

Free download The origins of totalitarianism (2023)

The Origins of Totalitarianism The Origins of Totalitarianism: Imperialism Totalitarianism Imperialism The Origins of Totalitarianism The origins of totalitarianism An Essay on the History of Civil Society Totalitarianism Making Sense of Tyranny The End of Economic Man Antisemitism Reading The Origins of Totalitarianism in 2020 The Origins of Totalitarian Democracy Totalitarianism Totalitarianism - The Concept and the Controversies Underlying It The Origins of Totalitarianism: Antisemitism Meaning and History Totalitarian Democracy and After Roots of Totalitarianism The Origins of Totalitarian Democracy Totalitarianism Hannah Arendt and the Uses of History Totalitarianism The Origins of Totalitarian Democracy Totalitarianism in Perspective: Three Views The End of Economic Man Totalitarianism and Political Religions Volume III □□□□□□□□ The Totalitarian Paradigm After the End of Communism Hannah Arendt, Totalitarianism, and the Social Sciences Modernism and Totalitarianism The Totalitarian Experiment in Twentieth Century Europe The Origins of Totalitarian Democracy Hannah Arendt and Karl Marx The Origins Of Totalitarian Democracy Totalitarianism The New Inquisitions The Psychology of Totalitarianism Arendt and America Arendt

The Origins of Totalitarianism

1973

how could such a book speak so powerfully to our present moment the short answer is that we too live in dark times even if they are different and perhaps less dark and origins raises a set of fundamental questions about how tyranny can arise and the dangerous forms of inhumanity to which it can lead jeffrey c isaac the washington post hannah arendt s definitive work on totalitarianism and an essential component of any study of twentieth century political history the origins of totalitarianism begins with the rise of anti semitism in central and western europe in the 1800s and continues with an examination of european colonial imperialism from 1884 to the outbreak of world war i arendt explores the institutions and operations of totalitarian movements focusing on the two genuine forms of totalitarian government in our time nazi germany and stalinist russia which she adroitly recognizes were two sides of the same coin rather than opposing philosophies of right and left from this vantage point she discusses the evolution of classes into masses the role of propaganda in dealing with the nontotalitarian world the use of terror and the nature of isolation and loneliness as preconditions for total domination

The Origins of Totalitarianism: Imperialism

1968

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

Totalitarianism

1968-03-20

in 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 works in studies 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 disrailli 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

Imperialism

1968-03-20

hannah arendt s definitive work on totalitarianism an essential component of any study of twentieth century political history now with a new introduction by anne applebaum in recent years the origins of totalitarianism has become essential reading as we grapple with the rise of autocrats and tyrannical thought across the globe the book begins with the rise of anti semitism in central and western europe in the 1800s and continues with an examination of european colonial imperialism from 1884 to the outbreak of world war i hannah arendt then explores the institutions and operations of totalitarian movements focusing on the two genuine forms of totalitarian government in our time nazi germany and stalinist russia which she adroitly recognizes were two

sides of the same coin rather than opposing philosophies of right and left from this vantage point she discusses the evolution of classes into masses the role of propaganda in dealing with the nontotalitarian world the use of terror and the nature of isolation and loneliness as preconditions for total domination this edition includes an introduction by anne applebaum a leading voice on authoritarianism and russian history who fears that once again we are living in a world that arendt would recognize

The Origins of Totalitarianism

2024-04-23

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The origins of totalitarianism

1968

in the final volume arendt focuses on the two genuine forms of the totalitarian state in history the dictatorships of bolshevism after 1930 and of national socialism after 1938 index

An Essay on the History of Civil Society

2016-06-29

totalitarianism remains a central concept in political theory as relevant today as it was in the time of hitler and stalin this book tries to resolve the long running debates about what totalitarianism is or was how the term can be applied and what the future of the concept might be

Totalitarianism

1968-03

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 existentialism that came to dominate the european political mood in the postwar period drucker provides a special addition to the massive literature on existentialism and alienation since world war ii the end of 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 structure 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 intellectual historians and sociologists the book was singled out for praise on both sides of the atlantic and is considered by the author to be his most prescient effort in social theory

Making Sense of Tyranny

1995

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 antisemitism dr hannah 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 arendt states the machinery that led to the horrors of the holocaust was set in motion the dreyfus affair in 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 End of Economic Man

2017-09-08

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 meant 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 after a succinct yet detailed exploration of the major themes of origins a short 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

Antisemitism

2012-09-21

seminar paper from the year 2003 in the subject sociology political sociology majorities minorities grade a 82 university of british columbia dept of sociology course seminar political sociology 10 entries in the bibliography language english abstract since its coinage in the 1920 s the term totalitarianism has adopted various connotations and has lead to highly controversial discussions in a multitude of scientific texts created by the opposition of italian fascism it is soon taken up by mussolini himself after the end of the second world war hannah arendt and carl j friedrich write two standard works that classify both nazism and stalinism as totalitarian regimes in the following cold war period the term develops into an ideological catchword of the right which culminates in the equation of the crimes of communism with the holocaust in the historikerstreit in 1986 recently after the collapse of soviet communism the term is rediscovered as a useful tool to classify and compare political systems in the following pages i will therefore discuss the general concept of totalitarianism and the socio historic causes for the rise of totalitarian regimes in the 20th century with the help of the classic theories of hannah arendt carl j friedrich and karl d bracher further on i will deal with some of the criticism that the theory of totalitarianism was confronted with and show the benefit of the concept for scientific discourse in view of the flood of theories and criticism it is not possible for me to comment on the debate on totalitarianism as a whole instead i will concentrate on some of the crucial arguments of the debate being aware that certain aspects will be left out in my discussion

Reading The Origins of Totalitarianism in 2020

2020-12-19

this remarkable book has been foremost wherever the characteristics and problems of the twentieth century were discussed uncovering the roots of totalitarianism dr arendt evokes the subterranean stream of nineteenth century european history in which totalitarian elements first appeared before the twentieth century decline of the nation state and the disintegration of class society brought about their crystallization into total domination resting on mass support beginning with a study of anti semitism and after presenting the dreyfus affair she goes on to a study of imperialism and demonstrates how the interplay of racism power seeking and economic developments generate autonomous processes that are limitless and aimless the climax of the book is the last

third which deals with the institutions organizations and functioning of totalitarian movements and governments with the attraction they exerted on the european masses as well as on the intellectual elite form publisher s description

The Origins of Totalitarian Democracy

1961

this volume first published in 1984 contains the principal papers from a distinguished colloquium held in 1982 its avowed purpose is to investigate further the notion of totalitarian democracy and to look at its repercussions in the contemporary world

Totalitarianism

1964

for more than six decades the term totalitarian was applied to everything from franco s spain to stalin s soviet union one of the most enigmatic and yet compelling ideas of our time it has been both an almost meaningless political catcall and an indispensable concept for understanding the dictatorships that have marred the history of this century now historian abbot gleason provides a fascinating account of the life of this idea totalitarianism offers a penetrating chronicle of the central concept of our era an era shaped by our conflict first with fascism and then with communism interweaving the story of intellectual debates with the international history of the twentieth century gleason traces the birth of the term to italy in the first years of mussolini s rule created by mussolini s enemies the word was appropriated by the fascists themselves to describe their program in what turned out to be one of the less totalitarian of the european dictatorships he follows the growth and expansion of the concept as it was picked up in the west and applied to hitler s germany and the soviet union gleason s account takes us through the debates of the early postwar years as academics in turn adopted the term notably hannah arendt the idea of totalitarianism came to possess novelists such as arthur koestler darkness at noon and george orwell whose nineteen eighty four was interpreted by conservatives as an attack on socialism in general and subsequently suffered criticism from left leaning critics the concept fully entered the public consciousness with the opening of the cold war as truman used the rhetoric of totalitarianism to sell the truman doctrine to congress gleason takes a fascinating look at the notorious brainwashing episodes of the korean war which convinced americans that communist china too was a totalitarian state as he takes his account through to the 1990s he offers an inner history of the cold war revealing the political charge the term carried for writers on both the left and right he also explores the intellectual struggles that swirled around the idea in france germany italy czechoslovakia and poland when the cold war drew to a close in the late 1980s gleason writes the concept lost much of its importance in the west even as it flourished in russia where writers began to describe their own collapsing state as totalitarian though left wing western thinkers had long resisted doing so abbot gleason is a leading scholar of soviet and russian history and a contributor to periodicals ranging from the russian review to the atlantic monthly in this stimulating intellectual history he offers a revealing look at one of the central concepts of modern times

Totalitarianism - The Concept and the Controversies Underlying It

2004-12-17

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

The Origins of Totalitarianism: Antisemitism

1968

examines the bolshevik government of 1930 and the nazi government of 1938 and shows how totalitarian regimes use terror and propaganda to dominate their citizens

Meaning and History

2002

available for the first time in english language translation the third volume of totalitarianism and political religions completes the set it provides a comprehensive overview of key theories and theorists of totalitarianism and of political religions from hannah arendt and raymond aron to leo strauss and simone weill edited by the eminent professor hans maier it represents a major study examining how new models for understanding political history arose from the experience of modern despotic regimes where volumes one and two were concerned with questioning the common elements between twentieth century despotic regimes communism fascism national socialism maoism this volume draws a general balance it brings together the findings of research undertaken during the decade 1992 2002 with the cooperation of leading philosophers historians and social scientists for the institute of philosophy at the university of munich following the demise of italian fascism 1943 45 german national socialism 1945 and soviet communism 1989 91 a comparative approach to the three regimes is possible a broad field of interpretation of the entire phenomenon of totalitarian and political religions opens up this comprehensive study examines a vast topic which affects the political and historical landscape over the whole of the last century moreover dictatorships and their motivations are still present in current affairs today in the twenty first century the three volumes of totalitarianism and political religions are a vital resource for scholars of fascism nazism communism totalitarianism comparative politics and political theory

Totalitarian Democracy and After

2014-06-03

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Roots of Totalitarianism

1975

concepts of totalitarianism have undergone an academic revival in recent years particularly since the breakdown of communist systems in europe in 1989 91 the totalitarian paradigm so it seems to many scholars today had been discarded prematurely in the heat of the cold war the demise of communism as a social system is however not only an important cause of the recurring attractiveness of the totalitarian paradigm but provides at the same time new evidence and correspondingly new problems of explanation for all approaches in communist studies and totalitarianism theory in particular this book contains articles by philosophers social scientists and historians who reassess the validity of the totalitarian approach in the light of the recent historical developments in eastern europe a first group of authors focus on the analytical usefulness and explanatory power of classic concepts of totalitarianism after having observed the failed reforms of the gorbachev era and the collapse of europe s communist systems in 1989 91 in these contributions the totalitarian paradigm is contrasted with other approaches with respect to cognitive power as well as normative implications in the second group of contributions the focus is on the reassessment of methodological and theoretical problems of the classic concepts of totalitarianism the authors attempt to reinterpret the classic concepts so as to meet the objections which have been put forward against those concepts during the last decades the study thereby traces some of the intellectual roots of the totalitarian paradigm that precede the outbreak of the cold war such as the work of sigmund neumann and franz borkenau it also focuses on the most famous authors in the field hannah arendt and carl joachim friedrich in addition it discusses theorists of totalitarianism like juan linz whose contributions to totalitarianism theory have too often been overlooked

The Origins of Totalitarian Democracy

1955

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. avoiding broad disciplinary endorsements or dismissals, baehr reconstructs the theoretical and political stakes of arendt's encounters with prominent social scientists such as david riesman, raymond aron, and jules monnerot in presenting the first systematic appraisal of arendt's critique of the social sciences. baehr examines what it means to see an event as unprecedented. furthermore, he adapts arendt and aron's philosophies to shed light on modern islamist terrorism and to ask whether it should be categorized alongside stalinism and national socialism as totalitarian.

Totalitarianism

1997-03-20

modernism and totalitarianism evaluates a broad range of post-1945 scholarship. totalitarianism as the common ideological trajectory of nazism and stalinism is dissected as a synthesis of three modernist intellectual currents which determine its particular inherited character.

Hannah Arendt and the Uses of History

2008-09

by developing a long-term supranational perspective, this ambitious multi-faceted work provides a new understanding of totalitarianism, the troubling common element linking soviet communism, italian fascism, and german nazism. the book's original analysis of antecedent ideas on the subject sheds light on the common origins and practices of the regimes. through this fresh appreciation of their initial frame of mind, roberts demonstrates how the three political experiments yielded unprecedented collective mobilization, but also a characteristic combination of radicalization, myth-making, and failure. providing deep historical analysis, the book proves that totalitarianism best characterizes the common features in the originating aspirations, the mode of action, and even the outcomes of soviet communism, italian fascism, and german nazism. by enhancing our knowledge of what totalitarianism was and where it came from, roberts affords important lessons about the ongoing challenges, possibilities, and dangers of the modern political experiment.

Totalitarianism

2009-04-09

this work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. this work is in the public domain in the united states of america and possibly other nations within the united states. you may freely copy and distribute this work as no entity, individual, or corporate has a copyright on the body of the work. scholars believe and we concur that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public to ensure a quality reading experience. this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read typeface. we appreciate your support of the preservation process and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

The Origins of Totalitarian Democracy

1970

hannah arendt and karl marx on totalitarianism and the tradition of western political thought is the first book to examine hannah arendt's unpublished writings on marx in their totality and as the unified project arendt originally intended in 1952. after the publication of *The Origins of Totalitarianism*, hannah arendt began work on the project *Totalitarian Elements in Marxism*, first conceived of as a companion to *The Origins of Totalitarianism*. arendt neither completed this project nor its subsequent revision, *Marx and the Tradition of Western Political Thought*, filling in many of the gaps in our understanding of the trajectory of arendt's thought from the time she published *Origins* in 1948 to the publication of *The Human Condition* in 1958. tama weisman traces and evaluates the development of arendt's thought on marx, how his thought could be used toward totalitarian ends, and his

place in the tradition of western political thought although highly critical of much of arendt's reading of marx hannah arendt and karl marx advances a persuasive critique of marx implied but never developed in arendt's marx project drawing on several of arendt's more persuasive criticisms of marx in combination with her evaluation of the tradition of western political thought weisman makes a compelling case for the charge that when marx left philosophy to change the world he paved the way for the loss of our sense of awe and wonder in philosophical political and worldly experience

Totalitarianism in Perspective: Three Views

1969

the only book of its kind the new inquisitions is an exhilarating investigation into the intellectual origins of totalitarianism arthur versluis unveils the connections between heretic hunting in early and medieval christianity and the emergence of totalitarianism in the twentieth century he shows how secular political thinkers in the nineteenth century inaugurated a tradition of defending the inquisition and how inquisition style heretic hunting later manifested across the spectrum of twentieth century totalitarianism an exceptionally wide ranging work the new inquisitions begins with early christianity and traces heretic hunting as a phenomenon through the middle ages and right into the twentieth century showing how the same inquisitional modes of thought recur both on the political left and on the political right

The End of Economic Man

1939

the world is in the grips of mass formation a dangerous collective type of hypnosis as we bear witness to loneliness free floating anxiety and fear giving way to censorship loss of privacy and surrendered freedoms it is all spurred by a singular focused crisis narrative that forbids dissident views and relies on destructive groupthink desmet's work on mass formation theory was brought to the world's attention on the joe rogan experience and in major alternative news outlets around the globe read this book to get beyond the sound bites totalitarianism is not a coincidence and does not form in a vacuum it arises from a collective psychosis that has followed a predictable script throughout history its formation gaining strength and speed with each generation from the jacobins to the nazis and stalinists as technology advances governments mass media and other mechanized forces use fear loneliness and isolation to demoralize populations and exert control persuading large groups of people to act against their own interests always with destructive results in the psychology of totalitarianism world renowned professor of clinical psychology mattias desmet deconstructs the societal conditions that allow this collective psychosis to take hold by looking at our current situation and identifying the phenomenon of mass formation a type of collective hypnosis he clearly illustrates how close we are to surrendering to totalitarian regimes with detailed analyses examples and results from years of research desmet lays out the steps that lead toward mass formation including an overall sense of loneliness and lack of social connections and bonds a lack of meaning unsatisfying bullshit jobs that don't offer purpose free floating anxiety and discontent that arise from loneliness and lack of meaning manifestation of frustration and aggression from anxiety emergence of a consistent narrative from government officials mass media etc that exploits and channels frustration and anxiety in addition to clear psychological analysis and building on hannah arendt's essential work on totalitarianism the origins of totalitarianism desmet offers a sharp critique of the cultural groupthink that existed prior to the pandemic and advanced during the covid crisis he cautions against the dangers of our current societal landscape media consumption and reliance on manipulative technologies and then offers simple solutions both individual and collective to prevent the willing sacrifice of our freedoms we can honor the right to freedom of expression and the right to self determination without feeling threatened by each other desmet writes but there is a point where we must stop losing ourselves in the crowd to experience meaning and connection that is the point where the winter of totalitarianism gives way to a spring of life desmet has an important take on everything that's happening in the world right now aubrey marcus podcast host desmet is waking a lot of people up to the dangerous place we are now with a brilliant distillation of how we ended up here robert f kennedy jr one of the most important books i've ever read ivor cummins the fat emperor podcast this is an amazing book desmet is one of the true geniuses i've spoken to this book has really changed my view on a lot tucker carlson speaking on the will cain podcast

Totalitarianism and Political Religions Volume III

2008-03-25

german jewish political philosopher hannah arendt 1906 75 fled from the nazis to new york in 1941 and during the next thirty years in america she wrote her best known and most influential works such as the human condition the origins of totalitarianism and on revolution yet despite the fact that a substantial portion of her oeuvre was written in america not europe no one has directly considered the influence of america on her thought until now in arendt and america historian richard h king argues that while all of arendt s work was haunted by her experience of totalitarianism it was only in her adopted homeland that she was able to formulate the idea of the modern republic as an alternative to totalitarian rule situating arendt within the context of u s intellectual political and social history king reveals how arendt developed a fascination with the political thought of the founding fathers king also re creates her intellectual exchanges with american friends and colleagues such as dwight macdonald and mary mccarthy and shows how her lively correspondence with sociologist david riesman helped her understand modern american culture and society in the last section of arendt and america king sets out the context in which the eichmann controversy took place and follows the debate about the banality of evil that has continued ever since as king shows arendt s work regardless of focus was shaped by postwar american thought culture and politics including the civil rights movement and the cold war for arendt the united states was much more than a refuge from nazi germany it was a stimulus to rethink the political ethical and historical traditions of human culture this authoritative combination of intellectual history and biography offers a unique approach for thinking about the influence of america on arendt s ideas and also the effect of her ideas on american thought

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2019-08

The Totalitarian Paradigm After the End of Communism

1998

Hannah Arendt, Totalitarianism, and the Social Sciences

2010-03-11

Modernism and Totalitarianism

2012-11-15

The Totalitarian Experiment in Twentieth Century Europe

2006-04-27

The Origins of Totalitarian Democracy

2021-09-09

Hannah Arendt and Karl Marx

2013-11-07

The Origins Of Totalitarian Democracy

1985-12-30

Totalitarianism

1985

The New Inquisitions

2006-07-27

The Psychology of Totalitarianism

2022-06-23

Arendt and America

2015-10-20

Arendt

1992

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