So seest thou not, how, though external force
Drive men before, and often make them move,
Onward against desire, and headlong snatched,
Yet is there something in these breasts of ours
Strong to combat, strong to withstand the same?-
Wherefore no less within the primal seeds
Thou must admit, besides all blows and weight,
Some other cause of motion, whence derives
This power in us inborn, of some free act.-
Since naught from nothing can become, we see.
For weight prevents all things should come to pass
Through blows, as 'twere, by some external force;
But that man's mind itself in all it does
Hath not a fixed necessity within,
Nor is not, like a conquered thing, compelled
To bear and suffer,- this state comes to man
From that slight swerement of the elements
In no fixed line of space, in no fixed time.

(trans: W. E. Leonard)

Although many men are driven by an external force and often constrained involuntarily
To advance or to rush headlong, yet there is within the human breast something that can
Fight against this force and resist it. At its command the supply of matter is forced to
take a new course through our limbs and joints or is checked in its course and brought
Once more to a halt. So also in the atoms you must recognize the same possibility:
besides weight and impact there must be a third cause of movement, the source of this
Inborn power of ours, since we see that nothing can come out of nothing. For the weight
Of an atom prevents its movements from being completely determined by the impact of
Other atoms. But the fact that the mind itself has no internal necessity to determine its
every act and compel it to suffer in helpless passivity –this is due to the slight swerve of
The atoms at no determinate time or place.

(trans: R. E. Latham)

Lucretius, *On the Nature of the Universe*, Bk. II. lines 276-293