

- 1) Rousseau's work strives to prove the inequality among men in the world. In order to do this, he juxtaposes the common man in society at the time to the concept of the savage man who does not have most of the needs, wants or desires of the common man. I feel that when Rousseau tells us to "*put aside the facts*", he is telling the audience to put aside their sense of logic and think in the head of the savage man.
- 2) A complaint that Rousseau had about man was the fact that reason has clouded man's natural ways. He compares man to that of an animal and pretty much treats man as an animal which goes against most biblical values. The difference between the animals and modern man of that time was that man was although both had instincts, man was able to perceive the fact that he had instincts and reason against them. This reasoning is one of a few complaints that Rousseau had about human nature. Also another thing of modern society that Rousseau hated was the fact that due to tools and knowledge, the modern man was not as down to earth and was unable to use his "*body as an instrument*" unlike the savage man can.
- 3) The two types of inequality of natural or physical inequality and moral inequality. Rousseau figures that there is not much sense worrying about physical inequality and says that this is a debate between slaves and their masters and thus is concerned with moral inequality.
- 4) The *Discourse on Inequality* attempts to inquire about the psychological and moral changes that the society of the time was having on human nature and how these changes are being brought to life in a way that separates modern man from his more savage counterparts.
- 5) Rousseau attempts to begin the history of man by comparing man to that of an animal. This animal is just like any other except with less strength and more agility. In order to begin his history of human nature, he strips man of most of his man made faculties such as reason and we can see him in his natural form.
- 6) Rousseau actually seems to like savage man and his ability to trust his instincts more than reason. He sees the savage man as simple, without needing many things that contemporary man would die without such as medicine. He adds the fact that suicide is almost nonexistent in savage man's world because there are not many social situations that would cause him to go that far and commit suicide. All in all, Rousseau seems to like how savage man is going about life and his simplicity and his ability to interact with nature.
- 7) One key difference would be the knowledge of the presence of instincts. Although both animal and man possess instincts, man has knowledge of instincts. This allows him to consider his instincts as a choice and be able to rationally think about the decisions that he is making whereas the animal would instead just follow raw instincts. Another big difference would be the societal structure that exists. Men depend on each other for their livelihoods and there is no concept of interactions that take meaning between animals. Humans in society take vengeance which is revenge for a certain action that happened to them. This in the animal sense does not exist and thus is another difference between man and animals. Another big difference is the concept of self perfection.

- 8) To be free by nature, is to not be depending on someone for anything. Modern man in that regard is not free. He keeps depending on other people for interactions, making livelihood and sexual pleasure. To compare the savage man has none of these needs and thus is by nature free as man can get.
- 9) Man can fall even lower than animal itself by not following basic instincts most of the time and complicating matters and reasoning everything while animals will go based off of natural instincts which may make man fall lower than animals.
- 10) Rousseau definitely seems to marvel at the idea of the savage man and loves his simplicity, lack of dependence on other animals and closer relation to animals. I believe that Rousseau does want us to go back to a simpler time when man was using instincts more than rationality. I definitely do not want to go back to a simpler time and would much rather live now where man used rationality and knowledge to make the world a better place.