

Rivoluzione E Trascendenza (Franco Ferrarotti)

As a philosophy teacher, mentor, and friend, Jean Grenier (1898-1971) had an enormous influence on the young Albert Camus (1913-1960), who, in fact, acknowledged that Grenier's *Les Iles* touched the very core of his sensibility and provided him with both a "terrain for reflection, a format" that he would later use for his own essays. Their correspondence, beginning when the seventeen-year-old Camus was Grenier's student at the Grand Lycée of Algiers, documents the younger man's struggle to become a writer and find his own voice, a period in which he turned frequently to his mentor for advice, comfort, and direction. The letters cover a period of almost ten years, from 1932 to Camus's untimely death in 1960. Because Camus destroyed the earlier correspondence he received, the first twenty-six letters in the volume are his only; the full book ends in 1940. These enlightening letters offer invaluable glimpses into the development of Camus's aesthetic ideas, literary production, and political stance. In contrast to the correspondence of Camus, who throughout remains somewhat reticent about his life and doubtful about himself and his work, Camus's letters are a window into his most profound thoughts and sensitivities, delving deep into his psyche and, at times, revealing a side of the writer unfamiliar to us. Undoubtedly they allow for a better understanding of Albert Camus, the man and the artist.

Since political theorist Leo Strauss's death in 1973, American interpreters have heatedly debated his intellectual legacy. Daniel Tanguay recovers Strauss from the atmosphere of partisan debate that has dominated American journalistic, political, and academic discussions of his work. Tanguay offers in his crystal-clear prose the first assessment of the whole of Strauss's thought, a daunting task owing to the vastness and scope of Strauss's writings. This comprehensive overview of Strauss's thought

indispensable for anyone seeking to understand his philosophy and legacy. Tanguay gives special attention to Strauss's little-known formative years, 1920-1938, during which the philosopher elaborated the theme of his research, what he termed the "theological-political problem." Tanguay shows the connection of this theme to other major elements in Strauss's thought, such as the tension between the Ancients and Moderns, the return to classical natural right, the art of esoteric writing, and his critique of modernity. In so doing, the author approaches what is at the heart of Strauss's work: God and politics. Rescuing Strauss from polemics and ill-defined generalizations about his ideas, Tanguay provides instead an important and timely analysis of a major philosophical thinker of the twentieth century.

Translated here into English for the first time is a monumental work of literary history and criticism comparable in scope and achievement to Eric Auerbach's *Mimesis*. Italian critic Francesco Orlando explores Western literature's obsession with outmoded and nonfunctional objects (ruins, obsolete machinery, broken things, trash, etc.). Combining the insights of psychoanalysis and literary-historical criticism, Orlando traces this obsession to a turning point in history, at the end of eighteenth-century industrialization, when the functional becomes the dominant value of Western culture. Roaming through every genre and much of the history of Western literature, the author identifies distinct categories into which obsolete images can be classified and provides myriad examples. The function of literature, he concludes, is to remind us of what we have lost and what we are losing as we move toward the future.

History and Everyday Life

The Shadow of Dionysus

Ruins, Relics, Rarities, Rubbish, Uninhabited Places, and Hidden Treasures

Indagine sulla Sindone

sezione seconda

The Aesthetic Dimension

Originally published by Duckworth and the University of California Press, Procopius is now available for the first time in paperback. Professor Cameron emphasises the essential unity of Procopius' three works and, starting from the 'minor' ones, demonstrates their intimate connection with the Wars. Procopius' writings are seen to comprise a subtle whole; only if they are understood in this way can their historical value be properly appreciated. The result is a new evaluation of Procopius which will be central to any future history of the sixth century.

**Rivoluzione e trascendenzaRivoluzione e trascendenzaEdizioni Dehoniane
Bologna**

Conceiving of Christianity as a "worldview" has been one of the most significant events in the church in the last 150 years. In this new book David Naugle provides the best discussion yet of the history and contemporary use of worldview as a totalizing approach to faith and life. This informative volume first locates the origin of worldview in the writings of Immanuel Kant and surveys the rapid proliferation of its use throughout the English-speaking world. Naugle then provides the first study ever undertaken of the insights of major Western

philosophers on the subject of worldview and offers an original examination of the role this concept has played in the natural and social sciences. Finally, Naugle gives the concept biblical and theological grounding, exploring the unique ways that worldview has been used in the Evangelical, Orthodox, and Catholic traditions. This clear presentation of the concept of worldview will be valuable to a wide range of readers.

Opere. Scritti Teorici 1

Metamorfosi del sacro

An Invitation to Classical Sociology

An Intellectual Biography

In nome del padre

acculturazione, inculturazione, sincretismo, fondamentalismo

Leo Strauss

Through a radical new reading of the 'Theological Political Treatise', Dimitris Vardoulakis argues that the major source of Spinoza's materialism is the Epicurean tradition that re-emerges in modernity when manuscripts by Epicurus and Lucretius are rediscovered. This reconsideration of Spinoza's political project, set within a historical context, lays the ground for an alternative genealogy of materialism. Central to this new reading of Spinoza are the theory of practical judgment (understood as the calculation of utility) and its implications

for a theory of democracy that is resolutely positioned against authority. "The definitive study of Lenin's political theory" (OBSERVER). Lukacs's study remains one of the very few to offer a profound account of Leninism as a body of thought and is indispensable to an understanding of the true contemporary significance of Lenin's life and work.

Maffesoli presents a powerful argument for understanding everyday life by examining the passional logic that animates the social body. He asserts that the "circulation of sexuality," as much as the circulation of goods and services or language, is a structural component of sociality. By examining the dionysian adventure (passion, bonds of shared emotion, communal feeling), he redefines the problems of sociality and the strong hedonistic ethics present in contemporary daily life.

Desire and Death in the Phenomenology of Spirit

From the Beat Revolution to the Bit Generation

The History of a Concept

Hegel on Self-Consciousness

Auguste Comte: Volume 2

Conversazioni con la sociologia

Come leggere il Prologo di Giovanni

Credited as the inventor of the philosophy of history, Vico's influential pre-Enlightenment theories about knowledge, metaphysics, and moral consciousness gained a wider audience with this acclaimed 20th-century exposition.

Questa pubblicazione contiene: "Una sociologia alternativa" e "Storia e storie di vita".

In the most influential chapter of his most important philosophical work, the Phenomenology of Spirit, Hegel makes the central and disarming assertions that "self-consciousness is desire itself" and that it attains its "satisfaction" only in another self-consciousness. Hegel on Self-Consciousness presents a groundbreaking new interpretation of these revolutionary claims, tracing their roots to Kant's philosophy and demonstrating their continued relevance for contemporary thought. As Robert Pippin shows, Hegel argues that we must understand Kant's account of the self-conscious nature of consciousness as a claim in practical philosophy, and that therefore we need radically different views of human sentience, the conditions of our knowledge of the world, and the social

nature of subjectivity and normativity. Pippin explains why this chapter of Hegel's Phenomenology should be seen as the basis of much later continental philosophy and the Marxist, neo-Marxist, and critical-theory traditions. He also contrasts his own interpretation of Hegel's assertions with influential interpretations of the chapter put forward by philosophers John McDowell and Robert Brandom.

Una sociologia

Jürgen Habermas. A bibliography: works and studies (1952-2013)

Rivoluzione e trascendenza

A Study in the Unity of His Thought

Kitawa

Rousseau and Marx and Other Writings

L'Italia tra storia e memoria. Appartenenza e identità

L'indagine si propone di offrire un'informazione corretta e documentata sul dibattito, ricco e complesso, a volte confuso e tormentato, che circonda il telo di Torino. Il volume ricostruisce la storia del lenzuolo funebre e di

sudari e veli analoghi, commenta i testi sulla passione di Gesù, illustra le ricerche della scienza e le posizioni della Chiesa cattolica, la storia delle ostensioni pubbliche e della devozione popolare. In appendice, cinque interviste offrono altrettanti sguardi sul mistero del telo torinese: la parola passa dunque al biblista Giuseppe Ghiberti, allo storico Andrea Nicolotti, al giornalista Marco Fracon, al fondatore del Gruppo Abele e di Libera Luigi Ciotti e al parroco ortodosso Lucian Ro?;u. L'intento è «raccontare» la Sindone senza pregiudizi, ingenuità e forzature, rifiutando di prendere posizione a favore o contro la sua autenticità, ma anche senza dimenticare che il telo di Torino, con il suo fascino, i suoi lati oscuri e problematici, è una straordinaria icona cristiana, testimone della sofferenza dell'uomo in ogni tempo.

This volume explores the life and works of Auguste Comte during the last and most controversial part of his career, the period from 1842 to 1857.

In 2016, the Nobel Prize in Literature was awarded to the

singer and songwriter Bob Dylan "for having created new poetic expressions within the great American song tradition." This suggests how important pop music is in the contemporary society, and highlights how blurred are traditional boundaries across all forms of art. Pop music is strictly connected to mass media, mass culture, the youth universe, and its languages. Pop/rock music is the bearer of new trends, while getting influenced by social and cultural events. It is the soundtrack of entire generation, accompanying not only several forms of entertainment but also the social commitment, need to belong, desire for recognition and limelight. Rock reflects the world of youth, its rituals and legends, and it represents an important tool to socialise and get together. Popular culture is the turf where change happens. Pop music is never permanent, it is ever-changing. Starting from the main theories about the sociology of music, the aim of this book is to investigate social changes, youth cultures, media, and pop music. It is a journey from the Beat Revolution (which includes art and

culture from the 50s onwards) to the Bit Generation, which is all about digital technologies and software culture.

Catalogo dei libri in commercio

Authority and Utility in Materialism

L'Italia che scrive

A Contribution to the Sociology of the Orgy

Le maschere del male. Una sociologia

A Linguistic and Aesthetic Analysis of Visual Art in Melanesia

Toward a Critique of Marxist Aesthetics

Questo testo affronta il Prologo del Vangelo di Giovanni non come un inno al Logos, come viene comunemente spiegato, ma come un midrash giudaico del primo versetto della Genesi. Si tratterebbe dunque di un commento fatto con un metodo molto particolare che conduce a una vera e propria reinterpretazione dei primi versetti della Bibbia, un racconto della salvezza dalla creazione a Cristo. Per sostenere questa interpretazione l'autore confronta il testo greco del Codice Beza (Cambridge 1581) con il codice Vaticano e quello Sinaitico e recupera l'elaborazione filosofica-teologica di Filone d'Alessandria sulla figura del Logos, in base alla quale il Prologo di

Giovanni si orienta verso Dio e verso il creato.

Developing a concept briefly introduced in Counterrevolution and Revolt, Marcuse here addresses the shortcomings of Marxist aesthetic theory and explores a dialectical aesthetic in which art functions as the conscience of society. Marcuse argues that art is the only form or expression that can take up where religion and philosophy fail and contends that aesthetics offers the last refuge for two-dimensional criticism in a one-dimensional society. Franco Ferrarotti offers a series of profiles on sociology's most important classical social and political thinkers, covering eighteenth and nineteenth-century writers and concluding with the American economist Thorstein Veblen. This is a general introduction to the history of modern social thought as well as a study of each of these thinkers within his social and historical context. It is also an interpretation of them from a distinctly European social and philosophical perspective, treating as major thinkers some, such as Ferguson and Veblen, who are not typically included in the canon of classical social thinkers. Ferrarotti hopes to reinvigorate interest in classical theoretical concerns and to spark a discussion about the important legacy that sociology brings to bear on our understanding of human social action.

la pellegrina dell'assoluto

Worldview

The Religious and the Political

Sophia

Persona e corresponsabilità sociale

Pop Music, Media, and Youth Cultures

Il declino dell'Occidente revisited

L'obiezione di Max Stirner sul carattere trascendente di ogni costruzione utopica, anche quando si presenta come «scientifica» e del tutto immanente come il marxismo o lo storicismo crociano o l'attualismo gentiliano, è ancora oggi di grande attualità. In ogni atto o progetto rivoluzionario, per quanto determinato da contraddizioni interne dell'esistente, c'è una trascendenza implicita. Per Sartre, come per Nietzsche, Weber e Popper, senza passione non si fa nulla e la negazione di ogni trascendenza rischia di produrre, come alternativa, solo la solitudine del solipsismo. Non si tratta di scomodare la prova ontologica di sant'Anselmo o il ragionare neo-aristotelico di san Tommaso d'Aquino perché la questione, tuttora aperta, non riguarda l'esistenza o l'inesistenza di Dio, bensì il suo mistero.

Annotation Through models that integrate religion into the study of international politics, the essays in this collection offer a guide to updating the field.

On Tyranny is Leo Strauss's classic reading of Xenophon's dialogue, Hiero or Tyrannicus, in which the tyrant Hiero and the poet Simonides discuss the advantages

and disadvantages of exercising tyranny. This edition includes a translation of the dialogue, a critique of the commentary by the French philosopher Alexandre Kojève, Strauss's restatement of his position in light of Kojève's comments, and finally, the complete Strauss-Kojève correspondence. "Through [Strauss's] interpretation Xenophon appears to us as no longer the somewhat dull and flat author we know, but as a brilliant and subtle writer, an original and profound thinker. What is more, in interpreting this forgotten dialogue, Strauss lays bare great moral and political problems that are still ours." —Alexandre Kojève, Critique "On Tyranny is a complex and stimulating book with its 'parallel dialogue' made all the more striking since both participants take such unusual, highly provocative positions, and so force readers to face substantial problems in what are often wholly unfamiliar, even shocking ways." —Robert Pippin, History and Theory "Every political scientist who tries to disentangle himself from the contemporary confusion over the problems of tyranny will be much indebted to this study and inevitably use it as a starting point." —Eric Voegelin, The Review of Politics Leo Strauss (1899-1973) was the Robert Maynard Hutchins Distinguished Service Professor of Political Science at the University of Chicago.

interviste a Franco Ferrarotti

Obsolete Objects in the Literary Imagination

Spinoza, the Epicurean

Circus Factions

Filosofia

On Tyranny

Simone Weil

1420.194

"Religion and politics are two fundamental dimensions of human society, and yet they are often at loggerheads. Religion appears to belong to a different realm, signifying matters that are permanent and enduring, residing beyond the everyday. Politics appears to involve the secular struggle for power and influence, being driven by interest"--

Il volume racconta in che modo le religioni sono diventate oggetto di studio di una scienza relativamente giovane come la sociologia. A partire dagli autori più rappresentativi – da Comte a Luhmann – l'intento è fare emergere i concetti fondamentali che dalla seconda metà dell'Ottocento a oggi costituiscono la cassetta degli attrezzi per un'analisi sociologica dei fenomeni religiosi. Due testi classici di Durkheim e Weber e due grandi inchieste recenti di tipo quantitativo consentono di osservare il passaggio dalla teoria all'analisi dei fenomeni e dei comportamenti, mentre lo studio della religione come organizzazione permette di illustrare come da un messaggio originario si sviluppino vie spirituali e modelli profondamente differenziati. Ciò consente, tra l'altro, di individuare analogie e differenze tra il cristianesimo, l'ebraismo, l'islam, l'induismo e il buddhismo. Ma che cosa significa concretamente studiare e analizzare con gli strumenti della sociologia della religione alcuni temi oggi emergenti? Conflitti religiosi, guerra e martirio, ma anche genere, comunicazione,

politica, economia e carisma vengono messi sotto osservazione al fine di cogliere prospettive originali per la comprensione del mondo contemporaneo. Il volume si colloca in una collana di testi rigorosi e agili a un tempo, rivolti soprattutto al pubblico di università, facoltà teologiche, istituti di scienze religiose e seminari.

Blues and Greens at Rome and Byzantium

Religion and International Relations Theory

Il Logos, software della creazione

With an Introduction by Stefan Müller-Doohm

Correspondence, 1932-1960

A Comparative Sociology of Religion

Controversie su un'icona cristiana. Postfazione di Lidia Maggi

Dalla fine delle “grandi narrazioni” teorizzata da Lyotard alla liquefazione della società indicata da Bauman, sono molti i filosofi ad aver messo in guardia l'Occidente a proposito del suo stato di declino. A cento anni dall'uscita de *Il tramonto dell'Occidente* (1918), la crisi della società occidentale assume contorni ben differenti da quelli prospettati da Oswald Spengler nella sua celebre opera. In questo libro, Carlo Bordini raccoglie gli scritti di alcuni dei più autorevoli pensatori contemporanei – da Zygmunt Bauman a Michel Maffesoli, da Umberto Galimberti a Luciano Canfora – per indagare le cause della dissoluzione di un sistema consolidato che ha coinvolto i rapporti economici, le relazioni sociali e la legittimità stessa degli Stati-nazione nati dalla pace di Vestfalia.

Sociologia delle religioni

Procopius and the Sixth Century

Meditations on Some Great Social Thinkers

Lenin

The Philosophy of Giambattista Vico