

The Natural Law

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The Article traces the roots of the study of “natural law,” that innate knowing of what is good and what is evil, beginning from the ancient Greek Philosophers, to the ideas of St. Paul, St. Augustine, and St. Thomas Aquinas, up to the great thinkers of the industrial revolution and the age of enlightenment. From the Greek idea of a World-logos, a law controlled by the whims of the Fates, our thinking of natural law has evolved to one which recognizes a Supreme Being as the source of all that is good and the contrast of every thing that is evil; that which imbued upon man a conscience and the ability to discern which acts further the good and those which are to be avoided as hurtful to one’s fellow. The Article recognizes man’s innate ability to grasp what *truth* is, and from there, his ability to translate his understanding of truth into acts that are consistent with it. The Article concludes that a jurisprudence or legal system founded on the genuine concept of the natural law need not be hampered by the development of modern politics or modern economics, for what is morally right can never be politically or economically wrong, and vice versa.