* Natural law: universal- unchangeable- supreme-inability to be violated.
* Natural equality: all men are equal
* The natural aspect of the state: it is the property of men; it is nothing if it doesn’t fulfill ethical purposes. Sharing the common goods is the agreement upon which the state is formed. The social nature is the main factor that led to the gathering of people to form the state, it is not their weakness.
* The best form of government is the republican one because of the checks and balance element that lead to the stability of the political system.
* Aristocracy, democracy and royalty are all inferior forms of government and can lead to instability and corruption.

Political philosophy in the roman age: Cicero / Seneca

* The state (government) and society (community) are not integrated entities, because what relate each of them is different from one another. Moral ties hold people in a community and legal and political obligations hold the government.
* The limited government and the independence between the state and the community because each one carries different activities: the government’s role is regulations and the community’s role is social activities.
* The government shouldn’t seek private interests nor be a trading enterprise