The Origins Of Totalitarianism

Reading The Origins of Totalitarianism in 2020

Hannah Arendt first argued the continuities between the age of European imperialism and the age of fascism in Europe in 'The Origins of Totalitarianism'. This text uses Arendt's insights as a starting point for further investigations into the ways in which race, imperialism, slavery and genocide are linked.

Why Arendt Matters

- From the Pulitzer Prize-winning critic comes an impassioned critique of America's retreat from reason. We live in a time when the very idea of objective truth is mocked and discounted by the occupants of the White House. Discredited conspiracy theories and ideologies have resurfaced, proven science is once more up for debate, and Russian propaganda floods our screens. The wisdom of the crowd has usurped research and expertise, and we are each left clinging to the beliefs that best confirm our biases. How did truth become an endangered species in contemporary America? This decline began decades ago, and in The Death of Truth, former New York Times critic Michiko Kakutani takes a penetrating look at the cultural forces that contributed to this gathering storm. In social media and literature, television, academia, and politics, Kakutani identifies the trends—originating on both the right and the left—that have combined to elevate subjectivity over factuality, science, and common values. And she returns us to the words of the great critics of authoritarianism, writers like George Orwell and Hannah Arendt, whose work is highly relevant.

The Death of Truth

- With remarkable erudition and insight, Kakutani offers a provocative diagnosis of our current condition and points toward a new path for our truth-challenged times.

A Lethal Obsession

- Hannah Arendt and Karl Marx examines Hannah Arendt's unpublished writings on Marx as the unified project Arendt originally intended. This book traces and evaluates the development of Arendt's thought on Marx, how his thought offers a provocative diagnosis of our current condition and points toward a new path for our truth-challenged times.

Reading The Origins of Totalitarianism in 2020

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Essays in Understanding, 1930-1954

In the first volume of her landmark philosophical work, The Origins of Totalitarianism, the political theorist traces the rise of antisemitism in Europe. Since it was first published in 1951, The Origins of Totalitarianism has been recognized as the definitive philosophical account of the totalitarian mindset. A probing analysis of Nazism, Stalinism, and the "banality of evil," it remains one of the most referenced works in studies and discussions of totalitarian movements around the world. In this first volume, Arendt traces the rise of antisemitism to Central and Western European Jewish history during the 19th century. With the appearance of the first political activity by antisemitic parties in the 1870s and 1880s, Antisemitism is set in motion. Arendt's view, was "a kind of dress rehearsal"—the first modern use of antisemitism as an instrument of public policy and of hysteria as a political weapon. "The most original and profound—therefore the most valuable—political theorist of our times." — Dwight Macdonald, The New Leader

The Origins of Totalitarianism: Imperialism

The Origins of Totalitarianism: Imperialism

Few thinkers have addressed the political horrors and ethical complexities of the twentieth century with the insight and passionate intellectual integrity of Hannah Arendt. She was irrepressible drawn to the activity of understanding, in an effort to endow historic, political, and cultural events with meaning. Essays in Understanding assembles many of Arendt's writings from the 1930s, 1940s, and into the 1950s. Included here are illuminating discussions of St. Augustine, existentialism, Kafka, and Kierkegaard; relatively early examinations of Nazism, responsibility and guilt, and the place of religion in the modern world; and her later investigations into the nature of totalitarianism that Arendt set down after The Origins of Totalitarianism was published in 1951. The body of work gathered in this volume gives us a remarkable portrait of Arendt's development as a thinker—and confirms why her ideas and judgments remain as provocative and seminal today as they were when she first set them down.

Arendt

The Origins of Nazi Violence

Hannah Arendt was famously resistant to both psychoanalysis and feminism. Nonetheless, psychoanalytic feminism theorist can offer a new interpretive strategy for deconstructing her equally famous opposition between the social and the political. Supplementing critical readings of Arendt's most significant writings (including The Human Condition, On Revolution, Rahel Varnhagen, The Origins of Totalitarianism, Eichmann in Jerusalem, 和 The Life of the Mind) and the insights of contemporary psychoanalytic, feminist, and social theorists, Norma Claire Moruzzi reconstitutes the relationship between constructed social identity and political agency. Moruzzi uses Julia Kristeva's writings on abjection to clarify the textual dynamics in Arendt's work that constructs the social as a natural threat. Joan Riviere's and Mary Ann Doane's work on feminine masquerade amplifies the theoretical possibilities implicit in Arendt's own discussion of the public, political mask. In a bold interdisciplinary synthesis, Moruzzi develops the social applications of a concept (the mask) that Arendt had described as limited to the strictly political realm: a new conception of (political) agency as (social) masquerade, traced through the marginal but emblematic textual figures who themselves enact the politics of social identity.

Thinking in Dark Times

This anthology brings together classic perspectives on violence, putting into productive conversation the thought of well-known theorists and activists, including Hannah Arendt, Karl Marx, G. W. F. Hegel, Osamu Tsuboi, Sigmund Freud, Frantz Fanon, Thomas Hobbes, and Pierre Bourdieu. The volume proceeds from the editors' contention that violence is always historically contingent; it must be contextualized to be understood. They argue that violence is a process rather than a
discrete product. It is intrinsic to the human condition, an inescapable fact of life that can be channeled and reckoned with but never completely suppressed. A brute, all they seek to illuminate is the relationship between action and knowledge about violence, and even to examine how one might speak about violence without replicating or perpetuating it. On Violence is divided into five sections. Understated the connection between violence and economic world order, the first section explores the dialectical relationship between domination and subordination. The second section brings together pieces by political actors who spoke about the tension between violence and nonviolence—Gandhi, Hitler, and Mao—together by critics who have commented on that tension. The third section examines institutional faces of violence—familial, legal, and religious—while the fourth reflects on state violence. With a focus on issues of representation, the final selection includes pieces on the relationship between violence and art, stories, and the media. The editors’ introduction to each section highlights the significant theoretical points raised and the interconnections between the essays. Brief introductions to individual selections provide information about the authors and their particular contributions to theories of violence. With selections by: Hannah Arendt, Walter Benjamin, Osama bin Laden, Pierre Bourdieu, André Breton, James Cone, Robert M. Cover, Gilles Deleuze, Friedrich Engels, Franz Fanon, Michel Foucault, Simignard Freund, Moondas Gandhi, René Girard, Linda Gordon, Antonio Gramsci, Félix Guattari, G. W. F. Hegel, Adolf Hitler, Thomas Hobbes, Bruce B. Lawrence, Elliott Leyton, Catharine Mack Inion, Malcolm X, Dorothy M. Arlin, Karl Marx, Chandra Muzaffar, James C. Scott, Kristine Stiles, Michael Taussig, Leon Trotsky, Simone Weil, Sharon Welch, Raymond Williams

Why Read Hannah Arendt Now? In The End of Economic Man, long recognized as a cornerstone work, Peter F. Drucker explains and interprets fascism and Nazism as fundamental revolutions. In some ways, this book anticipated by more than a decade the explosion that would dominate the European political mood in the postwar period. Drucker focuses a special additional to the massive literature on existentialism and alienation since World War II. Economic Man is a social and political effort to explain the subjective consequences of the social upheavals caused by warfare. Drucker concentrates on one specific historical event: the breakdown of the social and political structures of Europe which culminated in the rise of Nazi totalitarianism to mastery over Europe. He explains the tragedy of Europe as the loss of political faith, resulting from the political alienation of the European masses. The End of Economic Man is a book of great social import. It shows not only what might have helped the older generation avert the catastrophe of Nazism, but also how today’s generation can prevent another such catastrophe. This work will be of special interest to political scientists, historians, and sociologists. The book was singularly out for praise on both sides of the Atlantic, and is considered by the author to be his most prescient effort in social theory. The Right to Have Rights Winner of the 2010 National Book Critics Circle Award for Biography How to get along with people, how to deal with violence, how to adjust to losing someone you love—such questions arise in most people’s lives. They are all versions of a bigger question: how do you live? How do you do the good or honorable thing, while flourishing and feeling happy? This question obsessed Renaissance writers, none more than Michel Eyquem de Montaigne, perhaps the first truly modern individual. A nobleman, public official and wine-grower, he wrote free-roaming explorations of his thought and experience, unlike anything written before. He called them “essays,” meaning “attempts” or “tries.” Into them, he put whatever was in his head: his tastes in wine and food, his childhood memories, the way his dog’s ears twitched when it was dreaming, as well as the appalling events of the religious civil wars raging around him. The Essays was an instant bestseller and, over four hundred years later, Montaigne’s honesty and charm still draw people to him. Readers come in search of companionship, wisdom and entertainment—and in search of themselves. This book, a spirited and singular biography, relates the story of his life by way of the questions he posed and the answers he explored. It traces his bizarre upbringing, youthful career and sexual adventures, his travels, and his friendships with the scholar and poet Etienne de La Boéthe and with his adopted “daughter,” Marie de Gournay. And we also meet his readers—who for centuries have found in Montaigne an inexhaustible source of answers to the haunting question, “how to live?”

Men in Dark Times Hannah Arendt (1906–1975) was a philosopher and political theorist of astonishing range and originality and one of the leading thinkers of the twentieth century. A former student of Martin Heidegger and Karl Jaspers, she fled Nazi Germany to Paris in 1933, and subsequently escaped from Vichy France to New York in 1941. The Origins of Totalitarianism (1951) made her famous. After visiting professorships at Princeton, Berkeley, and the University of Chicago, she took up a permanent position at the New School in 1967. Renowned for The Human Condition, On Revolution, and The Life of the Mind, she is also known for her brilliant but controversial reporting and analysis of Adolf Eichmann’s 1961 trial in Jerusalem—an experience that led to her famous essay “Eichmann in Jerusalem: A Political Report on the Banality of Evil”. In her intellectual development, Arendt’s analysis of the nature of political evil and the arguments of The Origins of Totalitarianism are central. Arendt’s analysis of the nature of political evil and the arguments of The Origins of Totalitarianism political freedom and political action and the arguments of On the Human Condition, especially Arendt’s return to the ancient Greek polis and her critique of modernity modernity and revolution and Arendt’s text On Revolution responsibility and judgment and her reporting of the Eichmann trial and Arendt’s view of contemplation and the fundamental faculties of mental life and Arendt’s rich legacy and influence, including her civic republican understanding of freedom and her influence on the Frankfurt School, communautarianism, and democratic theory. Including a chronology, chapter summaries, and suggestions for further reading, this indispensable guide to Arendt’s philosophy will also be useful to those in related disciplines such as politics, sociology, history, and economics.

Politics in Dark Times The second volume of The Origins of Totalitarianism, the political theorist traces the decline of European colonialism and the outbreak of WWI. Since it was first published in 1951, The Origins of Totalitarianism has been recognized as the definitive philosophical account of the totalitarian mindset. A probing analysis of Nazism, Stalinism, and the “banality of evil”, it remains one of the most referenced studies in works and discussions of totalitarian movements around the world. In this second volume, Imperialism, Dr. Hannah Arendt examines the cruel epoch of declining European colonial imperialism from 1884 to the outbreak of the First World War. Through portraits of Disraeli, Cecil Rhodes, Gobineau, Proust, and T.E. Lawrence, Arendt illustrates how this era ended with the decline of the nation-state and the disintegration of Europe’s class society. These two events, Arendt argues, generated totalitarianism, which in turn produced the Holocaust. “The most original and profound—therefore the most valuable—political theorist of our times.”—Dwight Macdonald, The New Leader

The Origins of Totalitarianism Hannah A. Arendt is one of the most renowned political thinkers of the twentieth century, and her work has never been more relevant than it is today. Born in Germany in 1906, Arendt published her first book at the age of twenty-three, before turning away from the world of academic philosophy to reckon with the rise of the Third Reich. After World War II, Arendt became one of the most prominent—and controversial—public intellectuals of her time, publishing influential works such as The Origins of Totalitarianism, The Human Condition, and Eichmann in Jerusalem. Samantha Rose Hill weaves together new biographical detail, archival documents, poems, and correspondence to reveal a woman whose passion for the life of the mind was nourished by her love of the world.

Hannah Arendt, Totalitarianism, and the Social Sciences A political analysis of totalitarian societies, originally published in 1951, traces the nineteenth-century rise of anti-Semitism in central and western Europe and considers the institutions and operations of Nazi Germany and Stalinist Russia, examining such phenomena as the transformation of classes into masses, the applications of propaganda, and the use of terror. Speaking through the Mask The New Inquisitions The A List Companion to Hannah Arendt offers a unique collection of essays on one of the twentieth century’s greatest thinkers. The companion encompasses Arendt’s most salient arguments and major works – The Origins of Totalitarianism, The Human Condition, Eichmann in Jerusalem, On Revolution and The Life of the Mind. The volume also examines Arendt’s intellectual relationships with Max Weber, Karl Marx, and other social scientists. A thorough, written principally for students new to A List’s work, The A List Companion to Hannah Arendt also engages the most avid Arendt scholar.

In the Shadow of Satan Books about Hannah Arendt abound; but there are none that deal with Arendt’s 30-year time in America, at least not until now. Richard King’s study of Arendt and America will be quick to establish itself as one of the most significant publications in intellectual history in recent years. A list’s major works—The Human Condition, The Origins of Totalitarianism, On Revolution—are written in America. In King tells us how Arendt came to America in 1941, at the midpoint of her life, rising to prominence among American intellectuals, and what it is she brought with her by way of intellectual and cultural equipment. We get a fully fleshed portrait of Arendt’s position among the New York intellectual of the post-War/Cold War world, and King looks closely at Arendt’s sharply framed responses to the political upheavals of the 1960s. By no means does King ignore the great controversy over A list’s Eichmann in Jerusalem (1963), her major claim to fame, its notoriety still very much alive today. Arendt focused on Eichmann’s use of language and how that affected the working of his conscience. (King also take up the Eichmann affair in the book’s conclusion, where he discusses the feature film, Hannah Arendt (2012), directed by M argaret von Trotta, and
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the recent book by Bettina Stangneth on Eichmann arguing against the "banality of evil" notion of Arendt, and in favor of finding Eichmann to be an anti-Semite who played a key role in organizing the Holocaust. K Ring maintains that Arendt's experience in A merica shaped what she thought and wrote. The pivot of that experience is found in Arendt's ambivalence about America—the tension between the idea of the "republic" as formulated by the Framers, and the threat to this idea posed by mass consumer society, particularly after 1945. In the end, the book as a whole is a meditation on the question of whether Arendt ever became an American rather than German thinker. Her major contribution to American intellectual history and political thought was an American version of republicanm; her great worry was that this republic would be lost.

Between Past and Future From the author of Eichmann in Jerusalem and The Origins of Totalitarianism, "a book to think with through the political impasses and cultural confusions of our day" (Harper's Magazine) Hannah Arendt's insightful observations of the modern world, based on a profound knowledge of the past, constitute an impassioned contribution to political philosophy. In Between Past and Future Arendt describes the perplexing crises modern society faces as a result of the loss of meaning of the traditional key words of politics: justice, reason, responsibility, virtue, and glory. Through a series of eight exercises, she shows how we can rethink the vital essence of these concepts and use them to regain a frame of reference for the future. To participate in these exercises is to associate, in action, with one of the most original and fruitful minds of the twentieth century.

Totalitarianism This book examines the nature of totalitarianism as interpreted by some of the finest minds of the twentieth century. It focuses on Hannah Arendt's claim that totalitarianism was an entirely unprecedented regime and that the social sciences had integrally misconstrued it. A sociologist who is a critical admirer of Arendt, Baehr looks sympathetically at Arendt's objections to social science and shows that her complaints were in many respects justified. A voiding broad disciplinary endorsements or dismissals, Baehr reconstructs the theoretical and political stances of Arent's encounters with prominent social scientists such as David Riesman, Raymond A Ron, and Jules M onnerot. In presenting the first systematic appraisal of Arent's critique of the social sciences, Baehr examines what it means to see an event as unprecedented. Furthermore, he adapts Arent's and A Ron's philosophies to shed light on modern Islamist terrorism and to ask whether it should be categorized alongside Stalinism and National Socialism as totalitarian.

Hannah Arendt and the Uses of History The somewhat pretentious title, "In the Shadow of Satan" might imply that this book is a philosophical dissertation on the subject of good and evil. It is not. It is a compilation of memories, first of a young boy, and then of a young adult, from the bloodiest period of 20th Century Europe—during the days of the Second World War and Soviet occupation. These tragic events are described as seen through the young eyes of an eyewitness to history. This book does not pretend to furnish detailed information on the Jewish—as well as Christian—holocaust. Yet because the author lived daily in the shadow of those two satans—Nazi and communism—his startingly reveals an even more true picture than contemporary writing could ever accomplish. Last year the author visited places that he described in this book—places of horror, of suffering, of Inhumanity. In the August sunshine no trace of the awful past was visible. Those who lived through that satanic past can never escape its horror. Most others, especially the youh of today, do not have a clue. This book must find its way to today's young intellectuals so that the horrors of the past are not repeated. Political correctness today skews the reality of the past. In this book one can see that people of different walks of life, nationalities and ethnicities had both good and evil in the gloom of despair—in some instances unprecedented—human nobility flowed like beautiful white lilies on stagnant black water. The American people— even professional historians—have quite limited information on the events which took place in Poland in the years 1939–1989. This simple tale provides a realistic picture of those days, and also shows that the human spirit is invincible and is able to survive and grow even in very difficult environment.

The Origins of Totalitarianism - Primary Source Edition 'The New Inquisitions' begins with early Christianity, and traces heretic-hunting as a phenomenon through the middle ages and right into the 20th century, showing how the same inquisitional modes of thought recur both on the political Left and on the political Right.

The Origins of Totalitarianism: Antisemitism When they first met in 1925, Martin Heidegger was a star of German intellectual life and Hannah Arendt was his earnest young student. What happened between them then will never be known, but both would cherish their brief intimacy for the rest of their lives. The ravages of history would soon take them in quite different directions. After Hitler took power in Germany in 1933, Heidegger became rector of the university in Freiburg, delivering a notorious pro-Nazi address that has been the subject of considerable controversy. Arendt, a Jew, Tied Germany the same year, heading first to Paris and then to New York. In the decades to come, Heidegger would be recognized as perhaps the most significant philosopher of the twentieth century, while Arendt would establish herself as a voice of conscience in a century of tyranny and war. Illuminating, revealing, and tender throughout, this correspondence offers a glimpse into the inner lives of two major philosophers.

On Violence This outstanding collection of essays explores Hannah Arendt's thought against the background of recent world-political events unfolding since September 11, 2001, and engages in a contentious dialogue with one of the greatest political thinkers of the past century, with the conviction that she remains one of our contemporaries. Themes such as moral and political equality, action, judgment and freedom are re-examined with fresh insights by a group of thinkers who are themselves well known for their original contributions to political thought. Other essays focus on novel and little-discussed themes in the literature by highlighting Arendt's views of sovereignty, international law and genocide, nuclear weapons and revolutions, imperialism and Eurocentrism, and her contrasting images of Europe and America. Each essay displays not only super Arent scholarship but also stylistic flair and analytical tenacity.

Letters, 1925-1975 The great twentieth-century political philosopher examines how Hitler and Stalin gained and maintained power, and the nature of totalitarian states. In the final volume of her classic work The Origins of Totalitarianism, Hannah Arendt focuses on the two genuine forms of the totalitarian state in modern history: the dictatorships of Bolshevism after 1930 and of National Socialism after 1938. Identifying terror as the very essence of this form of government, she discusses the transformation of classes into masses and the use of propaganda in dealing with the nontotalitarian world—and in her brilliant concluding chapter, she analyzes the nature of isolation and loneliness as preconditions for total domination. “The most original and profound—therefore the most valuable—political theoretician of our times.” — Dwight Macdonald, The New Leader

The Athenian Correspondence to Hannah Arendt Discusses the nature of thought and volition, examines past philosophical theories, and clarifies the relation between will and freedom

Hannah Arendt and Karl Marx Recently there has been an extraordinary international revival of interest in Hannah Arendt. She was extremely perceptive about the dark tendencies in contemporary life that continue to plague us. She developed a concept of politics and public freedom that serves as a critical standard for judging what is wrong with politics today. Richard J. Bernstein argues that Arent should be read today because her penetrating insights help us to think about both the darkness of our times and the sources of illumination. He explores her thinking about statelessness and refugees; the right to have rights; her critique of Zionism; the meaning of the banality of evil; the complex relations between truth, lying, power, and violence; the tradition of the revolutionary spirit; and the urgent need for each of us to assume responsibility for our political lives. This short and very readable book will be of great interest to anyone who wants to understand the forces that are shaping our world today.

The Originations of Totalitarianism "From the most powerful book critic in the English-speaking world" (Vanity Fair) comes 100 personal, thought-provoking essays of the life-changing books she wouldn't want you to miss--beautifully illustrated throughout--
of morality; it is also an indispensable investigation into some of the most troubling and important issues of our time.

How to Live Upon publication of her "field manual," The Origins of Totalitarianism, in 1951, Hannah Arendt immediately gained recognition as a major political analyst. Over the next twenty-five years, she wrote ten more books and developed a set of ideas that profoundly influenced the way America and Europe addressed the central questions and dilemmas of World War II. In this concise book, Elisabeth Young-Bruehl introduces her mentor's work to twenty-first-century readers. Arendt's ideas, as much today as in her own lifetime, illuminate those issues that perplex us, such as totalitarianism, terrorism, globalization, war, and "radical evil." Elisabeth Young-Bruehl, who was Arendt's doctoral student in the early 1970s and who wrote the definitive biography of her mentor in 1982, now revisits Arendt's major works and seminal ideas. Young-Bruehl considers what Arendt's analysis of the totalitarianism of Nazi Germany and the Stalinist Soviet Union can teach us about our own times, and how her revolutionary understanding of political action is connected to forgiveness and making promises for the future. The author also discusses The Life of the Mind, Arendt's unfinished meditation on how to think about thinking. Placed in the context of today's political landscape, Arendt's ideas take on a new immediacy and importance. They require our attention, Young-Bruehl shows, and continue to bring fresh truths to light.

Arendt and America

The Death of Truth First published in 1951, The Origins of Totalitarianism is frequently ranked amongst the top non-fiction books of the 20th century and all time. Having witnessed the great tragedies of WWII, Arendt's work is full of hard-won lessons learned in the aftermath of great horrors—lessons certainly applicable to the unrest of today. This short book seeks to synthesize and relate the dense and much needed wisdom of Arendt's insight into totalitarianism for today. Mean as a guide through Arendt's masterwork, this short volume clearly and concisely draws out the enduring and relevant themes. Specifically written to address the confusion and unrest of our times, this guide summarizes and explains Arendt's insight into: movements, ideology, the rootlessness of mass society, and much more. A fast, succinct yet detailed exploration of the major themes of Origins, this editorial conclusion explicitly connects Arendt's insights to today's political situation in a nonpartisan manner. This succinct book will be of great interest to anyone seeking nuanced and detailed thought on the foundational problems and history of our unrest today.

Crises of the Republic Collection of essays which present portraits of individuals ranging from Rosa Luxemburg to Pope John XXIII who the author believes have illuminated "dark times"

Hannah Arendt In this stimulating collection of studies, Dr. Arendt, from the standpoint of a political philosopher, views the crises of the 1960s and early '70s as challenges to the American form of government. The book begins with "Lying in Politics," a penetrating analysis of the Pentagon Papers that deals with the role of image-making and public relations in politics. "Civil Disobedience" examines the various opposition movements from the Freedom Riders to the war resisters and the segregationists. "Thoughts on Politics and Revolution," cast in the form of an interview, contains a commentary to the author's theses in "On Violence." Through the connected essays, Dr. Arendt examines, defines, and clarifies the concerns of the American citizen of the time.--From publisher description.

Anti-Semitism Five leading thinkers on the concept of "rights" in an era of rootlessness Sixty years ago, the political theorist Hannah Arendt, an exiled Jew deprived of her German citizenship, observed that before people can enjoy any of the "inalienable Rights of Man"—before there can be any specific rights to education, work, voting, and so on—there must first be such a thing as "the right to have rights." The concept received little attention at the time, but in our age of mass deportations, Muslim bans, refugee crises, and extra-state war, the phrase has become the center of a crucial and lively debate. Here five leading thinkers from varied disciplines—including history, law, politics, and literary studies—discuss the critical basis of rights and the meaning of radical democratic politics today.

The Life of the Mind Hannah Arendt is one of the most important political theorists of the twentieth century. In her works, she grappled with the dark events of that century, probing the nature of power, authority, and evil, and seeking to confront totalitarian horrors on her own terms. This book focuses on how, against the professionalized discourses of theory, Arendt insists on the greater political importance of the ordinary activity of thinking. Indeed, she argues that the activity of thinking is the only reliable protection against the horrors that buffeted the last century. Its essays explore and enact that activity, which Arendt calls the habit of erecting obstacles to oversimplifications, compromises, and conventions. Most of the essays were written for a conference at Bard College celebrating the 100th anniversary of Arendt's birth. Arendt left her personal library and literary effects to Bard, and she is buried in the Bard College cemetery. Material from the Bard archive—such as a postcard to Arendt from Walter Benjamin or her annotation in her copy of M. A. Chekhov's The Prince—and images from her life are interspersed with the essays in this volume. The volume will offer provocations and insights to Arendt scholars, students discovering Arendt's work, and general readers attracted to Arendt's vision of the importance of thinking in our own dark times.

The End of Economic Man This is a reproduction of a book published before 1923. This book may have occasional imperfections such as missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. that were either part of the original artifact, or were introduced by the scanning process. We believe this work is culturally important, and despite the imperfections, have elected to bring it back into print as part of our continuing commitment to the preservation of printed works worldwide. We appreciate your understanding of the imperfections in the preservation process, and hope you enjoy this valuable book.

Responsibility and Judgment In this unprecedented work two decades in the making, leading historian Robert S. Wistrich examines the long and ugly history of anti-Semitism, from the first recorded pogrom in 38 BCE to its shocking and widespread resurgence in the present day. As no other book has done before it, A Lethal Obsession reveals the causes behind this shameful phenomenon and holds a sobering look at how it may shake and reshape the world in years to come. Here are the fascinating and long-forgotten roots of the "Jewish difference"—the violence that greeted the Jewish Diaspora in first-century Alexandria. Wistrich suggests that the idea of a formless God who passed down a universal moral law to a chosen few deeply disconcerted the pagan world. The early leaders of Christianity increased their strength by painting these "superior" Jews as a cosmic and satanic evil, and by the time of the Crusades, murdering a "Christ killer" had become an act of conscience. Moving seamlessly through centuries of war and dissidence, A Lethal Obsession powerfully portrays the creation of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, the hateful anti-Semitic tract commissioned by Russia's tsarist secret police at the end of the nineteenth century—and the prediction by Theodor Herzl, Austrian founder of political Zionism, of eventual disaster for the Jews in Europe. The twentieth century fulfilled this dark prophecy, with the horrifying ascent of Hitler's Third Reich. Yet, as Wistrich disturbingly suggests, the end of World War II failed to neutralize the "Judeophobic virus": Pogroms and prejudice continued in Soviet-controlled territories and in the Arab-Muslim world that would fan flames for new decades of distrust, malice, and violence. Here, in pointed and devastating detail, is our own world, one in which Jewish terrorists and the radical left blame Israel for all global ills. In his concluding chapters, Wistrich warns of a possible nuclear "Final Solution" at the hands of Iran, a land in which a formerly prosperous Jewish community has declined in both fortunes and freedoms. Dazzling in scope and erudition, A Lethal Obsession is a riveting masterwork of investigative nonfiction, the definitive work on this unsettling yet essential subject. It is destined to become an indispensable source for any student of world affairs.

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