

I Misteri Della Sinistra Dallideale Illuminista Al Trionfo Del Capitalismo Assoluto

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Utopia from Thomas More to Walter Benjamin - Miguel Abensour 2017-01-15

"Utopia poses a question. Not simply in the sense of a problem to be resolved and at the same time eliminated . . . but in the sense that, within the economy of the human condition, utopia, the aim of social alterity--of all social otherness--is ceaselessly being reborn, coming back to life despite all the blows rained down upon it, as if human resistance had taken up residence within it." For the French philosopher Miguel Abensour, the fictional genre of utopia has provided thinkers and artists a fertile ground to explore for the past 500 years, both as a way to imagine new emancipatory practices of shared existence and as a tyrannical imposition of power. Here, Abensour's project is to examine the idea of utopia in two different but powerful moments in its trajectory: first, utopia's beginning, when Thomas More sought a path for justice through a world in transformation, and second, when utopia faced its greatest danger, the moment that Walter Benjamin called "catastrophe."

On Ugliness - Umberto Eco 2011

Beauty and ugliness are two sides of the same coin; by ugliness we usually mean the opposite of beauty and we often define the first in order to understand the nature of the second. But the various depictions of ugliness over the centuries are richer and more unpredictable than is commonly thought. The striking images and anthological quotations in *On Ugliness* lead us

on an extraordinary journey through the passions, terrors and nightmares of almost three thousand years, where acts of rejection go hand in hand with touching instances of empathy, and an aversion to deformity is accompanied by seductive violations of all classical canons. With his characteristic wit and erudition, Umberto Eco draws on examples in art and literature from ancient times to the present day. Abundantly illustrated with demons, madmen, vile enemies and disquieting presences, with freaks and the living dead, *On Ugliness* is conceived for a vast and diverse readership, and is an invaluable companion volume to *On Beauty*.

Literature and the Gods - Roberto Calasso 2010-06-16

Brilliant, inspired, and gloriously erudite, *Literature and the Gods* is the culmination of Roberto Calasso's lifelong study of the gods in the human imagination. By uncovering the divine whisper that lies behind the best poetry and prose from across the centuries, Calasso gives us a renewed sense of the mystery and enchantment of great literature. From the banishment of the classical divinities during the Age of Reason to their emancipation by the Romantics and their place in the literature of our own time, the history of the gods can also be read as a ciphered and splendid history of literary inspiration. Rewriting that story, Calasso carves out a sacred space for literature where the presence of the gods is discernible. His

inquiry into the nature of "absolute literature" transports us to the realms of Dionysus and Orpheus, Baudelaire and Mallarmé, and prompts a lucid and impassioned defense of poetic form, even when apparently severed from any social function. Lyrical and assured, *Literature and the Gods* is an intensely engaging work of literary affirmation that deserves to be read alongside the masterpieces it celebrates.

Realm of Lesser Evil - Jean-Claude Michea
2009-07-27

Winston Churchill said of democracy that it was 'the worst form of government, except for all those other forms that have been tried from time to time.' The same could be said of liberalism. While liberalism displays an unfailing optimism with regard to the capacity of human beings to make themselves 'masters and possessors of nature', it displays a profound pessimism when it comes to appreciating their moral capacity to build a decent world for themselves. As Michea shows, the roots of this pessimism lie in the idea - an eminently modern one - that the desire to establish the reign of the Good lies at the origin of all the ills besetting the human race. Liberalism's critique of the 'tyranny of the Good' naturally had its costs. It created a view of modern politics as a purely negative art - that of defining the least bad society possible. It is in this sense that liberalism has to be understood, and understands itself, as the 'politics of lesser evil'. And yet while liberalism set out to be a realism without illusions, today liberalism presents itself as something else. With its celebration of the market among other things, contemporary liberalism has taken over some of the features of its oldest enemy. By unravelling the logic that lies at the heart of the liberal project, Michea is able to shed fresh light on one of the key ideas that have shaped the civilization of the West.

We Philologists (Annotated) - Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche 2021-01-29

Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche (October 15, 1844 - August 25, 1900) was German philosopher, poet, composer, cultural critic and classical philologist. He wrote critical texts on religion, morality, contemporary culture, philosophy and science, displaying a fondness for metaphor, irony and aphorism. Nietzsche's key ideas include the death of God, the Übermensch, the

eternal recurrence, the Apollonian and Dionysian dichotomy, perspectivism and the will to power.

Il pluralismo al bivio - Giulio Battioni 2017-11-30
«Stare insieme, sulla faccia della terra, è diventato un compito quotidiano. (...)

Sicuramente il terzo millennio sarà ricordato per aver iniziato un tratto di questa storia: la storia della convivenza degli esseri umani al plurale su tutta la terra». Il rebus pluralista è il problema per eccellenza del nostro tempo. Il problema è forse risolvibile. La libertà individuale e la giustizia sociale, la dignità della persona e la cultura, nella sua pluralità storica di forme morali, religiose, linguistiche e civili, possono convivere, anzi convivono in una miracolosa quanto ovvia sintesi: la natura umana. La filosofia politica e del diritto, la scienza politica, la storia delle idee e i vari metodi delle scienze sociali suggeriscono nelle pagine che seguono alcune risposte, pongono ulteriori dubbi e propongono nuove domande.

Ecological Feminist Philosophies - Karen Warren 1996

Here feminist philosophers and ecofeminist scholars pursue the connections between feminism and environmentalism. Topics include the ecofeminist ethic; the role of patriarchal concepts in perpetuating the domination of women and nature; the grassroots origins and character of a thoughtful ecofeminism; the "ecofeminism-deep ecology debate" in environmental philosophy; deep ecological treatment of animal rights and the omission of ecofeminist analyses of the domination of animals, abortion, and nuclear deterrence; and ways ecofeminism and the science of ecology are or could be engaged in complementary, supportive projects. The contributors are Carol J. Adams, Carol H. Cantrell, Jim Cheney, Chris Cuomo, Deane Curtin, Victoria Davion, Roger J. H. King, Stephanie Lahar, Patricia Jagentowicz Mills, Patrick D. Murphy, Val Plumwood, Catherine Roach, Robert Sessions, Deborah Slicer, and Karen J. Warren.

Il virus dell'occidente - Stefano G. Azzarà
2020-11-26T00:00:00+01:00

La pandemia di Covid-19 ha fatto emergere le contraddizioni delle società capitalistiche, rese sempre più fragili e disuguali da decenni di guerra ai salari e ai diritti delle classi

subalterne, dallo smantellamento del welfare e dal prevalere di forme di coscienza ultracompetitive. Certo della propria eternità e incapace di immaginare un modello alternativo di legame sociale, l'Occidente ha creduto che il "virus cinese" colpisse solo i paesi arretrati o ritenuti autoritari e che mai potesse diffondersi nelle nostre efficienti e trasparenti democrazie tecnologiche. Invece di prendere sul serio l'esperienza di altre realtà che hanno gestito meglio l'emergenza grazie alla capacità dello Stato e della politica di guidare l'economia e la produzione, subordinando gli interessi privati a quelli della maggioranza, ha negato a essa ogni riconoscimento, fino a procurarsi da solo un rischio estremo per eccesso di hybris. A questa rinuncia suicida a guardare l'alterità non è sfuggito il dibattito filosofico: di fronte allo stato d'eccezione, sia le posizioni dirittumaniste astratte sia il sovranismo particolarista e populista - che dell'odierna egemonia neoliberale costituisce non l'alternativa, ma una scissione conservatrice - condividono infatti il medesimo atteggiamento suprematista, con il rifiuto di elaborare una forma concreta di universalismo e di pensare una diversa configurazione del rapporto tra individuo, società civile e Stato, ma anche una diversa forma di convivenza tra le nazioni.

The Social History of Art - Arnold Hauser 1999

L'idea russa - Bengt Jangfeldt

2022-06-21T00:00:00+02:00

Un'idea percorre la storia della Russia e attraversa i secoli per giungere fino a noi, da Dostoevskij fino a Putin: l'idea dell'eccezionalità della Russia, di un Impero che non è né Occidente né Oriente e che, perciò, può congiungere i due mondi in nome di una sua peculiare forza morale e spirituale. «È ora che io passi alla storia» ha dichiarato Putin a un giornalista russo nel lontano settembre 2013. Non vi sono dubbi che l'obiettivo di Putin sia ricostituire l'Impero russo. Su quali basi, su quali idee, però, si fonda questo disegno, oltre che, naturalmente, sulla forza delle armi? La risposta sta, secondo Bengt Jangfeldt, uno dei maggiori studiosi internazionali di letteratura russa, nelle idee sull'identità nazionale russa formulate da filosofi e scrittori sin dalla metà del XIX secolo. In Fëdor Dostoevskij, il grande autore

di indimenticabili capolavori della letteratura, che scrive: «C'è una sola verità, e solo un popolo può avere un vero Dio. L'unico popolo portatore di Dio è il russo». In Nikolaj Danilevskij, l'autore di Russia ed Europa, che afferma: «La Russia può conquistare un posto nella storia degno di sé e dei popoli slavi solo ponendosi a guida di un sistema indipendente di Stati e agendo da contrappeso all'Europa in tutte le sue manifestazioni». In Nikolaj Trubeckoj, l'inventore del movimento politico-filosofico chiamato eurasismo per il quale il «mondo russo» è uno spazio che comprende Russia, Ucraina, Bielorussia e Kazakistan. E naturalmente in Aleksandr Dugin e il suo sogno della Grande Russia eurasiatica. Attraverso un agile excursus storico, Bengt Jangfeldt mostra come, formulata circa due secoli fa, all'epoca di Nicola I, dopo il crollo dell'Unione Sovietica, e in particolare nell'era di Putin, l'idea che la Russia sia una civiltà a sé abbia conosciuto «una straordinaria rinascita al punto che, sotto il nome di patriottismo, sia arrivata a sostituire il comunismo come ideologia di Stato». L'«idea russa», la chiamava Dostoevskij. A quest'idea sono dedicate le pagine che seguono, indispensabili per capire realmente che cosa è in gioco nella «terra di frontiera» chiamata Ucraina. «La guerra della Russia con l'Ucraina è ritenuta non solo incomprensibile ma anche irrazionale, al punto che la salute mentale di Vladimir Putin è stata messa in dubbio. Il suo desiderio di controllare e magari sottomettere l'Ucraina, tuttavia, non è che la conseguenza logica di un'ideologia formulata inizialmente dagli slavofili e da Dostoevskij, e poi sviluppata da Danilevskij, Leont'ev, gli eurasisti, Dugin e altri: l'«idea russa» nella sua sanguinosa concretezza».

La mutazione - Luca Ricolfi 2022-10-10

Le idee non stanno ferme. Le grandi idee, i grandi principi, le visioni del mondo hanno sempre delle radici, come le piante. Ma, diversamente dalle piante, raramente restano dove sono nate. Le idee si muovono, cambiano habitat, come uccelli di passo. È quel che è successo a tre grandi ideali della sinistra: difesa dei deboli, libertà di pensiero, cultura come via privilegiata verso l'eguaglianza. Oggi queste idee, che hanno fatto la storia della sinistra, non abitano più lì. Alcune vagano senza meta, altre si

sono posate sulla destra. A vagare senza meta è soprattutto l'idea gramsciana della cultura alta come strumento di emancipazione dei ceti popolari, un'idea ancora viva ai tempi di Togliatti, ma completamente sopraffatta da mezzo secolo di riforme dell'istruzione, che - abbassando la qualità degli studi - hanno finito per bloccare l'ascensore sociale. A posarsi sulla destra, invece, sono state la difesa della libertà di pensiero, contro l'adesione acritica della sinistra al politicamente corretto, e la difesa dei deboli, contro l'incapacità di ascoltare la domanda di protezione dei ceti popolari. Attraverso un nuovo modello interpretativo, la dottrina delle tre società, Ricolfi individua con precisione chi sono i deboli oggi, e ricostruisce il lungo processo che ha portato la destra e la sinistra a scambiarsi le rispettive basi sociali, determinando una vera e propria mutazione del sistema politico. E azzarda l'ipotesi che sia un'eccessiva celebrazione del progresso ad accecare i progressisti, incapaci di vederne anche i lati oscuri, le falle che alimentano una nuova disperazione sociale, di cui sarebbe bene invece intercettare il grido.

Marconi My Beloved - Maria Cristina Marconi 2002-03

When in 1895 twenty-one-year-old Guglielmo Marconi made his first wireless transmission over land, he became the boy wonder of the world. When subsequently, he made similar transmissions across the Atlantic Ocean, thus proving to the world that his radio-related inventions had immediate and wide-spread applications for all of humanity, young Marconi ushered in the Age of Communication. The life, the works, the character of one of the greatest scientists of this Century, Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor of the Radio, are described in this carefully documented, impassioned and deeply involved book by an exceptional witness: his wife Maria Cristina. He was called 'The genius who gave a voice to silence'. Acclaimed by the whole world, the recipient of the most prestigious honours and decorations, he never lost his innate modesty and discretion even at the height of his success.

The Bears' Famous Invasion of Sicily - 2003

In search of food, Leander, King of the Bears, leads his subjects from their safe caves in the mountains of Sicily to the valley where they

triumph over many enemies.

Note Conjointe - Charles 1873-1914 Péguy 2021-09-09

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Richard Wagner in Bayreuth - Friedrich Nietzsche 2021-04-10

"Richard Wagner in Bayreuth" by Friedrich Nietzsche (translated by Anthony M. Ludovici). Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten—or yet undiscovered gems—of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

A History of the Ecumenical Movement - Harold E. Fey 1954

New York Jew - Alfred Kazin 1996-08-01

In this book, Alfred Kazin, who for more than 30 years has been one of the central figures of America's intellectual life, takes us into his own life and times. His autobiography encompasses a personal story openly told; an inside look at New York's innermost intellectual circles; strong and intimate revelations of many of the most important writers of the century; and brilliantly astute observations of the literary accomplishments, atmosphere, and fads of the

1940s, 50s, and 60s in the context of America's shifting political gales.

Of Cosmogonic Eros - Ludwig Klages 2018

Aus Den Herzenergiessungen Eines Kunstliebenden Klosterbruders - Wilhelm Heinrich WACKENRODER 1921

Lessico universale italiano - Umberto Bosco 1968

Dante - Leigh Hunt 1846

Invention - Norbert Wiener 1994
An insider's view of the history of discovery and invention.

1848 - Mike Rapport 2009-02-03

In 1848, a violent storm of revolutions ripped through Europe. The torrent all but swept away the conservative order that had kept peace on the continent since Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo in 1815—but which in many countries had also suppressed dreams of national freedom. Political events so dramatic had not been seen in Europe since the French Revolution, and they would not be witnessed again until 1989, with the revolutions in Eastern and Central Europe. In 1848, historian Mike Rapport examines the roots of the ferment and then, with breathtaking pace, chronicles the explosive spread of violence across Europe. A vivid narrative of a complex chain of interconnected revolutions, 1848 tells the exhilarating story of Europe's violent “Spring of Nations” and traces its reverberations to the present day.

The Gnostic Religion - Hans Jonas 2015-11-10
The Message of the Alien God and the Beginnings of Christianity

Arab Historians of the Crusades (Routledge Revivals) - Francesco Gabrieli 2009-10-15

The recapture of Jerusalem, the siege of Acre, the fall of Tripoli, the effect in Baghdad of events in Syria; these and other happenings were faithfully recorded by Arab historians during the two centuries of the Crusades. First published in English in 1969, this book presents 'the other side' of the Holy War, offering the first English translation of contemporary Arab accounts of the fighting between Muslim and Christian. Extracts are drawn from seventeen different authors encompassing a multitude of sources:

The general histories of the Muslim world, The chronicles of cities, regions and their dynasties Contemporary biographies and records of famous deeds. Overall, this book gives a sweeping and stimulating view of the Crusades seen through Arab eyes.

Martin Buber & Christianity; a Dialogue Between Israel and the Church - Hans Urs Von 1905-1988 Balthasar 2021-09-09

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Birth and Death of the Housewife - Paola Masino 2010-07-02

First English translation of Paola Masino's *Nascita e morte della massaia*, her most controversial novel that provoked Fascist censorship for its critical portrayal of marriage and motherhood.

De Ingeneis: Text - Mariano Taccola 1984
English description: With the rediscovery of Mariano Taccola's technical manuscripts, a primary source has been found for drawings and texts in treatises and sketchbooks of Francesco di Giorgio Martini. Taccola first conceived a new subject in Renaissance literature: rational descriptions and illustrations of utilitarian structures built by master masons, carpenters, millwrights, and artisans in the service of military lords. Taccola's complex and fascinating manuscript is being published fully in facsimile. It was a gift to Johann Albrecht Widmannstetter who studied law (1533-1542) in Siena, probably at the Studio or University where Taccola had been secretary while writing in the building arts.

The volume that Taccola entitled "Liber primus leonis" and "Liber secundis draconis" was modified into a "Notebook" when he, in 1435-1438, added many small sketches around each main drawing existing on a folio, and added quires of paper after Book II for additional and later drawings. This edition includes, in the editors' introduction, a short biography of Mariano Taccola, a history of his "Notebook", a description of its sections, an account of Taccola's contribution to the history of technology, and a study of his influence. Each of Taccola's several hundred drawings is identified, his Latin texts and notes are all transcribed and then translated into English. In one Appendix, the editors illustrate and interpret eight drawings identified as copies of Taccola's originals lost from his "Notebook", and a second Appendix concerns the designs of mills, pile-drivers, and water-supply devices of a Machine Complex that other engineers developed from prototypes in Taccola's "Notebook".

German description: Mit der Wiederentdeckung der technischen Handschriften Mariano Taccolas wurde auch die Quelle für die Zeichnungen und Texte in den Abhandlungen und Skizzenbüchern Francesco di Giorgio Martinis entdeckt. Taccola behandelte als erster ein neues Thema in der Renaissanceliteratur: die rationale Beschreibung und Illustration von Zweckbauten. Das Werk, das Taccola ursprünglich als "Liber primus leonis" und "Liber secundus draconis" angelegt hatte, bekam nach und nach den Charakter eines Notizbuchs, als den Hauptzeichnungen mehrere kleinere Skizzen hinzugefügt und mehrere lose Blätter mit technischen Zeichnungen beigelegt wurden. Die Handschrift war ein Geschenk an Johann Albrecht Widmannstetter, der sich einige Jahre in Siena aufhielt. Aus der Sammlung dieses Humanisten gelangte sie anschließend nach München. Die vorliegende Faksimileausgabe enthält neben einer kurzen Biographie Mariano Taccolas die Geschichte dieses Notizbuchs, eine Beschreibung der einzelnen Abschnitte sowie Taccolas Bedeutung für Wissenschaft und Technik der Renaissance. Jede der mehreren hundert Zeichnungen wird erläutert, Taccolas lateinische Beschreibungen der Maschinen werden in Transkription wiedergegeben und ins Englische übersetzt. Ein Anhang enthält die

Zeichnungen zu Mühlen, Pfahlrammen und Entwürfen zu Wasserleitungssystemen, die später nach Taccolas Modellen aus dem "Notebook" entwickelt wurden.

The Great Philosophers - Karl Jaspers 1966

Victors' Justice - Danilo Zolo 2020-02-06

Victors' Justice is a potent and articulate polemic against the manipulation of international penal law by the West, combining historical detail, juridical precision and philosophical analysis. Zolo's key thesis is that contemporary international law functions as a two-track system: a made-to-measure law for the hegemony and their allies, on the one hand, and a punitive regime for the losers and the disadvantaged, on the other. Though it constantly advertised its impartiality and universalism, international law served to bolster and legitimize, ever since the Tokyo and Nuremberg trials, a fundamentally unilateral and unequal international order.

The Cambridge Companion to Constant - Helena Rosenblatt 2009-04-13

Benjamin Constant is widely regarded as a founding father of modern liberalism. The Cambridge Companion to Constant presents a collection of interpretive essays on the major aspects of his life and work by a panel of international scholars, offering a necessary overview for anyone who wants to better understand this important thinker. Separate sections are devoted to Constant as a political theorist and actor, his work as a social analyst and literary critic, and his accomplishments as a historian of religion. Themes covered range from Constant's views on modern liberty, progress, terror, and individualism, to his ideas on slavery and empire, literature, women, and the nature and importance of religion. The Cambridge Companion to Constant is a convenient and accessible guide to Constant and the most up-to-date scholarship on him.

A Girl Called Jules - Milena Milani 1967

Religion without God - Ronald Dworkin 2013-10-01

In his last book, Ronald Dworkin addresses timeless questions: What is religion and what is God's place in it? What are death and immortality? He joins a sense of cosmic mystery

and beauty to the claim that value is objective, independent of mind, and immanent in the world. Belief in God is one manifestation of this view, but not the only one.

Recharting the Black Atlantic - Annalisa Oboe
2011-04-13

This book focuses on the migrations and metamorphoses of black bodies, practices, and discourses around the Atlantic, particularly with regard to current issues such as questions of identity, political and human rights, cosmopolitics, and mnemo-history.

The Celestial Hunter - Roberto Calasso
2020-04-28

A New York Times Book Review Editors' Choice "[Calasso's] flow of associations leaves you feeling not out of your depth, but smarter and better read." --The New York Times Book Review
The eighth part of Roberto Calasso's monumental series on the primal forces of civilization The eighth part of Roberto Calasso's singular work in progress that began in 1983 with *The Ruin of Kasch*, *The Celestial Hunter* is an inspired and provocative exploration of mankind's relationship with myth, the divine, and the idea of transformation. There was a time, even before prehistory, when man was simply a defenseless animal. The gods he worshiped took the form of other beasts or were the patterns of the stars he saw above him each night in the sky, which he transformed into figures and around which he created stories. Soon, however, man learned to imitate the animals that attacked him and he became a hunter. This transformation, Calasso posits, from defenseless victim to hunter was a key moment, the first step on man's ascendance to power. Suddenly the notion of the hunter became fundamental. It would be developed over thousands of years through the figures that became central to Greek mythology, including the constellations. Among them was Orion, the celestial hunter, and his dog, Sirius. Vivid and strikingly original, and expertly translated from the Italian by Richard Dixon, *The Celestial Hunter* traces how man created the divine myths that would become the cornerstones of Western civilization. As Calasso demonstrates, the repercussions of these ideas would echo through history, from Paleolithic to modern times. And they would be the product of one thing: the

human mind.

Imagini Delli Dei de Gl'antichi - Vincenzo Cartari
1647

De la Gaieté - Louis Antoine de Marquis
CARACCIOLI 1762

Times of Crisis - Michel Serres 2015-09-24
For Michel Serres, economic crises are earthquakes caused by societal tectonic plates. The current crisis erupted because of the widening discrepancy between major social changes and institutions that have remained the same since WWII. Serres, one of the first to bring nature into the political, writes, "To destroy, kill, exploit is worthless. In the long run, it means destroying ourselves." At a time when the world population has grown so much that it is exhausting natural resources and the environment, we need to rethink cultural, social, and political dynamics. Serres argues that geopolitics and economics will no longer be a two-player game, between West and East, for example, but a three-player one, in which is Earth will be the third partner. This book is one of hope as it calls for a new world and extols the importance of science for our future and political institutions. Here, Serres demonstrates an optimistic outlook in a clear and luminous language that offers new paths for reflection and, ultimately, a better life for Earth and its inhabitants.

Darwinian Impacts - David Roger Oldroyd
1980

Alternative Modernities - Giuseppe Vacca
2020-10-23

Antonio Gramsci lived the Great War as a "historic break," a profound experience that left an indelible mark on the development of his political thought. Translated into English for the first time, *Alternative Modernities* reconstructs and analyses this critical period of Gramsci's intellectual formation through a systematic analysis of his writings from 1915 to 1935. For Gramsci, Soviet Communism, "Americanism," and the "new" Fascist State were the principle responses to the crisis of the old world order. He portrayed them as the three protagonists of twentieth-century modernity, alternatives destined to tragically clash in the worldwide

struggle for hegemony. Among the arguments in his Prison Notebooks, Gramsci casts doubt on the political strategy of Soviet Communism and the theoretical underpinnings of “official Marxism.” Instead, he suggests a radical revision of Marxism by breathing life into a new interpretation whose fundamental concepts are: politics as the struggle for hegemony, the “passive revolution” as a historical paradigm of

modernity, and the philosophy of praxis as the welding between visions of the worlds, historical analyses, and political strategies. Gramsci’s intuitions culminate in a new theory of the political subject, supported by a reflection upon the 20th century that still speaks to us today, pointing the way toward a new narrative of world history.