
Critique Of Marxism George Gunn 11 13 2011 Other Important

Steps in Marx's Method

Critical Theory and the Classical World

Critical Debates

A Critical History

Crisis, Critique and Radical Alternatives

Marx and the Political Economy of the Media

Habermas

Religion and Culture in a Quebec Parish, 1736-1901

Crisis, critique and struggle

Britain, the Sterling Area, and Malaya 1945-1960

Liberals, Radicals, and the Contested Social Thought of Postwar Protestantism

Democracy, Dialectics, and Difference

International Origins of Social and Political Theory

Marx's Concept of the Alternative to Capitalism

Marx's Capital, Method and Revolutionary Subjectivity

New Ways to Read Marx

Theory and Method

The Meaning of Revolution Today

Critical Interpretations of the Grundrisse

Defences and Challenges

Re-enchanting the World

Studying Organization

Body or the Soul?

Change the World Without Taking Power
Negativity and Democracy
Critical Realism and Marxism
Hegel, Marx, and 21st Century Social Movements
Feminism, Marxism, Antiwork Politics, and Postwork Imaginaries
Feminism and the Politics of the Commons
Capital, Ecology, and Dialectics
A Global Analysis of 1968
The Political Economy of Imperial Relations
The Problem with Work
Marxism in Britain
Radical Philosophy
Thinking Across the American Grain
Cyber-Marx
A Reader's Guide to Contemporary Literary Theory
Castoriadis and Critical Theory

*Critique Of Marxism George Gunn 11
13 2011 Other Important*

Downloaded from <ftp.wtvq.com> by guest

HARRISON BOOKER

Steps in Marx's Method PM Press

This book examines the relationship between critical realism and Marxism. The authors argue that critical realism and Marxism have much to gain from each other. This is the first book to address the controversial debates between critical realism and Marxism, and it does so from a wide range of disciplines. The authors argue that whilst one book cannot answer all the questions about the relationship between critical realism and

Marxism, this book does provide some significant answers. In doing so, Critical Realism and Marxism reveals a potentially fruitful relationship; deepens our understanding of the social world and makes an important contribution towards eliminating the barbarism that accompanies contemporary capitalism.

Critical Theory and the Classical World Macmillan
International Higher Education

Critical Theory Today is the essential introduction to contemporary critical theory. It provides clear, simple explanations and concrete examples of complex concepts, making a wide variety of commonly used critical theories accessible to novices without sacrificing any theoretical rigor or

thoroughness. This new edition provides in-depth coverage of the most common approaches to literary analysis today: feminism, psychoanalysis, Marxism, reader-response theory, new criticism, structuralism and semiotics, deconstruction, new historicism, cultural criticism, lesbian/gay/queer theory, African American criticism, and postcolonial criticism. The chapters provide an extended explanation of each theory, using examples from everyday life, popular culture, and literary texts; a list of specific questions critics who use that theory ask about literary texts; an interpretation of F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* through the lens of each theory; a list of questions for further practice to guide readers in applying each theory to different literary works; and a bibliography of primary and secondary works for further reading.

Critical Debates PM Press

Traces the development of the ideology of modern Scottish nationalism from the 1960s to the independence referendum in 2014.

A Critical History Taylor & Francis

In the two centuries before the Quiet Revolution, the people of Quebec exercised a higher degree of independence from the Catholic Church than is often presumed. Investigating rural Quebec from the mid-eighteenth century to the turn of the twentieth, Frank Abbott argues convincingly that the obligations and priorities of the Church did not unswervingly rule the lives of its parishioners. *The Body or the Soul?* is a history of religious and cultural life in the parish of St-Joseph-de-Beauce. Drawing from their pastors' detailed annual reports to the archbishops of Quebec, St-Joseph's parish registers, contemporary accounts,

government censuses, and the largely unexplored oral testimony on rural life and culture found in the Archives de folklore et ethnologie at Université Laval, Abbott assesses the nature and degree of influence and control that the church exerted over the everyday lives of a rural Quebec community. He examines the telling details found in church building projects, the relationships between clergy and parishioners, attendance at Sunday mass and catechism classes, reception of communion, the persistence of what the Church termed "superstition," traditional customs of sociability, and the degree of control that the Church exerted over the community's social and sexual behaviour. Rich with primary sources, *The Body or the Soul?* reveals the tensions between Catholicism's place in people's lives and the independent spirit of a vigorous popular culture.

Crisis, Critique and Radical Alternatives BRILL

Since the Second World War, Marxism in Britain has declined almost to the point of oblivion. Based on the Communist Party archives at Manchester, this book examines this decline. It looks at how international events such as the Soviet invasions of Hungary and Czechoslovakia affected the Communist Party of Great Britain.

Marx and the Political Economy of the Media Bloomsbury Publishing

Bertell Ollman has been hailed as "this country's leading authority on dialectics and Marx's method" by Paul Sweezy, the editor of *Monthly Review* and dean of America's Marx scholars. In this book Ollman offers a thorough analysis of Marx's use of dialectical method. Marx made extremely creative use of dialectical method to analyze the origins, operation, and direction

of capitalism. Unfortunately, his promised book on method was never written, so that readers wishing to understand and evaluate Marx's theories, or to revise or use them, have had to proceed without a clear grasp of the dialectic in which the theories are framed. The result has been more disagreement over "what Marx really meant" than over the writings of any other major thinker. In putting Marx's philosophy of internal relations and his use of the process of abstraction--two little-studied aspects of dialectics--at the center of this account, Ollman provides a version of Marx's method that is at once systematic, scholarly, clear and eminently useful. Ollman not only sheds important new light on what Marx really meant in his varied theoretical pronouncements, but in carefully laying out the steps in Marx's method makes it possible for a reader to put the dialectic to work in his or her own research. He also convincingly argues the case for why social scientists and humanists as well as philosophers should want to do so.

Habermas Routledge

This book critically introduces two compelling contemporary schools of Marxian thought: the New Reading of Marx of Michael Heinrich and Werner Bonefeld, and the postoperaismo of Antonio Negri. Each stake novel claims on Marx's value theory, the first revisiting key categories of the critique of political economy through Frankfurt School critical theory, the second calling the law of value into crisis with reference to Marx's rediscovered 'Fragment on Machines'. Today, 'postcapitalist' conceptualisations of a changing workplace excite interest in postoperaist projections of a crisis of measurability sparked by so-called immaterial labour. Using the New Reading of Marx to

question this prospectus, *Critiquing Capitalism Today* clarifies complex debates for newcomers to these cutting-edge currents of critical thought, looking anew at value, money, labour, class and crisis.

Religion and Culture in a Quebec Parish, 1736-1901

Springer

It has been nearly two centuries since Marx famously turned Hegel on his head in order to repurpose dialectics as a revolutionary way of thinking about the internal contradictions of our social relations. Despite critiques from post-structuralists, post-colonialists, and others, there has been a resurgence of dialectical thought among political theorists as of late. This resurgence has coincided with a rise in the mention of words like class warfare, socialism, and communism among the general public on the streets of Seattle in 1999, in Cairo's Tahrir Square, in the actions of the Greek anarchists and the Spanish indignados, and in the rallying cry of "we are the 99%" of the Occupy Movement, and in academia. This book explores how it is that dialectical thought might respond to the critiques brought forth by those on the left who are critical of Marxism's universalizing and authoritarian legacy. Brian C. Lovato singles out Ernesto Laclau and Chantal Mouffe as the key interlocutors in this ongoing conversation between Marxism and post-structuralism. Laclau and Mouffe argue that Marxist theory is inherently authoritarian, cannot escape a class-reductionist theory of revolutionary subjectivity, and is bound by a closed Hegelian ontology. Lovato argues the opposite by turning to two heterodox Marxist thinkers, Raya Dunayevskaya and C. L. R. James, in order to construct a radically democratic, dynamic, and

open conceptualization of dialectical thought. In doing so, he advances a vision of Marxist theory that might serve as a resource to scholars and activists committed not only to combatting capitalism, but also to fighting against colonialism, patriarchy, white supremacy, and heteronormativity. The writings of Dunayevskaya and James allow for Marxism to become relevant again in these tumultuous early years of the 21st century.

Crisis, critique and struggle BRILL

In recent years historians and other social scientists have widely questioned the continued relevance of social class - as historical relationship, as sociological category, as philosophical concept, and in terms of its enduring political significance. The success of the British Conservative Party since 1979, combined with the weaknesses and failures of the Labour movement, have led historians and social scientists to reconsider the general nature of connections between the 'social' and the 'political' and the specific relations between the working class and socialist and Labour politics. This collection of essays is a multi-disciplinary critique of the new revisionism, which demonstrates the continued vitality and promise of non-reductionist and non-determinist modes of class analysis.

Britain, the Sterling Area, and Malaya 1945-1960 University of Illinois Press

Negativity and Democracy Marxism and the Critical Theory Tradition Routledge

Liberals, Radicals, and the Contested Social Thought of Postwar Protestantism Routledge

At a time when we are witnessing a worldwide expansion of

capitalist relations, a feminist rethinking of Marx's work is vitally important. In *Patriarchy of the Wage*, Silvia Federici, bestselling author and the most important Marxist feminist of our era, asks why Marx's crucial analysis of the exploitation of human labor was blind to women's work and struggle on the terrain of social reproduction. Why was Marx unable to anticipate the profound transformations in the proletarian family that took place at the turn of the nineteenth century creating a new patriarchal regime? *Patriarchy of the Wage* does more than just redefine classical Marxism. It is an urgent call for a new kind of radical politics.

Democracy, Dialectics, and Difference University of Illinois Press

By exploring the concepts of 'crisis' and 'critique', this study offers a thought-provoking re-examination of the political and social thought of Cornelius Castoriadis in light of the current world crisis and with regard to his radical critique of both the traditional Left and contemporary capitalist societies.

International Origins of Social and Political Theory Springer

This volume provides a critical analysis of the Grundrisse as a crucial stage in the development of Marx's critique of political economy, with chapters by an international range of authors analysing key themes and concepts in this much-debated text.

Marx's Concept of the Alternative to Capitalism BRILL

This is the first book-length study of Marx's concept of the alternative to capitalism. It shows that his critique of capital flowed from a commitment to a specific vision of the kind of human relations that define a new society.

Marx's Capital, Method and Revolutionary Subjectivity Taylor & Francis

Unsurpassed as a text for upper-division and beginning graduate students, Raman Selden's classic text is the liveliest, most readable and most reliable guide to contemporary literary theory. Includes applications of theory, cross-referenced to Selden's companion volume, *Practicing Theory and Reading Literature*.

New Ways to Read Marx Emerald Group Publishing

A masterful survey of the history of Marxist philosophy of science Sheehan retraces the development of a Marxist philosophy of science through detailed and highly readable accounts of the debates that shaped it. Skilfully deploying a large cast of characters, Sheehan shows how Marx and Engel's ideas on the development and structure of natural science had a crucial impact on the work of early twentieth-century natural philosophers, historians of science, and natural scientists. With a new afterword by the author.

Theory and Method NYU Press

This book seeks to reclaim Capital from the myth of internal inconsistency, a myth that serves to justify the censorship of Marx's critique of political economy and present-day research based upon it. Andrew Kliman shows that the alleged inconsistencies are actually caused by misinterpretation. By modifying the standard interpretation of Marx's value theory in two simple ways, the recent "temporal single-system interpretation" eliminates all of the alleged inconsistencies. Written especially for the non-specialist reader, in a clear, accessible style and with the bare minimum of mathematics, *Reclaiming Marx's "Capital"* introduces readers to Marx's value theory and contrasting interpretations of it, the history of the internal inconsistency controversy, and interpretive standards

and methods. Kliman then surveys Marx's falling-rate-of-profit theory, the relationship of prices to values (the "transformation problem"), Marx's exploitation theory of profit, and other topics. The book ends with a discussion of why the myth of inconsistency persists, and a call to set the record straight.

The Meaning of Revolution Today Duke University Press

This special issue is animated by the necessary entanglement of theory and history, the cortical relationship between theory and practice, and the transboundary (i.e. international) relations that help to constitute systems of thought and practice. We make three core arguments: first, all theory is situated knowledge, derived in and through history; second, theory-practice is a single field in which theory arises out of and acts upon historical experience; and third, both social and political theory have international origins - theory is forged through ongoing encounters between 'here' and 'there', 'home' and 'abroad', and the 'domestic' and the 'foreign'.

Critical Interpretations of the Grundrisse Routledge

A classic thought-experiment in the true meaning of resistance.

Defences and Challenges Rowman & Littlefield

Challenging the normalization of a capitalist reality in which environmental destruction and catastrophe have become 'second nature', *Towards a Critical Theory of Nature* offers a bold new theoretical understanding of the current crisis via the work of the Frankfurt School. Focusing on key notions of dialectics, natural history, and materialism, a critical theory of nature is outlined in favor of a more traditional Marxist theory of nature, albeit one which still builds on core Marxist concepts to confirm humanity's central place in manufacturing environmental misery. Pre-

eminent thinkers of the Frankfurt school, including, Georg Lukács, Ernst Bloch, Theodor Adorno, and Alfred Schmidt, are highlighted for their potential to diagnose the interpenetration of capitalism and nature in a way that neither absolutizes nor obliterates the boundary between the social and natural. Further theoretical claims and practical consequences of a critical theory of nature challenge other contemporary theoretical approaches like eco-Marxism, social constructivism and new materialism, to situate it as the only approach with genuinely radical potential. The possibility of utopian idealism for understanding and responding

to the current climate crisis is carefully measured against the dangers of false hope in setting out realistic goals for change. Environmental change in turn is seen through the prism of recent cultural currents and movements, situating the power of a critical theory of nature in relation to understandings of the Anthropocene; concepts of apocalypse, and postapocalypse. This book culminates in a powerful tool for an anti-capitalist critique of society's painfully extractive relationship to a deceptively abstracted natural world.