



1. **Introduction** 175-76
Raphael describes the geography of Utopia and its founding by the conqueror Utopus in 244 BC.
2. **The Cities of Utopia** 176-78
Raphael describes the size of the cities, rotating homes every ten years, the gardens, and Utopus's urban design.
3. **The Officials*** 178-79
Raphael describes the number of officials, their mode of election, and rules of operation for the senate and assembly.
4. **Occupations*** 179-181
Raphael explains that "everyone" farms in addition to working different trades. He describes their six-hour workday, optional morning lectures, recreation, architecture, clothing, and the scholarly class from which rulers are selected.
5. **Social Relations*** 181-84
Raphael describes the Utopian policies for regulating households and their population, and the Utopian practice of colonization. He delineates the sources of greed, and how its elimination makes possible the Utopian system of common food distribution. He describes Utopian hospitals and eating arrangements.
6. **Travels of the Utopians*** 184
Raphael describes Utopian regulations on travel and punishments for their transgression.
7. **Food Distribution** 184-85
Raphael explains the Utopians' humane use of surpluses, and their practices of foreign trade. He declares that the "whole island is like one household" (185/4-5).
8. **Utopian Opinions on Gold and Jewels** 185-87
Raphael asserts his concern that his listeners will not believe his report about the Utopian indifference toward gold. He explains the rationale for their policy, and relates the example of the Anemolian ambassadors.
9. **Utopian Education** 187-94
Raphael describes the selection of the scholarly class on the basis of merit, and what they study. He explains Utopian ethics of pleasure and their views of human happiness and the *summum bonum*. After stating that their philosophy is based on religious principles, he relates the Utopian view of the relation between virtue and pleasure, and their distinction between true and false pleasures. He describes the Utopian physique, aptitude for learning, and their medicine.
10. **Slaves*** 195-99
Raphael describes the types of Utopian slaves and their treatment, and how the Utopians care for the sick and practice euthanasia. He describes their marriage practices and their custom of premarital nude inspection. He explains the punishment for adultery and attempted seduction, the Utopian treatment of fools, and their attitude toward cosmetics. He describes their public honors, public officials, and the penalty for campaigning for office. He declares that there are few laws and no lawyers, and compares the Utopian attitude toward treaties with that of the Europeans and their different understandings of justice.
11. **Military Practices** 199-203
Raphael describes the Utopians' attitude towards war, their reasons for waging war, their strategies, and their use of Zapoletans. He explains why wives and children fight, and he describes their advanced armor and weapons. He observes that "truces...[are] observed religiously" with enemies. He declares that some Utopian victors live abroad "in great style."
12. **Utopian Religions*** 203-09
Raphael describes the different Utopian sects, the relation of Utopian religion generally to Christianity, and how religious toleration coexists with compulsory belief in the immortality of the soul and divine rewards and punishments – an arrangement established by Utopus at their founding. He describes two predominant religious sects, the role of Utopian priests, their common mode of worship, the architecture of the churches, and the religious days spent engaged in military training.
13. **Raphael's Peroration** 209-11
Raphael asserts that Utopia is the "best" and "only" country deserving the name "republic," and praises the justice of Utopians when compared with the "conspiracy of the rich" in other places. Raphael delivers a passionate speech against money, greed, and pride. He declares that money is the primary obstacle to good social order and that pride prevents its abolition, by holding human beings back from choosing a better way of life for themselves and others.
14. **More's Final Comment** 211
More declares that Utopia has many features that he would "wish for rather than expect to see," and that many of its practices are absurd, especially their moneyless economy, their military practices, and their religion. Concerned that Raphael might be unable to endure being questioned or contradicted about Utopia, More leads the way to dinner, with the hope of further conversation later.

*These titles appear in Thomas More's 1518 edition of *Utopia*.