Antonio Gramsci Further Selections From The Prison Notebooks | 4a0de1e026c795ab4b70aaead2075cd11c

A Gramsci Reader
Selections from political writings : (1910 - 1920) ; with additional texts by Bordiga and Tasca
Selections from the Prison Notebooks of Antonio Gramsci
Antonio Gramsci: Marxism, philosophy and politics
Selections from Political Writings (1910-1920)
Critical Companion to Contemporary Marxism
Selections from Political Writings, 1921-1926
Work That Body
Selections from Political Writings, 1921-1926
The Philosophy of Language
Selections from Cultural Writings
Gramsci, Language, and Translation
Antonio Gramsci's Common Sense
Antonio Gramsci: Selections from political writings (1921-1926)
Antonio Gramsci
Designed as an accessible introduction to the major themes and terminology developed by the Italian Marxist Antonio Gramsci, this work provides an overview of the historical, social and intellectual background which influenced his early years and explores principal ideas developed in his writings. Antonio Gramsci and his concept of hegemony have permeated social and political theory, cultural studies, education studies, literary criticism, international relations, and post-colonial theory. The centrality of language and linguistics to Gramsci's thought, however, has been wholly neglected. In Gramsci's Politics of Language, Peter Ives argues that a university education in linguistics and a preoccupation with Italian language policies were integral to the theorist's thought. Ives explores how the combination of Marxism and linguistics produced a unique and intellectually powerful approach to social and political analysis. To explicate Gramsci's writings on language, Ives compares them with other Marxist approaches to language, including those of the Bakhtin Circle, Walter Benjamin, and the Frankfurt School, including Jürgen Habermas. From these comparisons, Ives elucidates the implications of Gramsci's writings, which, he argues, retained the explanatory power of the semiotic and diachronic insights of Bakhitin and the critical perspective of the Frankfurt School, while at the same time foreshadowing the key problems with both approaches that post-structuralist critiques would later reveal. Gramsci's Politics of Language fills a crucial gap in scholarship, linking Gramsci's writings to current debates in social theory and providing a framework for a thoroughly historical-materialist approach to language. Antonio Gramsci's Prison Notebooks have offered concepts, categories, and political solutions that have been applied in a variety of social and political contexts, from postwar Italy to the insurgencies of the Arab Spring. The contributors to Gramsci in the World examine the diverse receptions and uses of Gramscian thought, highlighting its possibilities and limits for understanding and changing the world. Among other topics, they explore Gramsci's importance to Caribbean anticoloialist thinkers like Stuart Hall, his presence in decolonial indigenous movements in the Andes, and his relevance to understanding the Chinese Left. The contributors consider why Gramsci has had relatively little impact in the United States while also showing how he was a major force in pushing Marxism beyond Europe—and especially into the Arab world and other regions of the Global South. Rather than taking one interpretive position on Gramsci, the contributors demonstrate the interpretive challenges that his ideas present to both Marxists and post-structuralists. The book concludes with a valuable examination of Gramsci's legacy today and useful tips for further reading. George Hoare and Nathan Sperber make Gramsci accessible for students of history, politics and philosophy.
culture, politics, philosophy and revolution. An Introduction to Antonio Gramsci retraces the trajectory of Gramsci's life, before examining his conceptions of culture, politics and philosophy. Gramsci's writings are then interpreted through the lens of his most famous concept, that of 'hegemony'; Gramsci's thought is then extended and applied to 'think through' contemporary problems to illustrate his distinctive historical methodology. The book concludes with a valuable examination of Gramsci's legacy today and useful tips for further reading. George Hoare and Nathan Sperber make Gramsci accessible for students of history, politics and philosophy keen to understand this seminal figure in 20th century intellectual history. Antonio Gramsci's Prison Notebooks, written between 1929 and 1935, are the work of one of the outstanding and most original thinkers in Western Europe. Their influence has grown continually since their first publication in Italian, soon after the Second World War. With meticulous scholarship, Derek Bockman has made available a new and invaluable selection of Gramsci's work, marking the first major translation from English into Gramsci's Prison Notebooks for nearly a decade. This volume brings together Gramsci's writings on religion, education, science, philosophy, and economic theory. The theme that links these writings is the investigation of ideology at its different levels, and the structures that embody and reproduce it. Concepts such as subalternity and corporate consciousness, hegemony and the building of a counter-hegemony, thus recur throughout the book. Further Selections from the Prison Notebooks is an important addition to the corpus of work available to English-speaking scholars of Gramsci. It will be useful to a wide audience of both scholars and public intellectuals, including historians, philosophers, political scientists, literary theorists, and critics. With a new introduction by ERIC J. HOBSBAWM "Very usefully pulls the key passages from Gramsci's writings into one volume, which allows English-language readers an overall view of his work. Particularly valuable are the connections it draws across his work and the insights which the introduction and glossary provide into the origin and development of some key Gramscian concepts." --Stuart Hall, Professor of Sociology, Open University The most complete one-volume collection of writings by one of the most fascinating thinkers in the history of Marxism, The Antonio Gramsci Reader fills the need for a broad and general introduction to this major figure. Antonio Gramsci was one of the most important Marxist thinkers of the 20th century; his stature has increased as conditions of contemporary capitalism, culture, and politics have become more and more similar to those of the time of his life. His analysis of Marxism, political theory, or modern Italian history must now read him. Imprisoned by the Fascists for much of his adult life, Gramsci wrote brilliantly on a broad range of subjects: from folklore to philosophy, popular culture to political strategy. Still the most comprehensive collection of Gramsci's writings available in English, it now features a new introduction by leading Marxist historian Eric Hobsbawm, along with a biographical introduction and informative introductions to each section, and glossary of key terms. This volume brings together Gramsci's writings on religion, education, science, philosophy and economic theory. The themes that link these writings is the investigation of ideology at its different levels, and the structures which embody and reproduce it. Concepts such as subalternity and corporate consciousness, hegemony and the building of a counter-hegemony necessary for the formation of a new historical bloc, thus recur throughout the book. They complement some of the more overtly political writing published in the 1971 selection from the "Notebooks." This volume is the second of two containing a selection of Antonio Gramsci's political writings from his first entry into Italian politics to his imprisonment under Mussolini's fascist regime. An extensive selection from Gramsci's Prison Notebooks is already available in this English edition of his works, and a volume of further selections from the Notebooks will follow. This present volume covers the momentous years of the foundation of the Italian Communist Party (whose leader Gramsci was from 1924 until his arrest in 1926), the ascendency of the Soviet Union as the authoritative force in the Communist International, and the rise and eventual triumph of fascism which forced Italian communism into nearly twenty years of illegitimacy and Gramsci into prison. The crucial concerns of the articles, reports and letters in this volume are of central relevance to contemporary Marxism - the functioning of working-class power, the strategy of the united struggle against capitalism and against fascism, and the implications of proletarian internationalism - and the collection is indispensable for a proper understanding of the fighting tradition of the Italian Communist Party. Complete with introductory material, a chronology and full notes, and including relevant texts by other Italian Communist leaders, this English-language edition of the works of Antonio Gramsci makes available to a wider readership than ever before the writings of one of the most outstanding Marxist thinkers of Western Europe.Bridging two generations of scholarship on social inequality and modern political forms, this book examines the political philosophies of inclusion of subalterns/Dalits in Gramsci and Ambedkar's political philosophies. It highlights the full range of Gramsci's philosophy of praxis and presents a more critical appreciation of his thought in the study of South Asian societies. Equally, Ambedkar's thought and philosophy is put in perspective. Following the international relevance of subalterns/Dalits and Ambedkar, the contributors are committed, apart from underscoring the historical roots of subalterity, to uncovering the subalterns' presence in social, economic, cultural, educational, literary, legal and religious grounds. The book offers a renewed critical approach to Gramsci and Ambedkar and expands on their findings in order to offer a present-day political focus into one of the most crucial themes of contemporary society. This book is of interest to an interdisciplinary audience, including political theory, post-colonial studies, subaltern studies, comparative political philosophy, Dalit studies, cultural studies, South Asian studies and the study of religions. Gramsci's Prison Notebooks are one of the most important and original sources of modern political philosophy but the Prison Notebooks present great difficulties to the reader. Not originally intended for publication, their fragmentary character and their often cryptic language can mystify readers, leading to misinterpretation of the text. The Routledge Guidebook to Gramsci's Prison Notebooks provides readers with the historical background, textual analysis and other relevant information needed for a greater understanding and appreciation of this classic text. This guidebook: Explains the arguments presented by Gramsci in a clear and straightforward way, analysing the key concepts of the notebooks; Situates Gramsci's ideas in the context of his own time, and in the history of political thought demonstrating the innovation and originality of the Prison Notebooks; Provides critique and analysis of Gramsci's concept of ideology and history (and culture in general), with reference to contemporary (i.e. present-day) examples where relevant; Examines the relevance of Gramsci's work to modern day and discusses why his ideas have such resonance in academic discourse; Features historical and political examples to illustrate Gramsci's arguments, along with suggestions for further reading; This is an invaluable guide for anyone who wants to engage more fully with The Prison Notebooks. Acknowledged as one of the classics of twentieth-century Marxism, Antonio Gramsci's Prison Notebooks contains a rich and nuanced theorization of class that provides insights that extend far beyond economic inequality. In Gramsci's Common Sense Kate Crehan offers new ways to understand the many forms that structural inequality can take, including in regards to race, gender, sexual orientation, and religion. Presupposing no previous knowledge of Gramsci on the part of the reader, she introduces the Prison Notebooks and provides an overview of Gramsci's notions of subalternity, intellectuals, and common sense, putting them in relation to the work of thinkers such as Bourdieu, Arendt, Spivak, and Said. In the case studies of the Tea Party and Occupy Wall Street movements, Crehan theorizes the complex relationships between the experience of inequality, exploitation, and oppression, as well as the construction of political narratives, Gramsci's Common Sense is an accessible and concise introduction to a key Marxist thinker whose works illuminate the increasing inequality in the twenty-first century. This book seeks to provide the most comprehensive and sustained engagement and critique of neo-Gramscian analyses available in the literature. In examining neo-Gramscian analyses in IR/IRPE, the book engages with two fundamental concerns in international relations: (i) The question of historicity and (ii) The analysis of radical transformation. Antonio Gramsci (1891-1937) is one of the major social and political theorists of the 20th century whose work has had an enormous influence on several fields, including educational theory and practice. Gramsci and Education demonstrates the relevance of Antonio Gramsci's thought for contemporary educational debates. The essays are written by scholars located in different parts of the world, a number of whom are well known internationally for their contributions to Gramscian scholarship and/or educational research. The collection deals with a broad range of topics, including schooling, adult education in general, popular education, workers' education, cultural studies, critical pedagogy, multicultural education, and the role of intellectuals in contemporary society. Antonio Gramsci was an innovative and wide-ranging thinker whose interpretations of Marxism helped rescue it from determinism and economic reductionism. In the words of Stuart Hall: 'Reading Gramsci has fertilised our political imagination, transformed our way of thinking, our style of thought, our whole political project'. Gramsci's creative work is defined by the pragmatic use of terms such as hegemony, civil society and historic bloc adds a new dimension to political vocabulary. But the fragmentary nature of his writings, especially in the Prison Notebooks, means that it is not always easy to grasp the full significance of his ideas. This book, completely revised in 1991 and further
revised in 2015, provides an account of Gramsci's work which makes his writing accessible and comprehensible for the contemporary reader. Roger Simon was an economist and researcher who played a major role in the 1970s and 1980s in making available and disseminating English translations of Gramsci’s writings. Through a series of writings from international scholars, Gramsci and Educational Thought pays tribute to the educational influence of Antonio Gramsci, considered one of the greatest social thinkers and political theorists of the 20th century. Represents sound social theory and a broad application and reaffirmation of Gramsci’s ideas Covers important areas such as language and education, community education, and social work education Features perspectives from different geographical contexts. This volume is the second of two containing a selection of Antonio Gramsci’s political writings from his first entry into Italian politics to his imprisonment under Mussolini’s fascist regime. An extensive selection from Gramsci’s Prison Notebooks is already available in this English edition of his works, and a volume of further selections from the Notebooks will follow. This present volume covers the momentous years of the foundation of the Italian Communist Party (whose leader Gramsci was from 1924 until his arrest in 1926), the ascendency of the Soviet Union as the authoritative force in the Communist International, and the rise and eventual triumph of fascism which forced Italian communism into nearly twenty years of illegality and Gramsci into prison. 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It argues that the male body has become a key site in contemporary culture where neoliberalism's hegemony has been both secured and contested since 2008. It does this by looking at four different case studies: the celebrity male nude leak; the rise of young men sharing images of their muscular bodies on social media; RuPaul’s Drag Race body transformational tutorial, and the rise of chemsex. It finds that on the one hand digital media has enabled men to transform their bodies into tools of value-creation in economic contexts where the historical means they have relied on to create value have diminished. On the other it has also allowed them to use their bodies to form intimate collective bonds during a moment when competitive individualism continued to be the privileged mode of being in the world. It therefore offers not only a unique contribution not only to the field of digital cultural studies but also to the growing cultural studies literature attempting to map the historical contradictions of the austerity moment.sons in Moscow.” "Volume Two of Letters from Prison contains explanatory notes, a chronology of Gramsci’s life, a bibliography, and an analytical index for the entire two-volume collection. Antonio Gramsci and the Ancient World explores the relationship between the work of the Italian Marxist thinker Antonio Gramsci and the study of classical antiquity. The collection of essays engages with Greek and Roman history, literature, society, and culture, offering a range of perspectives and approaches building on Gramsci’s theoretical insights, especially from his Prison Notebooks. The volume investigates both Gramsci’s understanding and reception of the ancient world, including his use of ancient sources and modern historiography, and the viability of applying some of his key theoretical insights to the study of Greek and Roman history and literature. The chapters deal with the ideas of hegemony, passive revolution, Caesarism, and the role of intellectuals in society, offering a complex and diverse exploration of this intersection. With its fascinating mixture of topics, this volume will be of great interest to students and scholars of classics, ancient history, classical reception studies, Marxism and history, and those studying Antonio Gramsci’s work in particular. Antonio Gramsci and the Question of Religion provides a new introduction to the thought of Gramsci through the prisms of religious studies and comparative ethics. Bruce Grellle shows that Gramsci’s key ideas – on hegemony, ideology, moral reformation, "traditional" and "organic" intellectuals – were formulated with simultaneous considerations of religion and politics. Identifying Gramsci’s particular brand of Marxism, Grellle offers an overview of Gramsci’s approach to religion and applies it to contemporary debates over the role of religion and morality in social order and social change. This book is ideal for students and scholars interested in Gramsci, religion, and comparative ethics. This volume provides evidence for the argument of a central place of pedagogy in the interpretation of Gramsci’s political theory. Gramsci’s view that ‘every relationship of hegemony is necessarily a pedagogical relationship’ makes it imperative to dismiss narrow and formal interpretations of his educational theories as applying to schooling only. This book argues that what is required rather is an inquiry into the Italian thinker’s broad conceptualisation of pedagogy, which he thought of as a quintessential political activity, central to understanding and transforming society. Preceded by a broad introduction that positions Gramsci in his context and in the literature, the essays in this book critically revisit the many passages of the Prison Notebooks and pre-prison writings where Gramsci addresses the nexus between politics and pedagogy. Some essays apply those concepts to specific contexts. The book for the first time brings to the attention of an English-speaking audience voices from the current historiography in Italy and Latin America. We are forced at regular intervals to consider how Gramsci might still be useful, in particular national territories, in an international context. How can we carry on with pessimism of the intelligence, but find some basis for optimism of the will? From the foreword of Anne Showstack Sassoon, Visiting Professor of Politics at the Department of Politics at Birbeck, University of LondonIn this book, Dane S. Clausen argues that the news media have fed vocationalism and self-doubt in higher education, and anti-intellectualism throughout American culture. Analyzing articles in popular national magazines since the G.I. Bill of 1944, Clausen finds that media have overwhelmingly portrayed college as a time and place for students to play sports, date and marry, drink and take drugs, protest, join fraternities and sororities, go on vacations, avoid the draft, escape their parents, and, perhaps most of all, network and find jobs - in short, do almost anything except research, study, write, think, or debate. In the tradition of Richard Hofstadter’s Pulitzer Prize-winning Anti-intellectualism in American Life and Allan Bloom’s Closing of the American Mind, Clausen illustrates the counterintuitive and underemphasized – nearly overlooked - role of the news media in higher education and anti-intellectualism. For readers encountering Gramsci for the first time, Steve Jones covers key elements of his thought through detailed discussion and studies the historical context of the theorist’s thought, offers examples of putting Gramsci’s ideas into practice in the analysis of contemporary culture and evaluates responses to his work. Including British, European and American examples, key topics covered here include: * culture * hegemony * intellectuals * crisis * Americanization. Gramsci’s work invites people to think beyond simplistic oppositions by recasting ideological domination as hegemony: the ability of a ruling power’s values to live in the minds and lives of its subalterns as a spontaneous expression of their own interests Is power simply a matter of domination and resistance? Can a ruling power be vulnerable? Can subordinates find their resistance neutralized? And what is the role of culture in this? The questions, and many more are tackled here in this invaluable introduction to Gramsci.