Ruling Passion - Waller Randy Newell - 2000

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The Ruling Passion - Christopher Lane - 1995
In The Ruling Passion, Christopher Lane examines the relationship between
masculinity, homosexual desire, and empire in British colonialist and
imperialist fictions at the turn of the twentieth century. Questioning the
popular assumption that Britain’s empire functioned with symbolic
efficacy on its subjects and that the empire’s many layers of conflict and ambivalence. Through attentive
readings of sexual and political allegory in the work of Kipling, Forster,
James, Beerbohm, Firbank, and others—and deft use of psychoanalytic
theory—The Ruling Passion interprets turbulent scenes of masculine
identification and pleasure, power and mastery, intimacy and antagonism.
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A Dangerous Passion - Haig Patapan - 2021-05-01
Shows the importance of honor for leaders, both as a source of noble
ambition to pursue the public good and as dangerous temptation to seek
glory through domination. A Dangerous Passion argues that leadership and
honor are mutually constitutive and that this dynamic relationship,
fundamentally shapes the character of political practice. Haig Patapan,
shows how our contemporary blindness to this leadership-honor dynamic and
neglect of the significance of honor (and shame) in modern politics have
carved us to fundamentally misunderstand the nature of leadership. We
have lost sight of how honor shapes the ambitions and aspirations of those
who seek political office, and the opportunities and limits it imposes on
leaders when engaging with their followers. What has been obscured are
the two faces of honor: how it is the dangerous passion that fuels the
ambitions of the glory seekers to pursue tyranny and empire, as well as
being the source of good leadership that is founded on noble ambition and
sacrifice for the common good. Patapan examines classical magnanimity,
Machiavellian glory, and Hobbesian-dispersed leadership, views that
continue to be debated, and then offers insights from these debates to
illuminate a series of contemporary political challenges for leaders,
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Bringing the Passions Back In - Rebecca Kingston - 2008-05-20
The rationalist ideal has been met with cynicism in progressive circles for
undermining the role of emotion and passion in the public realm. By
exploring the social and political implications of the emotions in the history
of ideas, contributing to the shattering new paths of male homosexuality and offer new
appreciations of the potential for passion in political philosophy and
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Confronting Tyranny - Toivo Koivukoski - 2005
Motivated by the reentry of tyranny into political discourse and political
action, this new collection of essays compares ancient and contemporary
accounts of tyranny in an effort to find responses to current political
dilemmas and enduring truths. Identified by Plato and Aristotle as the worst
kind of regime, the concept of tyranny was called into question during the
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However, in our globally interconnected world, tyrants are no longer
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The Trouble With Passion - Cheryl Hall - 2013-01-22
Political theorists have long argued that passion has no place in the political
realm where reason reigns supreme. But, is this dichotomy between reason
and passion sustainable? Does it underestimate the indispensable role of
passion in a fully democratic society? Drawing upon Plato, Rousseau, and
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Enduring Empire - David Tabachnick - 2009-09-05
An exploration of the ways in which ancient theories of empire can inform our
understanding of present-day events. Enduring Empire engages in a serious discussion of empire as it relates to American foreign
policy and global politics. The imperial power dynamics of ancient Athens
and Rome provided fertile ground for the deliberations of many classical
thinkers who wrote on the nature of empire: contemplating political
sovereignty, autonomy, and citizenship as well as war, peace, and
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contested. The contributors to this collection prompt similar questions with
their essays and promote a serious contemporary consideration of empire in
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democracy. Featuring essays from some of the leading thinkers in the fields
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**Machiaveli in Love** - Haig Patapan - 2006

Haig Patapan discovers that Machiavelli intertwines teachings on love with his political and moral theories. This book is an invitation to find the implicit teachings on love cleverly intermingled in Machiavelli’s works, with the reward of reaching a profound understanding of modernity and Machiavelli’s political views in relation to the foundations of love, Patapan reveals that the understanding of love is essential to the appreciation of Machiavelli’s political thought. Each chapter of the book engages different facets of the philosopher’s thought to yield a comprehensive appreciation of Machiavellian love and fear and its implication for modernity.

**Prudes, Perverts, and Tyrants** - Christina H. Tarnopolsky - 2010-04-12

In recent years, most political theorists have agreed that shame shouldn’t play any role in democratic politics because it threatens the mutual respect necessary for participation and deliberation. But Christina Tarnopolsky argues that not every kind of shame hurts democracy. In fact, she makes a powerful case that there is a form of shame essential to any critical, moderate, and self-reflexive democratic practice. Through a careful study of Plato’s Gorgias, Tarnopolsky shows that contemporary conceptions of shame are far too narrow. To Plato, three kinds of shame and shaming practices were possible in democracies, and only one of these is similar to the form condemned by contemporary thinkers. Following Plato, Tarnopolsky develops an account of a different kind of shame, which she calls “respectful shame.” This practice involves the painless and beneficial shaming of one’s fellow citizens as part of the ongoing process of collective deliberation. And, as Tarnopolsky argues, this type of shame is just as important to contemporary democracy as it was to its ancient form. Tarnopolsky also challenges the view that the Gorgias inaugurates the problematic oppositions between emotion and reason, and rhetoric and philosophy. Instead, she shows that, for Plato, rationality and emotion belong together, and she argues that political science and democratic theory are impoverished when they relegate the study of emotions such as shame to other disciplines.

**Steering Human Evolution** - Yehezkel Dror - 2020-05-07

Humanity must steer its evolution. As human knowledge moves a step ahead of Darwin’s theories, this book presents the emergence of human-made meta-evolution shaping our alternative futures. This novel process poses fateful challenges to humanity, which require regulation of emerging science and technology which may endanger the future of our species. However, to do so successfully, a novel ‘humanity-craft’ has to be developed; main ideologies and institutions need redesign; national sovereignty has to be limited; a decisive global regime becomes essential; some revision of existing norms and laws is necessary; and a novel type of political leader, based on merit in addition to public support, is urgently needed. Taking into account the strength of nationalism and vested interests, it may well be that only catastrophes will teach humanity to metamorphose into a novel epoch without too high transition costs. But initial steps, such as United Nation reforms, are urgent in order to contain calamities and may soon become feasible. Being both interdisciplinary and based on personal experience of the author, this book adds up to a novel paradigm on steering human evolution. It will be of great interest to scholars and researchers of modern history, evolution sciences, future studies, political science, philosophy of action, and science and technology. It will also be of wide appeal to the general reader anxious about the future of life on Earth. Comments on the Corona pandemic add to the book’s concrete significance.

**On Oligarchy** - David Tabachnick - 2011-12-01

Economic power is becoming increasingly concentrated in the hands of the few, even as democratic movements worldwide allow for political power to be dispersed among the many. With their access to influence, the wealthy can shape and constrain the political power of the rest of the world. As the economic dominance of an elite minority coincides with the forces of globalization, is oligarchy becoming the dominant political regime? This collection explores the renewed relevance of oligarchy to contemporary global politics. By drawing out lessons from classic texts, contributors illustrate how the character of oligarchical regimes informs contemporary political life. Topics include the relationship between the American government and corporations, the tension between republican and oligarchical regimes, and the potential conflicts that have opened up between economic management and political life. On Oligarchy deftly illuminates the significance of this regime in the context of pressing global economic and political issues.

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density. In this set of interpretive essays, notable scholars of the Laws from
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**Love among the Ruins - Victoria Wohl - 2009-02-09**
Classical Athenian literature often speaks of democratic politics in sexual
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to be lovers of the people. Victoria Wohl argues that this was no dead
illuminates the significance of this regime in the context of pressing global
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In a novel interpretation of Plato’s Phaedrus, Tiago Lier argues that
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**Globalization, Technology, and Philosophy - David Tabachnick -**
Counts the long-standing, solemn interpretation of Plato's dialogues with confronts globalization and technology from philosophical perspectives.

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Plato's Laughter  - Sonja Madeleine Tanner - 2017-11-14
one centered on the philosophical and pedagogical significance of Socrates as a comic figure. Plato was described as a boor and it was said that he never laughed out loud. Yet his dialogues abound with puns, jokes, and humor. Sonja Madeleine Tanner argues that in Plato’s dialogues Socrates plays a comical hero who draws heavily from the tradition of comedy in ancient Greece, but also reforms laughter to be applicable to all persons and truly shaming to none. Socrates introduces a form of self-reflective laughter that encourages, rather than stifles, philosophical inquiry. Laughter in the dialogues—both explicit and implied—suggests a view of human nature as incongruous with ourselves, simultaneously falling short of, and superseding, our own capacities. What emerges is a picture of human nature that bears a striking resemblance to Socrates’ own, laughable depiction, one inspired by Dionysus, but one that remains ultimately intractable. The book analyzes specific instances of laughter and the comical from the Apology, Laches, Charmides, Cratylus, Euthydemus, and the Symposium to support this, and to further elucidate the philosophical consequences of recognizing Plato’s laughter.

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Counts the long-standing, solemn interpretation of Plato’s dialogues with one centered on the philosophical and pedagogical significance of Socrates as a comic figure. Plato was described as a boor and it was said that he never laughed out loud. Yet his dialogues abound with puns, jokes, and humor. Sonja Madeleine Tanner argues that in Plato’s dialogues Socrates plays a comical hero who draws heavily from the tradition of comedy in ancient Greece, but also reforms laughter to be applicable to all persons and truly shaming to none. Socrates introduces a form of self-reflective laughter that encourages, rather than stifles, philosophical inquiry. Laughter in the dialogues—both explicit and implied—suggests a view of human nature as incongruous with ourselves, simultaneously falling short of, and superseding, our own capacities. What emerges is a picture of human nature that bears a striking resemblance to Socrates’ own, laughable depiction, one inspired by Dionysus, but one that remains ultimately intractable. The book analyzes specific instances of laughter and the comical from the Apology, Laches, Charmides, Cratylus, Euthydemus, and the Symposium to support this, and to further elucidate the philosophical consequences of recognizing Plato’s laughter.

In the Laws, Plato theorizes citizenship as simultaneously a political, ethical, and aesthetic practice. His reflection on citizenship finds its roots in a descriptive psychology of human experience, with sentiment and, above all, volition seen as the primary targets of a lifelong training in the values of citizenship. In the city of Magnesia described in the Laws erôs for civic virtue is presented as a motivational resource not only within the reach of the ‘ordinary’ citizen, but also factored by default into its educational system. Supporting a vision of ‘perfect citizenship’ based on an internalized obedience to the laws, and persuading the entire polity to consent willingly to it, requires an ideology that must be rhetorically all-inclusive. In this city ‘ordinary’ citizenship itself will be trooped as a performative action: Magnesia’s choral performances become a fundamental channel for shaping, feeling and communicating a strong sense of civic identity and unity.

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In Search of Humanity  - Andrea Radasanu - 2015-03-18
This collection of essays, offered in honor of the distinguished career of prominent political philosopher Professor Clifford Orwin, provides a wide context in which to consider the rise of “humanity” as one of the chief modern virtues. A relative of—and also a replacement for—formerly more prominent other-regarding virtues like justice and generosity, humanity and later compassion become the true north of the modern moral compass. Contributors to this volume consider various aspects of this virtue, by comparison with what came before and with attention to its development from early to late modernity, and up to the present.

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Soocrates on Friendship and Community - Mary P. Nichols - 2009

In Soocrates on Friendship and Community, Mary P. Nichols addresses Kierkegaard's and Nietzsche's criticism of Soocrates and recovers the place of friendship and community in Socratics philosophizing. This approach stands in contrast to the modern philosophical tradition, in which Plato's Soocrates has been viewed as an alienating influence on Western thought and life. Nichols' rich analysis of both dramatic details and philosophical themes in Plato's Symposium, Phaedras, and Lysis shows how love finds fulfillment in the reciprocal relations of friends. Nichols also shows how friends experience another as their own and as themselves as belonging to another. Their experience, she argues, both sheds light on the nature of philosophy and serves as a standard for a political life that does justice to human freedom and community.

Leo Strauss and His Legacy - John Albert Murley - 2005

With close to 15,000 entries, this bibliography is the most comprehensive guide to published writing in the tradition of Leo Strauss, who lived from 1899 to 1973 and was one of the most influential political philosophers of the twentieth century. John A. Murley provides Strauss's complete bibliography and identifies the work of hundreds of Strauss's students and their students' students. Leo Strauss and His Legacy charts the path of influence of a beloved teacher and mentor, a deep and lasting heritage that permeates the classroom of the twenty-first century. Each new generation of students of political philosophy will find this bibliography an indispensable resource.

Good Democratic Leadership - John Kane - 2014-07-17

Good Democratic Leadership: On Prudence and Judgment in Modern Democracies explores whether, in the current atmosphere of international economic and political tension, and more generally, democracies foster and support effective political judgment and good leadership. In one sense, with their ideals of transparent government and extensive deliberation, democracies might appear to promote such good leadership and sound decision-making. Yet, in another sense, democratic leaders continue to face a number of challenges, including the sometimes extreme institutional limits placed on their discretion, the need for balance between national interest, popular sentiment and universal values as well as the problem of disproportionate influence of commercial interests in the management of the economy. In analysing various aspects of democratic leadership, judgmental and decision-making from a variety of theoretical and practical perspectives, all the contributors to this book address this question of the extent to which democracies support good judgment and thereby the possibility of good leadership in democracies.

Plato on the Value of Philosophy - Tushar Irani - 2017-03-30

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NEOCONSERVATISM - C. Bradley Thompson - 2015-11-17

An obituary so soon! Surely the reports of neoconservatism's death are greatly exaggerated. C. Bradley Thompson has written (with Yaron Brook) the most comprehensive and original analysis of neoconservatism yet published and in the process has dealt it a mortal blow. Neoconservatism: An Obituary for an Idea reveals publicly for the first time what the neocons call their philosophy of governance—their plan for governing America. This book explicates the deepest philosophic principles of neoconservatism, traces the intellectual relationship between the political philosopher Leo Strauss and contemporary neoconservative political actors, and provides a trenchant critique of neoconservatism from the perspective of America's founding principles. The theme of this timely book—neoconservatism as a species of anti-Americanism—will shake the intellectual salons of both the Left and Right. What makes this book so compelling is that Thompson actually lived for many years in the Straussian/neoconservative intellectual world. Neoconservatism therefore fits into the "breaking ranks" tradition of scholarly criticism and breaks the mold when it comes to informed, incisive, nonpartisan critique of neoconservative thought and action.

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Gadamer's Path to Plato - Andrew Fuyurchuk - 2010-03-01

good of the city inevitably produced notoriously ambitious figures whose
includes an inquiry into their intellectual influences. For Gadamer these
include Hegel, the Tubingen school and Jacob Klein; for Rosen, the poetic
genius of Leo Strauss. Rosen’s mathematical and poetic orientation is then
compared to Gadamer’s dialectical orientation. The mathematical
approach dovetails with a theory of human nature and procedural
rationalism in Gadamer’s hermeneutical philosophy that explains why he, in
contrast to Rosen, bypasses important dimensions of the Republic such as
the significance of particular characters and settings to understanding the
whole. In turn, this methodological shortcoming calls into question the truth
of Gadamer’s method and, with it, the foundations of a truly open and
pluralist society.

Socrates and Alcibiades - Ariel Helfer - 2017-04-05
In the classical world, political ambition posed an intractable problem.
Ancient Greek democracies fostered in their most promising youths a
tension-ridden combination of the desire to win glory and fame and the
zeal for political power and prestige was so great that it outstripped their
intention to win honor through praiseworthy deeds. No figure better
eemplifies the risks and rewards of ancient political ambition than
Alcibiades, an intelligent, charming, and attractive statesman who grew up
during the Golden Age of Athens and went on to become an infamous
demagogue and traitor to the city during the Peloponnesian War. In
Socrates and Alcibiades, Ariel Helfer gathers Plato’s three major
presentations of Alcibiades: the Alcibiades, the Second Alcibiades, and the
Symposium. Counter to conventional interpretation, Helfer reads these texts
as presenting a coherent narrative, spanning nearly two decades, of the
relationship between Socrates and his most notorious pupil. Helfer argues
that Plato does not simply deny the allegation that Alcibiades was corrupted
by his Socratic education; rather, Plato’s treatment of Alcibiades raises far-
ranging questions about the nature and corruptibility of political ambition
itself. How, Helfer asks, is the civic-spirited side of political ambition related
to its self-serving dimensions? How can education be expected to
strengthen or weaken the devotion toward one’s fellow citizens? And what
might Socratic philosophy reveal about the place of political aspiration in a
sparsely populated and intellectually balanced life? Helfer recovers a
valuable classical lesson on the nature of civic engagement and
illuminates our own complex political situation as heirs to liberal
democracy’s distrust of political ambition.

The Routledge Handbook of the Philosophy of Evil - Thomas Nys -
2019-05-01
Why ought we concern ourselves with understanding a concept of evil? It is
an elusive and politically charged concept which critics argue has no
explanatory power and is a relic of a superstitious and primitive religious
past. Yet its widespread use persists today: we find it invoked by politicians,
judges, journalists, and ordinary people to express the view that certain
actions, persons, institutions, or ideologies are not just morally problematic
but require a special signifier to mark them out from the ordinary and
commonplace. Therefore, the question of what a concept of evil could mean
and how it fits into our moral vocabulary remains an important and pressing
concern. The Routledge Handbook of the Philosophy of Evil provides an
outstanding overview and exploration of these issues and more, bringing
together an international team of scholars working on the concept of evil.
Its 27 chapters cover the crucial discussions and arguments, both historical
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Plato’s Philosophers - Catherine H. Zuckert - 2009-08-01
Faced with the difficult task of discerning Plato’s true ideas from the
different voices he used to express them, scholars have never fully made
sense of the many incompatibilities within and between the dialogues. In
the magisterial Plato’s Philosophers, Catherine Zuckert explains for the
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Platonic understanding of philosophy. To expose this coherence, Zuckert
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This unconventional arrangement lays bare a narrative of the rise,
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Cosmopolitanism in the Age of Globalization - Lee Trepanier - 2011-09-30

Thanks to advances in international communication and travel, it has never
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\textbf{Eros in Plato, Rousseau, and Nietzsche} - Laurence D. Cooper - 2010-11-01

Human beings are restless souls, ever driven by an insistent inner force not
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