Politics, Language, and Time-J. G. A. Pocock 1989-01-15 In his first essay, "Languages and Their Implications," J. G. A. Pocock announces the emergence of the history of political thought as a discipline apart from political philosophy. Traditionally, "history" of political thought has meant a chronological ordering of intellectual systems without attention to political languages; but it is through the study of those languages and of their changes, Pocock claims, that political thought will at last be studied historically. Pocock argues that the solution has already been approached by, first, the linguistic philosophers, with their emphasis on the importance of language study to understanding human thought, and, second, by Thomas Kuhn’s The Structure of Scientific Revolutions, with its notion of controlling intellectual paradigms. Those paradigms within and through which the scientist organizes his intellectual enterprise may well be seen as analogous to the worlds of political discourse in which political problems are posed and political solutions are proffered. Using this notion of successive paradigms, Pocock demonstrates its effectiveness by analyzing a wide range of subjects, from ancient Chinese philosophy to Machiavelli, Hobbes, and Burke.

Politics, language and time-John G. A. Pocock 1971
Political Thought and History-J. G. A. Pocock 2009-02-05 John Pocock is arguably the most original and imaginative historian of ideas of modern times. Over the past half century he has created an
audience for his work which is truly global, and he has marked the way in which the history of political thought is studied as deeply and personally as any historian of the period. The essays in this major new collection are selected from a lifetime of thinking about political thought, and how we should study it in history. What in fact does it mean to write the history of a political society, and what kind of political thought is this? Professor Pocock emphasises both the theory and practice of political thought considered as action in history, and the political theory of historiography considered as a form of political thought. Together these essays constitute a collection that any serious student of politics and intellectual history needs to possess.

我為何寫作-George Orwell 2018-10-01

Black Knowledges/Black Struggles-Jason R. Ambroise 2015 Black Knowledges/Black Struggles: Essays in Critical Epistemology explores the central, but often critically neglected role of knowledge and epistemic formations within social movements for human emancipation. This collection examines the systemic connection that exists between the empirical subordination of "Black" peoples globally and the conceptual negation that subordinates or renders this population invisible within the epistemes of the West. The collection recognizes that as peoples of "Black" African and Afro-mixed descent mobilize against their dehumanized status within Western modernity, they are involved in a struggle that is both contemporary and of long standing, one where local and national battles have a global dimension. The essays in this collection foreground the extent to which liberation from imposed subordination necessarily entails critiques of, challenges to, and counter-formulations against the epistemic formations that work to "naturalize" subordination. The essays in the collection engage primarily with knowledge formations and empirical practices generated from within the discourse of "race," but also in its relation to other socio-human discourses of Western
modernity. These essays also analyze the critiques, challenges, and counter-knowledge/epistemic formulations put forth by specific individuals, schools, movements, and/or institutions of the "Black" world. Through these examinations, the collection's authors implicitly point towards, and sometimes explicitly take part in, the formulation of a new kind of critical - but also emancipatory - epistemology. What emerges is a more comprehensive view of what it means to be human, an epistemic construction that can serve as an instrument of liberation rather than subordination.

Enlightenment and Romance-Robert P. Irvine 2000 This study places the novels of Tobias Smollett and Walter Scott in two critical contexts: the rise, from the middle of the eighteenth century, of the discourses of the human or social sciences; and the dominance of the novel by women writers throughout the eighteenth century. It argues that both authors, so often seen as paradigmatically masculine, in fact use the discourses of feminine romance or the domestic novel to figure authorial control over narrative structure. It suggests that they do so in order to combine utopian plot-endings, enacting a nostalgic tory ideology, with an essentially deterministic account of history and society, borrowed from the human sciences of the Scottish Enlightenment.

Personal and Political Transformation in the Texts of Jane Austen-Melora Giardetti 2003 This study addresses the rich array of past and current scholarship and explores a new angle - Jane Austen's idea of personal reform precipitating societal transformation. It presents the ways in which she explores the complex nature of transformation through her inversion of the commonly held definitions of masks, mirrors and mirages - a trio not explored by other scholars and critics. As a subversive conservative, Austen seems most interested in examining the middle space existent in the nature of transformation. This study presents Austen amidst French (rather than English) contemporaries to establish her relationship to national and continental events, and, in exploring
how she inverts the definitions of masks, mirrors and mirages, elucidates her political commentary in a new way.

Language, Meaning and the Law-Christopher Hutton 2009-01-19 Language, Meaning and the Law offers an accessible, critical guide to debates about linguistic meaning and interpretation in relation to legal language. Law is an ideal domain for considering fundamental questions relating to how we assign meanings to words, understand and comment on texts, and deal with socially and ideologically significant questions of interpretation. The book argues that theoretical issues of concern to linguists, philosophers, literary theorists and others are illuminated by the demands of the legal context, since law is driven by the need for practical solutions and for determinate outcomes based on explicit reasoning. Topics covered include: the relationship of linguistics to legal theory, indeterminacy and statutory interpretation, the theory and practice of using dictionaries in law, defamation and language in the public sphere, and the distinction between perjury and deception. This book does not assume specialist knowledge of the field, and is designed as a self-contained, advanced introduction to a fascinating area of study. The reader will gain an overall insight into issues and debates about meaning and interpretation, as well as an understanding of how these questions are shaped by the legal context.

Governing America-Julian E. Zelizer 2012-03-04 A leader of the resurgence in American political history addresses issues of wide interest, including the rise of the welfare state, the history of Congress, the struggle over campaign finance, changing views about presidential power, national security and more.

David Hume's Political Theory-Neil McArthur 2007 "David Hume's Political Theory" brings together Hume's diverse writings on law and government, collected and examined with a view to revealing
the philosopher's coherent and persuasive theory of politics.

Laws, Men and Machines-Michael Foley 2014-02-04 First published in 1990, Laws, Men and Machines is an original interpretation of the lasting influence that Newtonian mechanics has had on the design and operation of the American political system. The author argues that it is this mechanistic tradition that now instinctively shapes the way we conceive of, analyse, and evaluate American politics, and that the Newtonian conception of the world still finds expression in the 'checks and balances' of the American system.

Texts in Context-David Boucher 2012-12-06 The methodology of the study of the history of political thought is an area of study which has occupied my interests for nearly a decade. I was introduced to the subject in University College, Swansea. My teachers there provided me with an excellent grounding in political studies. I am particularly indebted to Bruce Haddock, Peter Nicholson and W. H. Greenleaf. Professor Greenleaf was kind enough to supply me with a copy of his bibliography and copies of two of his unpublished papers. I continued to pursue my interest in methodology at the London School of Economics and Political Science. I am indebted to Ken Minogue and Robert Orr who taught me there. My greatest debt is to Dr. Joseph Femia of the University of Liverpool who devoted a great deal of time to considering the arguments presented here. His criticisms and suggestions for improvement proved to be invaluable. I would also like to thank Alan Ryan for his general comments and encouraging advice. It would be remiss of me if I neglected to express my gratitude to Dewi Beynon who was my first teacher of politics. The research for this project was carried out in the following places; The British Library of Political Science, London; The Sidney Jones Library, University of Liverpool; The National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh; The Main Library, University of Edinburgh; The Arts and Social Science Library, University College, Cardiff;
and the Bodleian Library, Oxford.
Utopia and the Ideal Society-J. C. Davis 1983-07-28 This text provides a major study for all those working in the fields of 16th- and 17th-century political and social thought.
The Truth of History-C. Behan McCullagh 2002-11-01 Modern relativism and postmodern thought in culture and language challenge the 'truth' of history. This book considers how all historians, confined by the concepts and forms of argument of their own cultures, can still discover truths about the past. The Truth of History presents a study of various historical explanations and interpretations and evaluates their success as accounts of the past. C. Behan McCullagh contests that the variety of historical interpretations and subjectivity does not exclude the possibility of their truth. Through an examination of the constraints of history, the author argues that although historical descriptions do not mirror the past they can correlate with it in a regular and definable way. Far from debating in the abstract and philosophical only, the author beds his argument in numerous illuminating concrete historical examples. The Truth of History explores a new position between the two extremes of believing that history perfectly represents the past and that history can tell us nothing true of the past.
The Politics of Motherhood-Toni Bowers 1996-07-13 Through detailed examination of a wide variety of novels, plays, sermons, songs, popular engravings, portraiture, and propaganda from the period, Toni Bowers examines the eighteenth-century social and cultural struggle to develop new ideals for virtuous motherhood. She shows how popular representations of mothers codified and enforced a private and domestic model of maternal excellence, and argues that contemporary Western culture is still limited by its commitment to the contradictory maternal ideals established in early-eighteenth-century discourse.
Humanity and Self-cultivation-Weiming Tu 1998 This first paperback edition of a renowned collection of essays by noted scholar of Chinese history and philosophy Tu Wei-ming includes a new introductory essay by Robert Cummings Neville, Dean of The French Revolution Debate and the British Novel, 1790-1814-Morgan Rooney 2013 Through an examination of a representative body of nonfiction prose from the French Revolution debate and a variety of subgenres of the novel from the 1790-1814 period, this study traces the development of the discursive phenomenon it describes as “the struggle for history's authority” and the consequences thereof for the British novel.

Constitutional History of the American Revolution-John Phillip Reid 2003-03 This work addresses the central constitutional issues that divided the American colonists from their English legislators: the authority to tax, the authority to legislate, the security of rights, the nature of law, and the foundation of constitutional government in custom and contractarian theory.

On the Brink-Werner Hamacher 2020-08-27 This collection of essays by one of the foremost figures in contemporary theory takes as its theme the edge or limit between language, time, history, and politics. These are essays that are all on the brink, the very extreme at which one can no longer define where one is located, neither on the cliff, say, nor over the edge. To be on the brink is to take up that extreme limit, the point of contamination or indetermination where language, time, history, and politics all converge upon one another. On the Brink begins with a consideration of Kant’s treatment of time as representation and of Hegel’s treatment of the writing of history and the end of art, all while taking up other key figures in the history of philosophy. The book then moves to an exploration of language in a variety of manifestations, from translation to complaint and greeting. It concludes by analyzing political and social questions that continue to haunt us today—the
conception of work, not least in National Socialism, and our relationship to democracy. Taken together, Werner Hamacher’s essays offer trenchant historical, political, and rhetorical interventions into the history of philosophy, literature, and our contemporary political situation.

Citizens in Arms—Lawrence Delbert Cress 2017-10-10 This first study to discuss the important ideological role of the military in the early political life of the nation examines the relationship between revolutionary doctrine and the practical considerations of military planning before and after the American Revolution. Americans wanted and effective army, but they realized that by its very nature the military could destroy freedom as well as preserve it. The security of the new nation was not in dispute but the nature of republicanism itself. Originally published 1982. A UNC Press Enduring Edition -- UNC Press Enduring Editions use the latest in digital technology to make available again books from our distinguished backlist that were previously out of print. These editions are published unaltered from the original, and are presented in affordable paperback formats, bringing readers both historical and cultural value.

Law's Relations—Jennifer Nedelsky 2011-10-11 Jennifer Nedelsky claims that we must rethink our notion of autonomy, rejecting the usual vocabulary of control, boundaries and individual rights. If we understand that we are fundamentally in relation to others, she argues, we will recognize that we become autonomous with others.

Whiggish International Law—Christopher R. Rossi 2019-03-25 Christopher Rossi’s Whiggish International Law refreshes English School and Cambridge contextualist concerns for historical abridgment as jurists and scholars revive complexities and discussions of international law’s turbulent history in the Americas.

The Imaginative World of Alexander Pope—Leopold Damrosch 1987-01-01
Radical Conversion-Christopher M. Duncan 2021-07-13 Radical Conversion utilizes both analytic and normative philosophic/theoretical frameworks to study the relationship between Christian-Catholic conceptualizations of politics, citizenship, faith, and religion as viewed through a quasi-theological lens. The work is situated in the context of the American liberal tradition and in conversation and debate with the public philosophy that attempts to sustain it and provide a rationale for its perpetuation. In a single sentence, the book’s thesis is that for America to fully realize its authentic and unique moral and political mission and secure it into the future, it will need to become both more Catholic and more catholic. Concordantly, that mission, properly understood, is nothing less than the recognition and protection of the idea of the sacredness of every individual human person and their right to flourish and realize the fullness of their particular vocation as a child of God.

The Cambridge Companion to Edmund Burke-David Dwan 2012-10-22 Edmund Burke prided himself on being a practical statesman, not an armchair philosopher. Yet his responses to specific problems - rebellion in America, the abuse of power in India and Ireland, or revolution in France - incorporated theoretical debates within jurisprudence, economics, religion, moral philosophy and political science. Moreover, the extraordinary rhetorical force of Burke's speeches and writings quickly secured his reputation as a gifted orator and literary stylist. This Companion provides a comprehensive assessment of Burke's thought, exploring all his major writings from his early treatise on aesthetics to his famous polemic, Reflections on the Revolution in France. It also examines the vexed question of Burke's Irishness and seeks to determine how his cultural origins may have influenced his political views. Finally, it aims both to explain and to challenge interpretations of Burke as a romantic, a utilitarian, a natural law thinker and founding father of modern conservatism.
Politics and the Scottish Language and Other Collected Essays in Literature, Culture and Politics-Macdonald Daly 2020-02-10 Politics and the Scottish Language collects for the first time Macdonald Daly's many essays on literature and culture (with politics never far away). As well as the title essay, which uniquely maps choices in the literary usage of Scottish accent and dialect onto demonstrable political perspectives, it encompasses discussions of fiction by Elizabeth Gaskell, H. G. Wells, John Herdman, George Orwell, Anthony Burgess and Ellis Sharp. Daly's groundbreaking essay on Scottish poets of the First World War is also included. The work of literary critics and theorists such as Harold Bloom, Raymond Williams, Richard Hoggart and Fredric Jameson is critically scrutinised. The book closes with four signature essays addressing contemporary issues in which culture and politics collide, including Daly's singular analysis of the role of tabloid newspapers in the 1992 UK General Election.

Political Language-Murray Edelman 2013-09-03 Political Language: Words That Succeed and Policies That Fail deals with chronic inequalities of a smaller portion of the population getting more. The book discusses the persistence of poverty and greater inequalities in a democratic society such as the United States. The text reviews the chronic problems and the various beliefs found in American society, and also notes the general acceptance of the large differences in the quality of life of the people, which includes political power and autonomy. The book then defines perception of the political spectator and explains the linguistic generation of assumptions (taking for granted), linguistic reconstruction of facts (cover-ups), and the linguistic segmentation of politics (distinct from ordinary world). The text then emphasizes the language of inquiry, of authority, of participation, and of resistance as leading to free inquiry and experimentation or political loyalty. The selection can prove beneficial for political students, economists, educators, sociologists, and
members of ministerial affairs related to population and economics. The Impact of the French Revolution-Iain Hampsher-Monk 2005-08-11 An anthology of key political texts exploring the impact of the French Revolution on the British experience. A Collection of Essays and Fugitiv Writings on Moral, Historical, Political, and Literary Subjects-Noah Webster 2009 The Education of youth is, in all governments, an object of the first consequence. The impressions received in early life, usually form the characters of individuals; a union of which forms the general character of a nation. The mode of Education and the arts taught to youth, have, in every nation, been adapted to its particular stage of society or local circumstances. In the martial ages of Greece, the principal study of its Legislators was, to acquaint the young men with the use of arms, to inspire them with an undaunted courage, and to form in the hearts of both sexes, an invincible attachment to their country. Such was the effect of their regulations for these purposes, that the very women of Sparta and Athens, would reproach their own sons, for surviving their companions who fell in the field of battle. Among the warlike Scythians, every male was not only taught to use arms for attack and defence; but was obliged to sleep in the field, to carry heavy burthens, and to climb rocks and precipices, in order to habituate himself to hardships, fatigue and danger. In Persia, during the flourishing reign of the great Cyrus, the Education of youth, according to Xenophon, formed a principal branch of the regulations of the empire. The young men were divided into classes, each of which had some particular duties to perform, for which they were qualified by previous instructions and exercise. While nations are in a barbarous state, they have few wants, and consequently few arts. Their principal objects are, defence and subsistence; the Education of a savage therefore extends little farther, than to enable him to use, with dexterity, a bow and a tomahawk. But in the progress of manners and of arts, war ceases to be the employment
of whole nations; it becomes the business of a few, who are paid for defending their country. Artificial wants multiply the number of occupations; and these require a great diversity in the mode of Education. Every youth must be instructed in the business by which he is to procure subsistence. Even the civilities of behavior, in polished society, become a science; a bow and a curtesy are taught with as much care and precision, as the elements of Mathematics. Education proceeds therefore, by gradual advances, from simplicity to corruption. Its first object, among rude nations, is safety; its next, utility; it afterwards extends to convenience; and among the opulent part of civilized nations, it is directed principally to show and amusement.

Essays on the Origin of Society, Language, Property, Government, Jurisdiction, Contracts, and Marriage-James Grant 1785

Sarajevo Essays-Rusmir Mahmutcehajic 2003-01-30 Draws on the Bosnian situation to argue for a reconciliation between modernity and tradition.

European Political Thought 1450-1700-Howell A. Lloyd 2007 "This is the only fully comprehensive account of European political thought in the early modern era; the first in English that pays due regard to Hungary, to Poland-Lithuania and to the Scandinavian kingdoms; and the first that encompasses the realm of Eastern Orthodoxy, specifically through the case of Muscovy. The book embraces the political thought of Islam, both a seminal influence upon the political consciousness of what 'Europe' was becoming and a military threat to the rest of the continent, and places all within a geographic rather than a chronological structure."--BOOK JACKET.

The English Language Volume 2 Essays by Linguistics and Men of Letters 1858-1964-The Semantics of Profession-JoAnne Brown 1985

Intellectual History-Daniel R. Woolf 1989
Challenging Orthodoxies—Sol Cohen 1999 "Challenging Orthodoxies" explores the implications of linguistics, literary criticism, and language theory in general for historians of education. This book introduces the core ideas of the -linguistic turn- and some of its major theorists, Hayden White, Richard Rorty, Michel Foucault, and Clifford Geertz. By arguing for the primacy of language, textuality, and linguistic structures in historical narratives, this study revises conventional understanding of the writing and interpretation of histories of education. The author reassesses the "oeuvre" and career of the late Lawrence A. Cremin, generally acknowledged as the most important historian of American education of his time. By redescribing progressive education solely as a language system, the author transforms our understanding both of the progressive education movement and of its continuing influence on American education. In his exploration of the mental hygiene movement and the -medicalization- of American education, the author uncovers a new chapter in the history of American education. The author breaks new ground in tracking the influence of school reform movements on change in education and provides fresh contexts for discussing present and future prospects for school reform in the United States by defining language and language systems as evidentiary sources and basic units of historical inquiry. "Challenging Orthodoxies" also calls attention to film as a legitimate source for historical research and interpretation of American education and demonstrates that integrating film into the historiography of education is feasible and productive in broadening our understanding both of history and of education."

Johnson's uses of the general and the particular as they relate to the reader's role in the creative process, his complex approach to the concept of literary genre, and his resolutely in-human view of skepticism.

Meaning, Responsibility and Politics: Hermeneutical Essays-Alim Yılmaz 2021-08-26 Meaning, Responsibility and Politics: Hermeneutical Essays The author of the Meaning, Responsibility, and Politics: Hermeneutical Essays examines the meaning of human beings in the Western philosophical tradition. As a one-of-a-kind social phenomenon that strives to achieve an acceptable compromise between being and consciousness, meaning and understanding are given a great deal of attention. It is this hermeneutical ideal of discovering meaning in the nature of morality and politics that distinguishes some of the most important contemporary debates on the nature of being (including debates on the nature of language and man), which have their origins in the philosophy of language and can be applied to a wide range of topics. In addition, the author argues that in Western thought, reason, liberty, equality, and the ability of nature to regulate itself have all been deemed to be subject to evaluation. As a result, the democratic constitutional state, culture, and community have all been established in the educational apparatus in the manner that has been desired for a long time by the people of the nation. The concepts of law and human rights, to be sure, are deeply ingrained in contemporary political theory and ethical reflection, as is the concept of justice. In order to comprehend Enlightenment ethics, one must first understand individual autonomy as well as a rational view of the universe and of man. Since human autonomy and rational comprehension are highly valued, the concept of meaning is taken to be ontological and extended to include considerations of ethics and politics.

MLA論文寫作手冊- 2004
Locke's Political Liberty—Christophe Miqueu 2009  The canonical image of John Locke as one of the first philosophes is so deeply engrained that we could forget that he belonged to a very different historico-political context. His influence on Enlightenment thought, not least that of his theories of political liberty, has been the subject of widespread debate. In Locke's political liberty: readings and misreadings a team of renowned international scholars re-evaluates Locke's heritage in the eighteenth century and the ways it was used. Moving beyond reductive conceptions of Locke as either central or peripheral to the development of Enlightenment thought, historians and philosophers explore how his writings are invoked, exploited or distorted in eighteenth-century reflections on liberty. Analyses of his reception in England and France bring out underlying conceptual differences between the two nations, and extend an ongoing debate about the difficulty of characterising national political epistemologies. The traditional Anglocentric view of Locke and his influence is demystified, and what emerges is a new, more diverse vision of the reception of his political thinking throughout Europe. Of interest to political philosophers and historians, Locke's political liberty: readings and misreadings reveals how the issues identified by Locke recur in our own debates about difference, identity and property - his work is as resonant today as it has ever been.
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