

misreadings of marx in continental philosophy

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Explore the intricate phenomenon of misreadings of Marx within continental philosophy, analyzing how his foundational theories have been reinterpreted, critiqued, or sometimes distorted by prominent thinkers. This examination delves into key philosophical debates, highlighting the diverse intellectual landscapes from existentialism to post-structuralism that engaged with and reshaped Marx's original thought.

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Marx: Alienation and private property - Marx: Alienation and private property by Overthink Podcast 92,367 views 2 years ago 20 minutes - In this video, **philosophy**, professor Ellie Anderson explains the theory of alienation that Karl **Marx**, develops in his Economic and ...

Introduction

Creating a vase

Selling labor

Value

Alienation

Four kinds of alienation

Private property

What is Continental Philosophy? - What is Continental Philosophy? by Overthink Podcast 19,731 views 2 years ago 2 minutes, 36 seconds - In this short introduction to **Continental**, Thought, **philosophy**, professor Ellie Anderson explains some key characteristics of ...

Continental Philosophy

How Continental Philosophy Works

Course Content

Analytic-Continental Split - Analytic-Continental Split by Bent Outta Shape Chess 117,492 views 12 years ago 42 minutes - Melvyn Bragg and his guests discuss the **Continental**, **Analytic**, split in Western **philosophy**,. The **Analytic**, school favours a logical, ...

Intro

Continental Philosophy

AnalyticContinental Split

Continental Tradition

Hegel and Kant

Nietzsche

Politics

The Vienna Circle

The Analytic Tradition

Ethics and Politics

Traditional Philosophy

State of Analytic Philosophy

Conclusion

Marx was not a "statist" - Marx was not a "statist" by Jonas eika - CCK Philosophy 254,641 views 3 years ago 39 minutes - Note: In some of his later writings, Lenin does start conflating the dictatorship of the proletariat, in contradiction with **Marx**, and his ...

Labor voucher system

Socialism

Absolute authority

THE FOUNDATIONS OF LENINISM

A Pronounceable Name

Daniel Beaver

Ethan Hastings

George Soros

Justin Armijo

Kelly Rankin

Nathaniel Larke

Noble Drew Thomas

Robert Seals

Theodor Sandal Rolfsen

Marxist Philosophy - Bryan Magee & Charles Taylor (1977) - Marxist Philosophy - Bryan Magee & Charles Taylor (1977) by Philosophy Overdose 72,098 views 11 months ago 45 minutes - **#Philosophy**, **#BryanMagee** **#Marx**,.

The Best 30-Minute Explanation of Marxism I Have Ever Heard - The Best 30-Minute Explanation of Marxism I Have Ever Heard by Complicit Clergy 343,928 views 9 months ago 28 minutes - Dr. James Lindsay on **Marxism**, "Woke, a culture war against Europe" this conference was organised by the "Identity and ...

The Truth About Communism - The Truth About Communism by Jordan B Peterson 1,828,285 views 1 year ago 9 minutes, 44 seconds - **#JordanPeterson** **#JordanBPeterson** **#DrJordanPeterson** **#DrJordanBPeterson** **#DailyWirePlus** **#Lecture** **#JordanPetersonLecture** ...

Intro

Dostoevsky

Gulag Archipelago

Lenin

Gulag State

Holocaust

Mao

Love or hatred

Sin against the Holy Ghost

Postmodern Neo-Marxism — Jordan Peterson's Shadow - Postmodern Neo-Marxism — Jordan Peterson's Shadow by The Living Philosophy 80,864 views 2 years ago 25 minutes - Jordan Peterson's idea of Postmodern Neo-**Marxism**, is a conspiracy theory. It is also the Shadow in the Jungian sense of Jordan ...

Introduction

Peterson's Postmodern Neo-Marxist Argument

Counterargument I: Peterson's Misunderstandings

Foucault as Peterson's Shadow Double

Counterargument II: The Neomarxist Conspiracy

What Is Marxism? - What Is Marxism? by Ryan Chapman 407,620 views 2 years ago 32 minutes - An explanation of classical **Marxism**, followed by an explanation of the general term '**Marxism**,.' If you want to support the channel, ...

Intro

Private Property

Historical Materialism

Communism

Totalitarianism

Adaptations of Marxism

What Is Marxism?

Friedrich Nietzsche's Philosophy - J. P. Stern & Bryan Magee (1987) - Friedrich Nietzsche's Philosophy - J. P. Stern & Bryan Magee (1987) by Philosophy Overdose 33,380 views 6 months ago 42 minutes - #**philosophy**, #nietzsche #bryanmagee.

Jordan Peterson's Critique of the Communist Manifesto - Jordan Peterson's Critique of the Communist Manifesto by Jordan B Peterson 2,404,998 views 2 years ago 29 minutes - On February, April 19, 2019, I debated **Marxist philosopher**, Slavoj Zizek in Toronto, April 19 at the Sony Centre. I started with a ...

The Communist Manifesto

10 of the Fundamental Axioms of the Communist Manifesto

The Criticism of Profit

Free Market Stats

The Child Mortality Rate in Africa

What is Marxism? | Marxism Explained | Who was Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels? Communist

Manifesto - What is Marxism? | Marxism Explained | Who was Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels?

Communist Manifesto by Illustrate to Educate 126,902 views 1 year ago 5 minutes, 17 seconds - In this video, we'll take a look at the basics of what you should know about **Marxism**,. **Marxism**, is a social, political, and economic ...

Intro

What is Marxism

Class Theory

Revolution

Criticism

Marxism (with Dr. Richard Wolff) - Marxism (with Dr. Richard Wolff) by Sisyphus 55 99,597 views 1 year ago 54 minutes - Richard D. Wolff is Professor of Economics Emeritus, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, and a Visiting Professor in the ...

Marxism 101: How Capitalism is Killing Itself with Dr. Richard Wolff - Marxism 101: How Capitalism is Killing Itself with Dr. Richard Wolff by Empire Files 1,990,163 views 7 years ago 35 minutes - Despite a concerted effort by the U.S. Empire to snuff out the ideology, a 2016 poll found young Americans have a much more ...

Introduction

Who was Karl Marx

What is Marxism

dialectical materialism

Historical materialism

The housing bubble

The Harika moment

Wages are low

Bizarre politics

Cronyism

Why were they successful

What is socialism

I earned it

Postmodernism is not identity politics - Postmodernism is not identity politics by Jonas eika - CCK Philosophy 304,509 views 5 years ago 15 minutes - Patreon: <https://www.patreon.com/cuck> Twitter: <https://twitter.com/PhilosophyCuck> Recommended reading: Cressida Heyes ...

Leftist identity politics

Cultural appropriation

Postcolonial studies

Displacement of identity

A politics of difference

Einziggy Stardust

Nathan Saint Ours

Michael Q Warnock

Stephen Hicks and the Postmodern Feminazi Marxist Revival Band

Trevor Stevenson

Sean Brocklehurst

Mary of Magdala

Arch Stanton

Pistol Pete

Bad Horn Choir

Rooftop korean

Readings and Misreadings of Primitive Accumulation - Readings and Misreadings of Primitive Accumulation by Yale University 4,450 views 3 years ago 2 hours, 1 minute - Cinzia Arruzza is Associate Professor of **Philosophy**, at the New School for Social Research. She works on ancient Greek ...

Introduction to Marxist philosophy - Introduction to Marxist philosophy by The Communist 4,568 views 1 year ago 41 minutes - Every political movement bases itself, consciously or unconsciously, on some sort of **philosophy**, or world outlook. In this talk, Nat ...

Dialectical Materialism

Idealism

Human Nature

Heraclitus

Reformism

Punctuated Equilibria

German Philosopher Hegel

Marx and Engels

Catherine Malabou on the Clitoris, AI, Anarchism, Hegel, Marx... and much more! - Catherine Malabou on the Clitoris, AI, Anarchism, Hegel, Marx... and much more! by Crisis and Critique No views 2 hours ago 1 hour, 12 minutes - Frank Ruda and Agon Hamza sit down with the French **philosopher**, Catherine Malabou to discuss her latest books on anarchism ...

The Predicament of Continental Philosophy - The Predicament of Continental Philosophy by Johannes A. Niederhauser 1,752 views 1 year ago 1 minute, 1 second - Gift Bitcoin: 3JimXYdoLVP-WVetk3tPtYcLqQsFmS5KmH.

Marx and Engels, The Communist Manifesto - Marx and Engels, The Communist Manifesto by Overthink Podcast 64,925 views 2 years ago 11 minutes, 17 seconds - Philosophy, professor and co-host of Overthink podcast Ellie Anderson explains key ideas from Karl **Marx**, and Friedrich Engels' ...

Introduction

bourgeoisie and proletariat

features of capitalism

the communist revolution

Marxism - The Theory That Split The World (1970) - Marxism - The Theory That Split The World (1970) by AfroMarxist 9,784 views 6 years ago 25 minutes - The film explores the monumental changes and enduring conflicts that were born out of Karl **Marx's**, ideology.

10. Marx's Theory of Capitalism - 10. Marx's Theory of Capitalism by YaleCourses 280,721 views 12 years ago 51 minutes - Moral Foundations of Politics (PLSC 118) Today, Professor Shapiro continues his discussion of Enlightenment theory of Karl **Marx**, ...

Chapter 1. Introduction: Class Agenda and Marx's Characterization of Freedom

Chapter 2. Marx's Theory of Science

Chapter 3. The Labor Theory of Value; Exploitation and Injustice

Chapter 4. The Labor Theory of Surplus Value

Chapter 5. Relative & Absolute Surplus Value & Rate of Exploitation

Analytical Philosophy vs Continental Philosophy - Analytical Philosophy vs Continental Philosophy by Unregistered Podcast 3,023 views 2 years ago 5 minutes, 18 seconds - Thaddeus asks the author and **philosopher**, Jason Brennan to explain the difference between the **philosophical**, schools of thought.

Knowledge Clip - Analytic Philosophy vs. Continental Philosophy - Knowledge Clip - Analytic Philosophy vs. Continental Philosophy by Philosophy Knowledge Clips Tilburg University 7,277 views 2 years ago 10 minutes, 1 second - Meta **philosophy**, is a topic or field of **philosophical**, study concerned with finding out the nature of **philosophy**, itself what it is and ...

Marx Part 1: Labour & Class Conflict | Philosophy Tube - Marx Part 1: Labour & Class Conflict | Philosophy Tube by Philosophy Tube 548,104 views 8 years ago 8 minutes, 36 seconds - Twitter: @PhilosophyTube Email: ollyphilosophychannel@gmail.com Google+: google.com/+thephilosophytube ...

Means of Production

Capitalistic Production

The Labor Theory of Value
 Labor Theory of Value
 Great Contradiction
 Conflict Theory
 Historical Materialism
 How Does Capitalism Get Started
 Capitalism's Consequences
 Analytic vs Continental Philosophy (Distinction) - Analytic vs Continental Philosophy (Distinction) by Carneades.org 70,535 views 8 years ago 7 minutes, 17 seconds - An explanation of the distinction between the two main methods of philosophical inquiry: Analytic and **Continental Philosophy**.
 Introduction
 Analytic Philosophy
 Continental Philosophy
 Other Continental Philosophy
 methodological practices
 positions
 correspondence theories
 conclusion
 Marx Part 4: Beyond Capitalism | Philosophy Tube - Marx Part 4: Beyond Capitalism | Philosophy Tube by Philosophy Tube 207,729 views 7 years ago 10 minutes, 46 seconds - Twitter: @PhilosophyTube Email: ollysphilosophychannel@gmail.com Google+: google.com/+thephilosophytube ...
 Introduction
 End of History
 Debt
 The Information Effect
 Capitalisms Solution
 Project Zero
 Conclusion
 explain Karl Marx's 'class theory' || for class 10th - explain Karl Marx's 'class theory' || for class 10th by Ayushi Rahane 58,736 views 3 years ago 3 seconds – play Short - Karl **Marx**, a great **philosopher**, who introduce a new theory which is called as class theory is from the book 'Das Kapital' written by ...
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Followers of Karl Marx took Hegel's dialectic view of history and re-fashioned it as materialism. During the period when idealism was dominant in philosophy, science... 99 KB (11,850 words) - 21:35, 4 March 2024

United States, continental Europe, South America and all other countries where continental philosophy has been predominant, particularly in debates around... 124 KB (14,668 words) - 12:58, 29 February 2024

senior researcher at the University of Ljubljana's Department of Philosophy. He primarily works on continental philosophy (particularly Hegelianism, psychoanalysis... 94 KB (8,701 words) - 09:18, 3 March 2024

between his philosophy and Nazism. In Heidegger's first major text, Being and Time (1927), Dasein is introduced as a term for the type of being that humans... 108 KB (12,669 words) - 23:19, 4 March 2024
 Winnie the Pooh. Gane, M. (2017). Baudrillard. In A Companion to Continental Philosophy (eds S. Critchley and W.R. Schroeder). <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781405164542...> 81 KB (9,162 words) - 12:40, 25 January 2024

political philosophy, ethics, and the fields of third-wave feminism, queer theory, and literary theory. In 1993 Butler began teaching at the University of California... 113 KB (11,626 words) - 01:39, 8 March 2024

contemporary continental philosophy and authored 26 books and many articles. He was a director of the International College of Philosophy founded by Jacques... 66 KB (8,280 words) - 00:41, 23 February 2024

Aix-en-Provence, Munich, and Berlin, where he learned of new developments in continental philoso-

phy, including the rise of structuralism. He returned to America the... 35 KB (3,920 words) - 07:52, 20 February 2024

The Review of Metaphysics, XVII 3): 462–71. 1964. 'The Concept of Estrangement in the Early and Later Writings of Karl Marx'. Philosophy and Phenomenological... 32 KB (4,218 words) - 19:00, 13 February 2024

to Feuerbach–Hess–Marx–Engels to Nietzsche to Haeckel, his philosophy was especially both an immense source of inspiration and challenge for... 321 KB (42,268 words) - 21:39, 21 January 2024
had a four-year affair. She obtained her doctorate in philosophy at the University of Heidelberg in 1929. Her dissertation was entitled Love and Saint Augustine... 261 KB (26,005 words) - 20:39, 4 March 2024
Left Review, nr. 64, pp. 85–95. August 19, 2010. Non-exhaustive list of Žižek in castellano. "Capitalisti sì, ma solo zen...". Le Monde diplomatique (Italian... 271 KB (249 words) - 15:04, 25 February 2024
Indian sepoys in Delhi, was criticised as an obvious fabrication by Karl Marx, who pointed out that the story was written by a clergyman in Bangalore, while... 289 KB (34,695 words) - 13:57, 6 March 2024
from one of its greatest teachers, Mathurin Cordier. Once he completed the course, he entered the Collège de Montaigu as a philosophy student. In 1525 or... 94 KB (12,136 words) - 19:28, 29 February 2024

Council. In the 1950s, Isaac had an international reputation for his work in Christian and Jewish relations. Jules Isaac (full name Jules Marx Isaac) was... 47 KB (5,798 words) - 05:36, 19 August 2023
to provide this sort of training experience. Misjudgement of environmental conditions. Misreading of instruments. Misjudgement of gas consumption and requirement... 83 KB (9,873 words) - 16:10, 13 February 2024

Consequentialism and Its Critics

This volume presents papers discussing arguments on both sides of the consequentialist debate. The distinguished contributors include John Rawls, Bernard Williams, Thomas Nagel, Derek Parfit, among others.

Consequentialism and Its Critics

Is the judicial execution of the innocent permissible to deter crime? Some advocates of consequentialism would respond yes, while moral absolutists argue that certain kinds of conduct, including this one, are absolutely prohibited, no matter what the consequences. This is the first collection that does justice to absolutism in its richness and subtleties.

Absolutism and Its Consequentialist Critics

"This handbook contains thirty-two previously unpublished contributions to consequentialist ethics by leading scholars, covering what's happening in the field today as well as pointing to new directions for future research. Consequentialism is a rival to such moral theories as deontology, contractualism, and virtue ethics. But it's more than just one rival among many, for every plausible moral theory must concede that the goodness of an act's consequences is something that matters even if it's not the only thing that matters. Thus, all plausible moral theories will accept both that the fact that an act would produce good consequences constitutes a moral reason to perform it and that the better that act's consequences the moral reason there is to perform it. Now, if this is correct, then much of the research concerning consequentialist ethics is important for ethics in general. For instance, one thing that consequentialist researchers have investigated is what sorts of consequences matter: the consequences that some act would have or the consequences that it could have-if, say, the agent were to follow up by performing some subsequent act. And it's reasonable to suppose that the answer to such questions will be relevant for normative ethics regardless of whether the goodness of consequences is the only thing matters (as consequentialists presume) or just one of many things that matter (as non-consequentialists presume)"--

The Oxford Handbook of Consequentialism

Consequentialism collects, for the first time, both the main classical sources and the central contemporary expressions of this important position. Edited and introduced by Stephen Darwall, these readings are essential for anyone interested in normative ethics. Edited and introduced by Stephen Darwall, examines key topics in the consequentialist branch of moral theory. Includes seven essays which respond to the classic sources. Includes an insightful discussion of central topics in consequentialism by John Rawls and Amartya Sen. Includes classic articles by key figures such as Jeremy Bentham, John

Stuart Mill, Henry Sidgwick and G. E. Moore; and recent reactions to this work by philosophers including Philip Pettit, Derek Parfit, Samuel Scheffler, Peter Railton, R. B. Brandt, J. C. Harsanyi, and Robert Adams.

Consequentialism

Human genetic engineering may soon be possible. The gathering debate about this prospect already threatens to become mired in irresolvable disagreement. After surveying the scientific and technological developments that have brought us to this pass, *The Ethics of Genetic Engineering* focuses on the ethical and policy debate, noting the deep divide that separates proponents and opponents. The book locates the source of this divide in differing framing assumptions: reductionist pluralist on one side, holist communitarian on the other. The book argues that we must bridge this divide, drawing on the resources from both encampments, if we are to understand and cope with the distinctive problems posed by genetic engineering. These problems, termed "fractious problems," are novel, complex, ethically fraught, unavoidably of public concern, and unavoidably divisive. Berry examines three prominent ethical and political theories – utilitarianism, Kantianism, and virtue ethics – to consider their competency in bridging the divide and addressing these fractious problems. The book concludes that virtue ethics can best guide parental decision making and that a new policymaking approach sketched here, a "navigational approach," can best guide policymaking. These approaches enable us to gain a rich understanding of the problems posed and to craft resolutions adequate to their challenges.

The Ethics of Genetic Engineering

Hurley sets out a radical challenge to consequentialism, the theory which might seem to be the default option in contemporary moral philosophy. There is an unresolved tension within the theory: if consequentialists are right about the content of morality, then morality cannot have the rational authority that even they take it to have.

Beyond Consequentialism

Consequentialism is a focal point of discussion and a driving force behind important developments in moral philosophy. Recently, the debate has shifted in focus and in style. By seeking to consequentialize rival moral theories, in particular those with agent-relative characteristics, and by framing accounts in terms of reasons rather than in terms of value, an emerging new wave consequentialism has presented - at much higher levels of abstraction - theories which proved extremely flexible and powerful in meeting long-standing and influential objections. This volume of new essays on new wave consequentialism initiates and stimulates novel lines of discussions among proponents and their critics. The contributions explore new directions in new wave consequentialism and present refined conceptual frameworks (in Part I), raise challenging fundamental problems for these frameworks and the new wave's theoretical basis (in Part II), and give a balanced assessment of the new wave's limits and achievements in specific contexts of commonsense moral practice (in Part III). The volume will be of interest to all readers in ethical and moral theory.

Consequentialism

This book argues that critics of consequentialism have not been able to make a successful and comprehensive case against all versions of consequentialism because they have been using the wrong methodology. This methodology relies on the crucial assumption that consequentialist theories share a defining characteristic. This text interprets consequentialism, instead, as a family resemblance term. On that basis, it argues quite an ambitious claim, viz. that all versions of consequentialism should be rejected, including those that have been created in response to conventional criticisms. The book covers a number of classic themes in normative ethics, metaethics and, particularly, ethical methodology and also touches upon certain aspects of experimental moral philosophy. It is written in clear language and is analytic in its argumentative style. As such, the book should appeal to students, graduate students as well as professional academics with an interest in analytic moral philosophy.

The Case Against Consequentialism Reconsidered

Consequentialism is the view that the rightness or wrongness of actions depend solely on their consequences. It is one of the most influential, and controversial, of all ethical theories. In this book, Julia Driver introduces and critically assesses consequentialism in all its forms. After a brief historical

introduction to the problem, Driver examines utilitarianism, and the arguments of its most famous exponents, John Stuart Mill and Jeremy Bentham, and explains the fundamental questions underlying utilitarian theory: what value is to be specified and how it is to be maximized. Driver also discusses indirect forms of consequentialism, the important theories of motive consequentialism and virtue consequentialism, and explains why the distinction between subjective and objective consequentialism is so important. Including helpful features such as a glossary, chapter summaries, and annotated further reading at the end of each chapter, *Consequentialism* is ideal for students seeking an authoritative and clearly explained survey of this important problem.

Consequentialism

Utilitarianism is the idea that ethics is ultimately about what makes people's lives go better. While utilitarian ideas remain highly influential in politics and culture, they are subject to many well-developed philosophical criticisms, such as the claim that utilitarianism requires too much of us and the view that it does not respect individuals' rights. The theory is widely thought by philosophers to be the least plausible form of consequentialism, hampered by its excessive simplicity. In *Taking Utilitarianism Seriously*, Christopher Woodard argues that it is not defeated by the standard objections. He presents a new and rich version of utilitarianism that can answer all six common objections plausibly and, in doing so, launches a state-of-the-art defence of the utilitarian tradition, which has greater resources than its critics have often assumed. Far from being excessively simple, utilitarianism is able to account for much of the complexity and nuance of everyday ethical thought. And rather than being quickly dismissed, utilitarian approaches to moral and political philosophy are due for renewed development and discussion.

Taking Utilitarianism Seriously

In contemporary philosophy, substantive moral theories are typically classified as either consequentialist or deontological. Standard consequentialist theories insist, roughly, that agents must always act so as to produce the best available outcomes overall. Standard deontological theories, by contrast, maintain that there are some circumstances where one is permitted but not required to produce the best overall results, and still other circumstances in which one is positively forbidden to do so. Classical utilitarianism is the most familiar consequentialist view, but it is widely regarded as an inadequate account of morality. Although Professor Scheffler agrees with this assessment, he also believes that consequentialism seems initially plausible, and that there is a persistent air of paradox surrounding typical deontological views. In this book, therefore, he undertakes to reconsider the rejection of consequentialism. He argues that it is possible to provide a rationale for the view that agents need not always produce the best possible overall outcomes, and this motivates one departure from consequentialism; but he shows that it is surprisingly difficult to provide a satisfactory rationale for the view that there are times when agents must not produce the best possible overall outcomes. He goes on to argue for a hitherto neglected type of moral conception, according to which agents are always permitted, but not always required, to produce the best outcomes.

The Rejection of Consequentialism

This book focuses on the gap between genocide as a legal term and genocidal forcible child transfer as a catastrophic experience that disrupts a group's continuity. It argues for the need to add an Amending Protocol to the Genocide Convention in order to provide protection from forcible transfer to all children.

Twentieth Century Forcible Child Transfers

This book provides a critical and a conceptual analysis of radical Islamist rhetoric drawn from temporally and contextually varied Islamist extremist groups, challenging the popular understanding of Islamist extremism as a product of a 'clash-of-civilizations'. Arguing that the essence of Islamist extremism can only be accurately understood by drawing a distinction between the radical Islamist explanations and justifications of violence, the author posits that despite the radical Islamist contextualization of violence within Islamic religious tenets, there is nothing conceptually or distinctly Islamic about Islamist extremism. She engages in a critical analysis of the nature of reason in radical Islamist rhetoric, asserting that the radical Islamist explanations of violence are conceptually reasoned in terms of existential Hegelian struggles for recognition (as fundamentally struggles against oppression), and the radical Islamist justifications of violence are conceptually reasoned in terms of moral consequentialism. With a detailed analysis of Islamist extremist discourse spanning a wide range of contexts, this book has

a broad relevance for scholars and students working in the field of Islamic studies, religious violence, philosophy and political theory.

The Essence of Islamist Extremism

A handy guide to the major figures and issues in Christian philosophy from Augustine to the present. This volume covers a broad historical sweep and takes into account those non-Christian philosophers that have had a great impact on the Christian tradition. However, it concentrates on the issues that perplex Christian philosophers as they seek to think through their faith in a philosophical way and their philosophical beliefs in the light of their faith. Examples of the topics discussed are the question of whether and how God knows the future, whether we actually know that God exists, and what Athens has to do with Jerusalem. The leaders of the recent revival of Christian analytic philosophy, especially Alvin Plantinga, Nicholas Wolterstorff, William Alston, and Robert Adams are also included.

Christian Philosophy A-Z

On What Matters is a major work in moral philosophy. It is the long-awaited follow-up to Derek Parfit's 1984 book *Reasons and Persons*, one of the landmarks of twentieth-century philosophy. In this first volume Parfit presents a powerful new treatment of reasons and rationality, and a critical examination of three systematic moral theories — Kant's ethics, contractualism, and consequentialism — leading to his own ground-breaking synthetic conclusion. Along the way he discusses a wide range of moral issues, such as the significance of consent, treating people as a means rather than an end, and free will and responsibility. *On What Matters* is already the most-discussed work in moral philosophy: its publication is likely to establish it as a modern classic which everyone working on moral philosophy will have to read, and which many others will turn to for stimulation and illumination.

On What Matters

The sixth edition of the *Manual for Research Ethics Committees* was first published in 2003, and is a unique compilation of legal and ethical guidance which will prove useful for members of research ethics committees, researchers involved in research with humans, members of the pharmaceutical industry and students of law, medicine, ethics and philosophy.

Manual for Research Ethics Committees

Original and interdisciplinary, this is the first book to explore the relationship between a neoliberal mode of governance and the so-called genetic revolution. Looking at the knowledge-power relations in the post-genomic era and addressing the pressing issues of genetic privacy and discrimination in the context of neoliberal governance, this book demonstrates and explains the mechanisms of mutual production between biotechnology and cultural, political, economic and legal frameworks. In the first part Antoinette Rouvroy explores the social, political and economic conditions and consequences of this new 'perceptual regime'. In the second she pursues her analysis through a consideration of the impact of 'geneticization' on political support of the welfare state and on the operation of private health and life insurances. Genetics and neoliberalism, she argues, are complicit in fostering the belief that social and economic patterns have a fixed nature beyond the reach of democratic deliberation, whilst the characteristics of individuals are unusually plastic, and within the scope of individual choice and responsibility. This book will be of interest to all students of law, sociology and politics.

Human Genes and Neoliberal Governance

This is a book about morality, rationality, and the interconnections between the two. In it, Portmore defends a version of consequentialism that both comports with our commonsense moral intuitions and shares with consequentialist theories the same compelling teleological conception of practical reasons.

Commonsense Consequentialism

A history of the successes of the human rights movement and a case for why human rights work. Evidence for Hope makes the case that yes, human rights work. Critics may counter that the movement is in serious jeopardy or even a questionable byproduct of Western imperialism. Guantánamo is still open and governments are cracking down on NGOs everywhere. But human rights expert Kathryn Sikkink draws on decades of research and fieldwork to provide a rigorous rebuttal to doubts about human rights laws and institutions. Past and current trends indicate that in the long term, human rights

movements have been vastly effective. Exploring the strategies that have led to real humanitarian gains since the middle of the twentieth century, *Evidence for Hope* looks at how essential advances can be sustained for decades to come.

Evidence for Hope

A history of moral philosophy from Plato to Nietzsche.

The Moral Philosophers

Roger Scruton is one of the most widely respected philosophers of our time, whose often provocative views never fail to simulate debate. In *Modern Philosophy* he turns his attention to the whole of the field, from the philosophy of logic to aesthetics, and in so doing provides us with an essential and comprehensive guide to modern thinking.

Modern Philosophy

An important issue in epistemology concerns the source of epistemic normativity. Epistemic consequentialism maintains that epistemic norms are genuine norms in virtue of the way in which they are conducive to epistemic value, whatever epistemic value may be. So, for example, the epistemic consequentialist might say that it is a norm that beliefs should be consistent, in that holding consistent beliefs is the best way to achieve the epistemic value of accuracy. Thus epistemic consequentialism is structurally similar to the family of consequentialist views in ethics. Recently, philosophers from both formal epistemology and traditional epistemology have shown interest in such a view. In formal epistemology, there has been particular interest in thinking of epistemology as a kind of decision theory where instead of maximizing expected utility one maximizes expected epistemic utility. In traditional epistemology, there has been particular interest in various forms of reliabilism about justification and whether such views are analogous to—and so face similar problems to—versions of consequentialism in ethics. This volume presents some of the most recent work on these topics as well as others related to epistemic consequentialism, by authors that are sympathetic to the view and those who are critical of it.

The Demands of Consequentialism

An illustrious international line-up of contributors present new essays on themes from the philosophy of Frank Jackson, discussing his groundbreaking work on supervenience and conceptual analysis; mind and colour; normative ethics and metaethics; and conditionals. Jackson offers a substantial and illuminating reply to his critics.

Epistemic Consequentialism

Derek Parfit was one of the world's leading philosophers. His *On What Matters* was the most eagerly awaited book in philosophy for many years. Reading Parfit: *On What Matters* is an essential overview and assessment of volumes 1 and 2 of Parfit's monumental work by a team of international contributors, and includes responses by Parfit himself. It discusses central features of Parfit's book, including the structure and nature of reasons; the ideas underlying moral principles; Parfit's discussions of consequentialism, contractualism and Kantian deontology; and his metaethical ideas and arguments. Reading Parfit will be central reading for students of ethics and anyone seeking a deeper understanding of one of the most important works of philosophy published in the last fifty years.

Minds, Ethics, and Conditionals

In this new edition, the *Encyclopedia of Ethics* has been substantially revised, and it has been expanded by more than 30 percent. Its intended audience remains the same: scholars, university students, and readers with a serious interest in philosophy. Its aims with respect to subject matter remain the same: coverage of ethical theory as pursued among English-speaking philosophers. Its 326 distinguished contributors (see the list of Contributors and Editors) are authorities in their fields. The *Encyclopedia's* content (see List of Entries) was again designed through wide consultation, and its 581 signed entries were peer reviewed.

Reading Parfit

First Philosophy: Values and Society brings together classic and ground-breaking readings on ethics and political philosophy. Andrew Bailey's highly regarded introductory anthology has been revised and updated in this new edition. The comprehensive introductory material for each chapter and selection remains, and new sections on philosophical puzzles and paradoxes and philosophical terminology have been added. New to this edition is an article by Susan Moller Okin on justice and gender.

Encyclopedia of Ethics

Thinking about Reasons collects fourteen new essays on ethics and the philosophy of action, inspired by the work of Jonathan Dancy—one of his generation's most influential moral philosophers. Many of the most prominent living thinkers in the area are contributors to this collection, which also contains an afterword by Dancy himself.

First Philosophy I: Values and Society - Second Edition

Both law and economics and intellectual property law have expanded dramatically in tandem over recent decades. This field-defining two-volume Handbook, featuring the leading legal, empirical, and law and economics scholars studying intellectual property rights, provides wide-ranging and in-depth analysis both of the economic theory underpinning intellectual property law, and the use of analytical methods to study it.

Thinking About Reasons

Derek Parfit, who died in 2017, is widely believed to have been the most significant moral philosopher in well over a century. The twenty-one new essays in this book have all been inspired by his work. They address issues with which he was concerned in his writing, particularly in his seminal contribution to moral philosophy, *Reasons and Persons* (OUP, 1984). Rather than simply commenting on his work, these essays attempt to make further progress with issues, both moral and prudential, that Parfit believed matter to our lives: issues concerned with how we ought to live, and what we have most reason to do. Topics covered in the book include the nature of personal identity, the basis of self-interested concern about the future, the rationality of our attitudes toward time, what it is for a life to go well or badly, how to evaluate moral theories, the nature of reasons for action, the aggregation of value, how benefits and harms should be distributed among people, and what degree of sacrifice morality requires us to make for the sake of others. These include some of the most important questions of normative ethical theory, as well as fundamental questions about the metaphysics of personhood and personal identity, and the ways in which the answers to these questions bear on what it is rational and moral for us to do.

Research Handbook on the Economics of Intellectual Property Law

Compiled with the most sophisticated chromatographic and spectrometric instruments available, this complete and self-contained seven-volume reference provides forensic, toxicology, and clinical laboratories with up-to-date information on 1,600 drugs and drug-related compounds—one of the largest collections of analytical data generated from a single source. *Instrumental Data for Drug Analysis* contains timely, quality data presented in a large, easily usable format. It is an essential reference in the libraries of all toxicology, analytical chemistry, and forensic specialists and laboratories.

Principles and Persons

This introductory anthology brings together forty-eight readings on eight topics central to philosophy. Mindful of the intrinsic difficulty of much of the material, the editor has provided comprehensive introductions both to the eight topics and to each individual selection. By providing a detailed discussion of the historical and intellectual background to each piece, he aims to enable readers to approach the material without unnecessary barriers to understanding. The topics—from "Does God exist?" to "Do we have free will?" and "What is justice?"—have been chosen with a view both to their philosophical importance and to their interest to the first-year student. In an introductory chapter, the editor provides a brief introduction to the nature of philosophical enquiry, to the nature of argument, and to the process of reading and writing within the academic discipline of philosophy.

Philosophical Inquiry

This book offers an unconventional defense of Kantian ethical theory as encompassing moral regard for nonhuman animals and, complementarily, an exhaustive rendition of a relatively neglected refutation of consequentialism as violating an essential meta-ethical condition of theoretical viability.

Instrumental Data for Drug Analysis, Second Edition

Roger Crisp presents a comprehensive study of Henry Sidgwick's *The Methods of Ethics*, a landmark work first published in 1874. Crisp argues that Sidgwick is largely right about many central issues in moral philosophy: the metaphysics and epistemology of ethics, consequentialism, hedonism about well-being, and the weight to be given to self-interest. He holds that Sidgwick's long discussion of 'common-sense' morality is probably the best discussion of deontology we have. And yet *The Methods of Ethics* can be hard to understand, and this is perhaps one reason why, though it is a philosophical goldmine, few have ventured deeply into it. What does Sidgwick mean by a 'method'? Why does he discuss only three methods? What are his arguments for hedonism and for utilitarianism? How can we make sense of the idea of moral intuition? What is the role of virtue in Sidgwick's ethics? Crisp addresses these and many other questions, offering a fresh view of Sidgwick's text which will assist any moral philosopher to gain more from it.

First Philosophy

This title attempts to derive a strong consequentialist moral theory from Kantian foundations. It thus challenges the prevailing view that Kant's moral theory is hostile to consequentialism, and brings together the two main opposing tendencies in modern moral theory.

Ethical Theory: Theories about how we should live. 2004

According to consequentialism, we should always put our resources where they will do the most good. A small contribution to a reputable aid agency can save a child from a crippling illness. We should thus devote all our energies to charity work, as well as all our money, till we reach the point where our own basic needs, or ability to keep earning money, are in jeopardy. Such conclusions strike many people as absurd. Consequentialism seems unreasonably demanding, as it leaves the agent no room for her own projects or interests. Tim Mulgan examines consequentialist responses to this objection. A variety of previous consequentialist solutions are considered and found wanting, including rule consequentialism, the extremism of Shelly Kagan and Peter Singer, Michael Slote's satisficing consequentialism, and Samuel Scheffler's hybrid moral theory. *The Demands of Consequentialism* develops a new consequentialist theory, designed to be intuitively appealing, theoretically sound, and only moderately demanding. Moral choices are first divided into distinct realms, primarily on the basis of their impact on the well-being of others. Each realm has its own characteristic features, and different moral realms are governed by different moral principles. The resulting theory incorporates elements of act consequentialism, rule consequentialism, and Scheffler's hybrid theory. This original and highly readable account of the limits of consequentialism will be useful to anyone interested in understanding morality.

Utilitarianism and Its Critics

Ought Implies Kant

Sounding/Silence

Sounding/Silence argues for the significance Martin Heidegger's writing on poetry for the discipline of poetics. Focusing on Heidegger's accounts of rhythm, metaphor, the relation between text and reader, and the relation between philosophy and poetry, Nowell Smith ultimately outlines a 'poetics of limit' that reaches beyond Heidegger's own thinking.

Heidegger, Hölderlin, and the Subject of Poetic Language

Offering new and original readings of literature, poetry, and education as interpreted through the conceptual lens of Heidegger's later philosophy of the "Turn"

Heidegger on Literature, Poetry, and Education after the Turn

This first book-length study of what Heidegger called "thinking poetics" expounds the sense of language from the perspective of fundamental ontology. It is based on readings of the pertinent chapters of *Being and Time*, the lectures on Hölderlin, "The Origin of the Work of Art," and *On the Way to Language*.

That Is to Say: Heidegger's Poetics

This is the first book-length work by Heribert Boeder to appear in English. The essays brought together here, several of which are to be found only in this volume, bear witness to a new perspective on metaphysics, modernity, and so-called postmodernity. The "seditiousness" of Boeder's undertaking lies in his twofold intention: to explicate what has been thought in metaphysics, modernity, and postmodernity as self-contained, rational totalities--as history, world, and speech, respectively--and by means of those explications to recover dwelling as it has been made visible in the "configurations of wisdom" (for example, in Homer, Paul, and Holderlin). He approaches each of these totalities by way of Heidegger's thought, which marks the limit of modernity and as such is pivotal to Boeder's enterprise.

Seditions

This volume traces the ways in which Heidegger's philosophical thinking has been taken up, critically re-appropriated, and disseminated in literary and poetic writing since the middle of the 20th century.

Heidegger in the Literary World

In this original study, Rachel Coventry expands Heidegger's philosophy of art to include his ontological account of poetry and technology. Following Heidegger's definition of technology as preventing authentic poetic language, alongside his argument that poetry can successfully confront technology, Coventry considers the possibility of great poetry in the digital age. This approach takes us beyond conventional literary criticism, using different case studies from contemporary poetry including eco-poetry, digital poetry and post-internet poetry. *Heidegger and Poetry in the Digital Age* asks provocative questions to progress the philosophical study of poetry, tracing new lines of thought in Heidegger studies and critical studies of contemporary poetry. Does the digital thwart the aim of eco-poetry? Do poetic movements that use modern technology provide us with a way to overcome the negative effects of technology? What are the ontological consequences of employing new formats for poetry? This book examines these tensions to provide a phenomenological account of digital poetry that grounds poetic metaphor in Heidegger's metaphysics.

Heidegger, Hölderlin, and the Subject of Poetic Language

"Philosophy has come to an end" claimed Heidegger in the final posthumous interview he granted to *Der Spiegel*. The goal of Janicaud's chapters ("Overcoming Metaphysics?," "Heideggeriana," "Metamorphosis of the Undecidable," and the dialogue "Heidegger in New York") first of all is to clarify the project of "overcoming" metaphysics, a project that Heidegger himself recognized as open to innumerable misunderstandings. Is it really possible to surmount metaphysics, not by transgressing it, but by means of a patient elucidation of its key concepts? In the effort to underscore the originality of his own enterprise, doesn't Heidegger tend to project too harsh a dichotomy between the forgetfulness of *Being* and its authentic recollection? By raising these questions, Janicaud suggests that Heidegger himself does not elude the objections that he directs toward the great metaphysical thinkers. The final recourse to dialogue in the midst of twentieth-century New York - a landscape intentionally "different" from one expectedly Heideggerian - intends to hint at another possibility than the indefinite deconstruction of metaphysical texts. It suggests new ways for thoughtful meditation and a new cast for action. At the center of the book, Mattei evokes the "Heideggerian Chiasmus or the Setting-apart of Philosophy." Through an inquiry into the major Heideggerian texts produced between 1935 and 1969 and inspired by Holderlin's poetry, Mattei gradually detects the cosmic figure of the *Geviert*, the initial Fourfold where "earth and sky, the divine ones and the mortals" gather. Such a community, whose meaning Heidegger is the only one to decipher in our times, silently conforms to what is truly the archaic path to philosophy. The cosmic game of the *Geviert* also evokes, for Heidegger, the path of the *Tao* in the Chinese tradition. In this epoch characterized by the destruction of ontology, the two paths in which East and West meet may grant us moderns the hope one day of "dwelling" in the world.

Heidegger and Poetry in The Digital Age

Why did Martin Heidegger, the giant of continental philosophy, believe in 1933 that Hitler is the future of Europe? And why does Slavoj Žižek, “the most dangerous philosopher in the West”, support Heidegger’s right wing militancy? Heidegger and Žižek are not only erudite thinkers on human being but also incorrigible revolutionaries who even after the catastrophic failures of their favourite revolutions – the October revolution for Žižek and the National Socialist revolution for Heidegger – want to overcome capitalism; undemocratically, if necessary. The two share a spirited and sophisticated rejection of the liberalist worldview and the social order based on it. The problem is not that liberalism is factually wrong, but rather that it is ethically bad. Both argue for building and educating a new collective based on human finitude and communality. In the tradition of the Enlightenment, Žižek advocates a universalist revolution, whereas Heidegger sees the transformation rooted in particular historical existence, inviting a bewildering array of mutually exclusive criticisms and apologies of his view. The crisis that Heidegger and Žižek want to address is still here, but their unquestioned Europocentrism sets a dark cloud over the whole idea of revolution.

Heidegger from Metaphysics to Thought

A comprehensive anthology of Heidegger's early essays.

Heidegger, Žižek and Revolution

First published in 1990, *Philosophy at the Limit* was originally part of the *Problems of Modern European Thought* book series. It pursues the theme of philosophy’s confrontation with its own limits, in modern philosophers from Hegel to Derrida, including Nietzsche, Wittgenstein, Heidegger, and Gadamer. The author focuses on questions of philosophical style, dialogue and indirect communication, the structural closure of philosophical texts, and performative strategy in philosophy. The book is an accessible discussion of many of the complex issues that empower continental philosophy. It will appeal to students of philosophy and contemporary thought at every level, and to the general reader interested in the heart of the debates in European thought.

Supplements

A synthetic assessment of Heidegger’s entire path of thinking as a radical attempt to thematize and rethink the fundamental notions of unity dominating the Western metaphysical tradition. From its Presocratic beginnings, Western philosophy concerned itself with a quest for unity both in terms of the systematization of knowledge and as a metaphysical search for a unity of being—two trends that can be regarded as converging and culminating in Hegel’s system of absolute idealism. Since Hegel, however, the philosophical quest for unity has become increasingly problematic. Jussi Backman returns to that question in this book, examining the place of the unity of being in the work of Heidegger. Backman sketches a consistent picture of Heidegger as a thinker of unity who throughout his career in different ways attempted to come to terms with both Parmenides’s and Aristotle’s fundamental questions concerning the singularity or multiplicity of being—attempting to do so, however, in a “postmetaphysical” manner rooted in rather than above and beyond particular, situated beings. Through his analysis, Backman offers a new way of understanding the basic continuity of Heidegger’s philosophical project and the interconnectedness of such key Heideggerian concepts as ecstatic temporality, the ontological difference, the turn (*Kehre*), the event (*Ereignis*), the fourfold (*Geviert*), and the analysis of modern technology.

Philosophy at the Limit

Richardson explores the famous turn (*Kehre*) in Heidegger's thought after 'Being in Time' and demonstrates how this transformation was radical without amounting to a simple contradiction of his earlier views.

Heidegger and Wittgenstein, the Poetics of Silence

Mobilizes the figure of echo, used by Heidegger to characterize originary thinking, as the motif around which to organize a radical reading of Heidegger's most important texts.

Complicated Presence

No Marketing Blurb

Heidegger and the Language of Poetry

The book offers a systematic reconstruction of the disagreement between Husserl and Heidegger from the former's perspective, but without falling into any form of Husserlian apologetics. The main thesis is that Husserl's critique of Heidegger's existential analytics as a form of philosophical anthropology entails a deeper fundamental thesis, namely that Heidegger confuses the object of first philosophy (the transcendental determination of the subject) with metaphysics (in the Husserlian sense of the expression). Addressing the Husserl-Heidegger confrontation, this text provides the first systematic reconstruction of Husserl's conception of the system of philosophy from the perspective of his later works, with a special focus on the Cartesian Meditations. At stake in Husserl's critique of Heidegger's philosophy in *Being and Time* is the refusal to transcendentalize the irrational aspects and nature of our human existence. This first volume addresses Husserl's doctrine of transcendental idealism with the aim of elucidating the distinction between first philosophy, second philosophies and what Husserl calls last philosophy. This volume appeals to students and researchers.

Heidegger

This English translation of *Vom Wesen der Sprache*, volume 85 of Martin Heidegger's *Gesamtausgabe*, contains fascinating discussions of language that are important both for those interested in Heidegger's thought and for those who wish to think through the nature of language. The guiding theme of these reflections on language is found in Heidegger's lecture notes for a 1939 seminar that focused on J. G. Herder's treatise *On the Origin of Language*. This course, given just after the completion of his *Contributions to Philosophy*, sheds new light on the force of language in Heidegger's thought and shows the first openings to his later, better-known works dedicated to the topic of language. The result of this project is to outline how it is that thinking the being of the word moves out of metaphysics into the poetic word and its relation to history. A crucial work, this course brings the reader close to a decisive moment in Heidegger's thought, letting us see how he struggled forward to new ways of thinking how it is that "language as language" can be thought.

Echoes

This book concerns the relationship between language and poetry in Heidegger's later writings. Gerald L. Bruns illuminates these difficult and strange writings by analyzing his style and form and by reflecting on the philosopher's insights.

Elucidations of Hölderlin's Poetry

Essential reading for students and anyone interested in the great philosophers, this book opened up appreciation of Martin Heidegger beyond the confines of philosophy to the reaches of poetry. In Heidegger's thinking, poetry is not a mere amusement or form of culture but a force that opens up the realm of truth and brings man to the measure of his being and his world.

Transcendental Idealism and Metaphysics

What is the measure of ethics? What is the measure of justice? And how do we come to measure the immeasurability of these questions? "Thinking the Poetic Measure of Justice" situates the problem of justice in the interdisciplinary space between philosophy and poetry in an effort to explore the sources of ethical life in a new way. Charles Bambach engages the works of two philosophical poets who stand as the bookends of modernity Friedrich Hölderlin (1770-1843) and Paul Celan (1920-1970) offering close textual readings of poems from each that define and express some of the crucial problems of German philosophical thought in the twentieth century: tensions between the native and the foreign, the proper and the strange, the self and the other. At the center of this philosophical conversation between Hölderlin and Celan, Bambach places the work of Martin Heidegger to rethink the question of justice in a nonlegal, nonmoral register by understanding it in terms of poetic measure. Focusing on Hölderlin's and Heidegger's readings of pre-Socratic philosophy and Greek tragedy, as well as on Celan's reading of Kabbalah, he frames the problem of poetic justice against the trauma of German destruction in the twentieth century."

On the Essence of Language

Heidegger's interpretations of the poetry of Hölderlin are central to Heidegger's later philosophy and have determined the mainstream reception of Hölderlin's poetry. Gosetti-Ferencei argues that Heidegger

has overlooked central elements in Hölderlin's poetics, such as a Kantian understanding of aesthetic subjectivity and a commitment to Enlightenment ideals. These elements, she argues, resist the more politically distressing aspects of Heidegger's interpretations, including Heidegger's nationalist valorization of the German language and sense of nationhood, or *Heimat*. In the context of Hölderlin's poetics of alienation, exile, and wandering, Gosetti-Ferencei draws a different model of poetic subjectivity, which engages Heidegger's later philosophy of *Gelassenheit*, calmness, or letting be. In so doing, she is able to pose a phenomenologically sensitive theory of poetic language and a new poetics of *Dasein*, or being there.

Heidegger's Estrangements

In *Kafka and Wittgenstein*, Rebecca Schuman undertakes the first ever book-length scholarly examination of Ludwig Wittgenstein's philosophy of language alongside Franz Kafka's prose fiction. In groundbreaking readings, she argues that although many readers of Kafka are searching for what his texts mean, in this search we are sorely mistaken. Instead, the problems and illusions we portend to uncover, the important questions we attempt to answer—Is Josef K. guilty? If so, of what? What does Gregor Samsa's transformed body mean? Is Land-Surveyor K. a real land surveyor?—themselves presuppose a bigger delusion: that such questions can be asked in the first place. Drawing deeply on the entire range of Wittgenstein's writings, Schuman cannily sheds new light on the enigmatic Kafka.

Poetry, Language, Thought

This volume is composed chiefly of papers first presented and discussed at the Research Symposium on Feminist Phenomenology held November 18-19, 1994 in Delray Beach, Florida. Those papers have been revised and expanded for publication in the present volume and several essays have been added. We would like to thank very much all the participants in the symposium, including the session chairs and others in attendance, whose interest and enthusiasm contributed greatly. The symposium and this volume, including the name for it, were conceived of by Lester Embree, who also arranged sponsorship, local arrangements, and publication through the William F. Dietrich Eminent Scholar Chair at Florida Atlantic University and the Center for Advanced Research in Phenomenology, Inc. The invitees were decided upon jointly. Linda Fisher has been chiefly responsible for the editing and the preparation of the camera-ready copy. Linda Fisher Lester Embree Acknowledgments The editing and preparation of this volume has spanned several cities and two continents and I am indebted to many people from each place.

Thinking the Poetic Measure of Justice

Despite Georges Bataille's acknowledged influence on major poststructuralist thinkers—including Foucault, Derrida, Kristeva, Lacan, Baudrillard, and Barthes—and his prominence in literary, cultural, and social theory, rarely has he been taken up by scholars of religion, even as issues of the sacred were central to his thinking. Bringing together established scholars and emerging voices, *Negative Ecstasies* engages Bataille from the perspective of religious studies and theology, forging links with feminist and queer theory, economics, secularism, psychoanalysis, fat studies, and ethics. As these essays demonstrate, Bataille's work bears significance to contemporary questions in the academy and vital issues in the world. We continue to ignore him at our peril.

Heidegger, Hölderlin, and the Subject of Poetic Language

This volume weaves together a variety of perspectives aimed at confronting a spectrum of ethico-political global challenges arising in the Anthropocene which affect the future of life on planet earth. In this book, the authors offer a multi-faceted approach to address the consequences of its imaginary and projective directions. The chapters span the disciplines of political economy, cybernetics, environmentalism, bio-science, psychoanalysis, bioacoustics, documentary film, installation art, geoperformativity, and glitch aesthetics. The first section attempts to flesh out new aspects of current debates. Questions over the Capitalocene are explored via confluences of class and climate, revisiting the eco-Marxist analysis of capitalism, and the financial system that thrives on debt. The second section explores the imaginary narratives that raise questions regarding non-human involvement. The third section addresses 'geoartistry,' the counter artistic responses to the specularization of climate disasters, questioning eco-documentaries, and what a post-anthropocentric art might look like. The last section addresses the pedagogical response to the Anthropocene.

Kafka and Wittgenstein

One of the most important medieval writers studied in historical and literary context.

Feminist Phenomenology

Writing, Medium, Machine: Modern Technographies is a collection of thirteen essays by leading scholars which explores the mutual determination of forms of writing and forms of technology in modern literature. The essays unfold from a variety of historical and theoretical perspectives the proposition that literature is not less but more mechanical than other forms of writing: a transfigurative ideal machine. The collection breaks new ground archaeologically, unearthing representations in literature and film of a whole range of decisive technologies from the stereopticon through census- and slot-machines to the stock ticker, and from the Telex to the manipulation of genetic code and the screens which increasingly mediate our access to the world and to each other. It also contributes significantly to critical and cultural theory by investigating key concepts which articulate the relation between writing and technology: number, measure, encoding, encryption, the archive, the interface. Technography is not just a modern matter, a feature of texts that happen to arise in a world full of machinery and pay attention to that machinery in various ways. But the mediation of other machines has beyond doubt assisted literature to imagine and start to become the ideal machine it is always aspiring to be. Contributors: Ruth Abbott, John Attridge, Kasia Boddy, Mark Byron, Beci Carver, Steven Connor, Esther Leslie, Robbie Moore, Julian Murphet, James Purdon, Sean Pryor, Paul Sheehan, Kristen Treen. This work was published by Saint Philip Street Press pursuant to a Creative Commons license permitting commercial use. All rights not granted by the work's license are retained by the author or authors.

Negative Ecstasies

This book shows how rhythm constitutes an untapped resource for understanding poetry. Intervening in recent debates over formalism, historicism, and poetics, the authors show how rhythm is at once a defamiliarizing aesthetic force and an unstable concept. Distinct from the related terms to which it's often assimilated—scansion, prosody, meter—rhythm makes legible a range of ways poetry affects us that cannot be parsed through the traditional resources of poetic theory. Rhythm has rich but also problematic roots in still-lingering nineteenth-century notions of primitive, oral, communal, and sometimes racialized poetics. But there are reasons to understand and even embrace its seductions, including its resistance to lyrical voice and even identity. Through exploration of rhythm's genealogies and present critical debates, the essays consistently warn against taking rhythm to be a given form offering ready-made resources for interpretation. Pressing beyond poetry handbooks' isolated descriptions of technique or inductive declarations of what rhythm "is," the essays ask what it means to think rhythm. Rhythm, the contributors show, happens relative to the body, on the one hand, and to language, on the other—two categories that are distinct from the literary, the mode through which poetics has tended to be analyzed. Beyond articulating what rhythm does to poetry, the contributors undertake a genealogical and theoretical analysis of how rhythm as a human experience has come to be articulated through poetry and poetics. The resulting work helps us better understand poetry both on its own terms and in its continuities with other experiences and other arts. Contributors: Derek Attridge, Tom Cable, Jonathan Culler, Natalie Gerber, Ben Glaser, Virginia Jackson, Simon Jarvis, Ewan Jones, Erin Kappeler, Meredith Martin, David Nowell Smith, Yopie Prins, Haun Saussy

Interrogating the Anthropocene

The family into which Mozart was born has never received a rigorous contextual study which does justice to the complexity of its relationships or to its interactions with colleagues, friends, and neighbours in Mozart's native city, Salzburg. Most biographies of Mozart have undervalued the many passages in the rich family correspondence which do not bear directly on him. This book draws on the neglected material, most of which has never been translated into English. At the heart of the work is a detailed examination of the letters, supplemented by little-known archival material from the papers of the Berchtold family, into which Mozart's sister Nannerl married. Additional information concerning Salzburg's local history, especially the working conditions at court and the provision for dependants of court employees, enables the hopes, expectations, and fears of the Mozarts to be located in the context of the social conditions there. As well as providing a sympathetic account of the other members of the family, all of whom were profoundly affected by the experience of sharing their lives with Mozart, this approach gives new significance to the events of Mozart's life; not only are they set against the background of his family's expectations of him, but the ways in which the source material has to be used for this

purpose necessarily involves fundamental improvements in its interpretation. Ruth Halliwell challenges most previous views of the characters in Mozart's family (especially of his father, Leopold), and of the relationships within it. She also introduces a wealth of characters from the Mozarts's circle in Salzburg, from chambermaids to princes, and demonstrates the relevance of the gossip stories the Mozarts told about them to the larger outlook of the members of the family. In an important final section, Halliwell traces the roles of Nannerl and Mozart's wife Constanze in using, controlling, and handing on the biographical source material after Mozart's death. She discusses their dealings with publishers such as Breitkopf and Hartel, and with the authors of the earliest biographies of Mozart. This complex topic here receives an account which not only illuminates the characters of both women and the relations between them, but also addresses the question of how myths were able to creep into the Mozartian biography at so early a stage and take tenacious hold.

A Companion to Julian of Norwich

Crowning six decades of literary, rhetorical, and historical scholarship, Harry Berger, Jr., offers readers another trenchant reading. Berger subverts the usual interpretations of Plato's *kalos kagathos*, showing Socrates to be trapped in a double ventriloquism, tethered to his interlocutors' speech acts even as they are tethered to his. Plato's *Republic* and *Protagoras* both reserve a small but significant place for a poet who differs from Homer and Hesiod: the lyric poet Simonides of Ceos. In the *Protagoras*, Socrates takes apart a poem attributed to Simonides and uses this to finish off the famous and supposedly dangerous sophist, Protagoras. *Couch City* is a close reading of the comic procedures Socrates deploys against Protagoras as he reduces him to silence. But it also shows that Socrates takes the danger posed by Protagoras and his fellow sophists seriously. Even if they are represented as buffoons, sophists are among the charismatic authority figures—poets, rhapsodes, seers, orators, and lawgivers—who promote views harmful to Athenian democracy. Socrates uses Simonides's poem to show how sophists not only practice misinterpretation but are unable to defend against it. Berger ports his roots as a pioneering literary theorist into this rhetorical discussion, balancing ideas such as speech-act theory with hard-nosed philology. The result is a provocative and counterintuitive reassessment of Plato's engagement with democracy.

Writing, Medium, Machine

At his death in 2010, the Anglo-American analytic philosopher John Haugeland left an unfinished manuscript summarizing his life-long engagement with Heidegger's *Being and Time*. As illuminating as it is iconoclastic, *Dasein Disclosed* is not just Haugeland's Heidegger—this sweeping reevaluation is a major contribution to philosophy in its own right.

Critical Rhythm

Hegel is known as "the father of art history," yet recent scholarship has overlooked his contributions. This is the first comprehensive interpretation of Hegel's philosophy of art in English in thirty years. In a new analysis of Hegel's notorious "end of art" thesis, Hegel's *Aesthetics* shows the indispensability of Hegel's aesthetics for understanding his philosophical idealism and introduces a new claim about his account of aesthetic experience. In a departure from previous interpretations, Lydia Moland argues for considering Hegel's discussion of individual arts—architecture, sculpture, painting, music, and poetry—on their own terms, unlocking new insights about his theories of perception, feeling, selfhood, and freedom. This new approach allows Hegel's philosophy to engage with modern aesthetic theories and opens new possibilities for applying Hegel's aesthetics to contemporary art. Moland further elucidates his controversial analysis of symbolic, classical, and romantic art through clarifying Hegel's examples of each. By incorporating newly available sources from Hegel's lectures on art, this book widely expands our understanding of the particular artworks Hegel discusses as well as the theories he rejects. Hegel's *Aesthetics* further situates his arguments in the intense philosophizing about art among his contemporaries, including Kant, Lessing, Herder, Schelling, and the Schlegel brothers. Ultimately, the book offers a rich vision of the foundation of his ideas about art and the range of their application, confirming Hegel as one of the most important theorists of art in the history of philosophy.

The Mozart Family

In his Berlin lectures on fine art, Hegel argued that art involves a unique form of aesthetic intelligibility—the expression of a distinct collective self-understanding that develops through historical time. Hegel's approach to art has been influential in a number of different contexts, but in a twist of historical

irony Hegel would die just before the most radical artistic revolution in history: modernism. In *After the Beautiful*, Robert B. Pippin, looking at modernist paintings by artists such as Édouard Manet and Paul Cézanne through Hegel's lens, does what Hegel never had the chance to do. While Hegel could never engage modernist painting, he did have an understanding of modernity, and in it, art—he famously asserted—was “a thing of the past,” no longer an important vehicle of self-understanding and no longer an indispensable expression of human meaning. Pippin offers a sophisticated exploration of Hegel's position and its implications. He also shows that had Hegel known how the social institutions of his day would ultimately fail to achieve his own version of genuine equality, a mutuality of recognition, he would have had to explore a different, new role for art in modernity. After laying this groundwork, Pippin goes on to illuminate the dimensions of Hegel's aesthetic approach in the path-breaking works of Manet, the “grandfather of modernism,” drawing on art historians T. J. Clark and Michael Fried to do so. He concludes with a look at Cézanne, the “father of modernism,” this time as his works illuminate the relationship between Hegel and the philosopher who would challenge Hegel's account of both modernity and art—Martin Heidegger. Elegantly inter-weaving philosophy and art history, *After the Beautiful* is a stunning reassessment of the modernist project. It gets at the core of the significance of modernism itself and what it means in general for art to have a history. Ultimately, it is a testament, via Hegel, to the distinctive philosophical achievements of modernist art in the unsettled, tumultuous era we have inherited.

Couch City

"The relationship between philosophy and aesthetic criticism has occupied Robert Pippin throughout his illustrious career. Whether discussing film, literature, or modern and contemporary art, Pippin's claim is that we cannot understand aesthetic objects unless we reckon with the fact that some distinct philosophical issue is integral to their meaning. In his latest offering, *Philosophy by Other Means*, we are treated to a collection of essays that builds on this larger project, offering profound ruminations on philosophical issues in aesthetics along with revelatory readings of Henry James, Marcel Proust, and J. M. Coetzee"--

Dasein Disclosed

Technologies of Being in Martin Heidegger attempts to deepen the dialogue between philosophy of education and philosophy of technology, while engaging with the thought of Heidegger, Jacques Derrida and Bernard Stiegler. Through a critical reading of Heidegger's central notion of nearness, this book argues that thinking is intricately conditioned by technologically produced images, which are themselves interacting with imagination's schematizing power. The book further discusses how certain metaphorical synthesising processes, which are currently industrialized taking the form of social networking sites and search engines, discretise human behaviour and reorganise it in ways that often marginalise human interpretation and redefine nearness. Finally, it suggests how we might reconceptualise technology and education as processes of human individuation. *Technologies of Being* in Martin Heidegger will be of great interest to scholars in the fields of philosophy of education, philosophy of technology, literary studies, cognitive linguistics and cognitive neuroscience.

Hegel's Aesthetics

Romanticism is often understood as an age of extremes, yet it also marks the birth of the modern medium in all senses of the word. Engaging with key texts of the romantic period, the book outlines a wide-reaching project to re-imagine the middle as a constitutive principle. Sng argues that Romanticism dislodges such terms as medium, moderation, and mediation from serving as mere self-evident tools that conduct from one pole to another. Instead, they offer a dwelling in and with the middle: an attention to intervals, interstices, and gaps that make these terms central to modern understandings of relation.

After the Beautiful

Nature, History, State: 1933-1934 presents the first complete English-language translation of Heidegger's seminar 'On the Essence and Concepts of Nature, History and State', together with full introductory material and interpretive essays by five leading thinkers and scholars: Robert Bernasconi, Peter Eli Gordon, Marion Heinz, Theodore Kisiel and Slavoj Žižek. The seminar, which was held while Heidegger was serving as National Socialist rector of the University of Freiburg, represents important evidence of the development of Heidegger's political thought. The text consists of ten 'protocols' on the seminar sessions, composed by students and reviewed by Heidegger. The first session's

protocol is a rather personal commentary on the atmosphere in the classroom, but the remainder have every appearance of being faithful transcripts of Heidegger's words, in which he raises a variety of fundamental questions about nature, history and the state. The seminar culminates in an attempt to sketch a political philosophy that supports the 'Führer state'. The text is important evidence for anyone considering the tortured question of Heidegger's Nazism and its connection to his philosophy in general.

Philosophy by Other Means

Technologies of Being in Martin Heidegger