOOMINGTON, IND., September, 1890.





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## CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS FORCES.

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### I.

#### THE SOCIAL IMPULSE.

THERE is that in man which impels him towards civil society. The development and perfection of his faculties depend on human association. Grotius, in his "De Jure Belli et Pacis," says: "Among the properties peculiar to man is the appetite for society; and there is a tendency in him toward the conservation of society. The social impulse, therefore, is the basis of all civil forms." Aristotle says: "Man is naturally a political animal." In his contention that the State originated in the family, it is with the postulate that back of the family is the individual impulse. The social instinct is at first domestic. It produces the family. This, in its turn, becomes the basis of all concerted action among human beings. Corporate responsibility, as a feeling, arises directly out of the reaction of families; and the whole of it is an expression of the social impact in each nature. This is the view of Warburton and Hoadley and Locke. Rousseau, in his "Du Contrat Social," was the first of modern writers to