Society instead examined the unpopularity of the profession and proposed a set of tenets that might gain sociologists respect from the rest of the scientific community.

**Classical Sociology Beyond Methodological Nationalism** - 2014-04-17
Classical Sociology Beyond Methodological Nationalism defends classical sociology from the accusation of 'methodological nationalism' and re-evaluates classical sociological thought as a more functional tool for analysing the political forms of modernity in the era of globalisation.

**German Jewry** - Werner Jacob Cahnman -
This history of post-Emancipation German Jewry and of the Holocaust aftermath has received considerable scholarly attention. The study of Jewish life in Germany in the 1930s and the migration impelled by the Nazi period has, on the other hand, been comparatively neglected. The work of Werner J. Cahnman (1902-1980) goes a long way toward filling this gap. Cahnman's examination of "the Jewish people that dwells among the nations" is focused on Germany because it was the country "where in modern times the symbiosis . . . has been most intimate and it also has been the country where the conflict degenerated into the monstrousity of the Holocaust." This representative anthology of his essays shares a common theme, although the examples differ in thought, method and style. Whether he explores the stratification of pre-Emancipation German Jewry, the rise of the Jewish national movement in Austria, or such an esoteric topic as the influence of the kabbalistic tradition on German idealist philosophy; whether he muses on the writing of Jewish history or reports on his firsthand experience in Dachau, Cahnman's work reflects central concerns of his personal and scholarly existence as a German Jew. Because he usually combined extensive empirical data with his own background and personal experience, he is able to craft a penetrating analysis of the recent history of Jewish life in Central Europe. Werner Cahnman believed that the "writing of history is vital for the continued cultural identity of the human kind."

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addresses three key areas: the strong influence of writers of Jewish background and the rising tide of antisemitism on the formation of sociology; the role of antisemitism in the historical development of sociology through its treatment by leading figures in the field, such as Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, and Theodor W. Adorno; and the discipline’s development in the aftermath of the Nazi Holocaust. Together the essays provide a fresh perspective on the history of sociology and the role that antisemitism, Jews, fascism, and the Holocaust played in shaping modern social theory.

Modernity and the Jews in Western Social Thought - Chad Alan Goldberg - 2017-05-23

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The Myth of the Medieval Jewish Moneylender - Julie L. Mell - 2017-10-14
This book challenges a common historical narrative, which portrays medieval Jews as moneylenders who filled an essential economic role in Europe. It traces how and why this narrative was constructed as a philological narrative in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in response to the rise of political antisemitism. This book also documents why it is a myth for medieval Europe, and illuminates how changes in Jewish history change our understanding of European history. Each chapter offers a novel interpretation of central topics, such as the usury debate, commercial contracts, and moral literature on money and value to demonstrate how the revision of Jewish history leads to new insights in European history.

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Alabama in Africa - Andrew Zimmerman - 2012-05-27
In 1901, the Tuskegee Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington, sent an expedition to the German colony of Togo in West Africa, with the purpose of transforming the region into a cotton economy similar to that of the post-Reconstruction American South. Alabama in Africa explores the politics of labor, sexuality, and race behind this endeavor, and the economic, political, and intellectual links connecting Germany, Africa, and the southern United States. The cross-fertilization of histories and practices led to the emergence of a global South, reproduced social inequities on both sides of the Atlantic, and pushed the American South and the German Empire to the forefront of modern colonialism. Zimmerman shows how the people of Togo, rather than serving as a blank slate for American and German ideologies, helped shape their region’s place in the global South. He looks at the forms of resistance pioneered by African American freedpeople, Polish migrant laborers, African cotton cultivators, and other groups exploited by, but never passive victims of, the growing colonial political economy. Zimmerman reconstructs the social science of the global South formulated by such thinkers as Max Weber and W.E.B. Du Bois, and reveals how their theories continue to define contemporary race, class, and culture. Tracking the intertwined histories of Europe, Africa, and the Americas at the turn of the century, Alabama in Africa shows how the politics and economics of the segregated American South significantly reshaped other areas of the world.

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The German Working Class 1888 - 1933 - Richard J. Evans - 2019-06-26
When it was originally published in 1982, this book presented pioneering new research into the everyday life of the German working class in the crucial decades between the accession of Kaiser Wilhelm II and the Nazi seizure of power. The authors document working-class attitudes to bourgeois convention, authority and the law in the in the German Empire and the Weimar Republic. The book includes studies of industrial sabotage, pillaging at work, working-class drinking habits, illegitimate motherhood and the violence of adolescent ‘cliques’ in pre-Hitlerian Berlin.

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Sexual Ethics - Robert Michels - 2018-04-24
In his treatment of the issues raised by the movements of women for equal rights a century ago, Michels anticipated controversies and conflicts about which people care deeply today. He took a clear position in support of the desirability of equality between the sexes. In consequence, it remains relevant to current debates within feminism over equality and difference and the corresponding challenge to, and feminist critique of, social science arising from the (re) emergence of “difference” feminism. Sexual Ethics constitutes both an analysis of the “woman problem” and a document describing the wars between the sexes during this period and an important and overlooked piece of history of the classical sociological tradition. Michels observed that the national and economic conflicts in modern Europe were vast in scale and revealed sharply sensed injustices, and also that sex antagonisms are becoming more acute. He presented an argument, consistent with his theoretical position, about the seriousness of women’s rights. Michels’ discussions of sexuality, sexual morality, and the relations of the sexes had as its stimulus “the new sexual ethic” advocated by feminists. He pointed out that true equality required equality of rights to sexual liberty for women or chastity prior to marriage for men. Michels supported premartial chastity for men as an ideal, but he doubted that very many would practice it. Michels was virtually alone in the sociological tradition in seeking to illuminate the “struggle for love” between men and women by reference to the “erotic coquetry” in the sexual behavior of “lower animals.” Despite his stand for equality of men and women in sexual matters, a recurrent theme in Sexual Ethics is that men are sexually more aggressive than women, at least in part due to social structures and cultural traditions. Michels advocated family planning (but opposed abortion) in the interests of marital and family happiness and economic well-being, especially for the poor. In his new introduction, Terry R. Kandal discusses Robert Michels’ life. He explores, among other topics, Michels’ treatment of the woman question and the reactions of Michels’ contemporaries to the same question. He also discusses the feminist critique of social science, and the place of Michels in and the gender questions of our times. The book will be of particular interest to those interested in the history of relations between men and women as those interested in questions of biological determinism.

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Fifty Key Sociologists: The Formative Theorists - John Scott - 2007-01-24
Covering the life, work, ideas and impact of some of the most significant thinkers in sociology, Fifty Key Sociologists: The Formative Theorists concentrates on figures in the field writing principally in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Including entries on Jane Addams, Theodor Adorno, George Lukács, Max Weber and Pitirim Sorokin, this practical text: is presented in an accessible A-Z format for maximum ease-of-use provides full cross-referencing and a further reading section for each entry, in order to allow the reader to broaden their understanding of the area includes biographical data for each of the figures covered. Presenting the key works and ideas of each sociologist featured, as well as providing some critical assessment of their work, this is an ideal reference guide for undergraduate and postgraduate students of sociology, cultural studies and general studies, as well as other readers interested in this important field.

The Cambridge History of Modern European Thought: Volume 2, The Twentieth Century - Peter E. Gordon - 2013-08-29
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Rethinking German History (Routledge Revivals) - Richard J. Evans - 2015-08-11
In Rethinking German History, first published in 1987, Richard J. Evans argues for a social-historical approach to the German past that pays equal attention to objective social structures and subjective values and experiences. If German history has been seen as an exception to the ‘normal’ development of Western society, this is not least because historians have until recently largely failed to look beyond the world of high politics, institutions, organizations and ideologies to broader historical problems of German society and German mentalities. By applying and adapting approaches learned from French and British social history as they have been developed over the last quarter of a century, it is possible to achieve a rethinking of German history which does away with many of the textbook myths that have encrusted the historiography of Germany for so long. This book will be valuable for students of German history and politics, and brings together essays widely used in teaching. Its broad coverage of social history will also be useful to all those interested in contemporary historiography or the comparative study of European history.

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Sociology Noir - Roger A. Salerno - 2007-05-14
"Of interestbeautifully written and organizedSalerno has a deep appreciation for these works and weaves them into his book with great skill. "--Contemporary Sociology Between 1915 and 1935 the University of Chicago was the center for the production of innovative sociological research that unearthed the marginalized existence of unconventional Americans. Referred to as the Chicago school monographs by social historians, these works brought acclaim to the country's premiere graduate program in sociology. Working at the shadowy margins of the city, these Chicago school scholars dramatically examined the lives of delinquents, prostitutes, gangsters, and homeless men. Their work harmonized with narratives of proletarian and pulp fiction and the serialized newspaper accounts of urban vice and deviance. This book offers a survey of some of these key monographs such as The Unadjusted Girl, The Hobo, The Jack-Roller and The Taxi Dance Hall.

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figures with Linz himself. The role of state power in mediating intellectual freedom is the leitmotif that blankets
the life and work of Robert Michels, his major book Political Parties, and the dimensions of democracy as a
functioning system. Linz elucidates the importance of Michels in a way that offers more than a mechanical view of
political parties as some sort of precisely ordered system of authority and influence. Instead, Michels offers a view of
politics that is bottom up and untidy, what he calls a "reciprocal deference structure." Michels is not simply the
father of the iron law of oligarchy, but the idea of politics as a less than orderly network of responsiveness,
responsibility, and accountability. Linz demonstrates, with magisterial power, why Michels must be ranked as a
foremost thinker in classical political sociology. The remaining three segments of the volume cover areas with
which Linz has also long been identified. Each in its own way illuminates aspects of Michels as well. "Time and
Regime Change" articulates differences between change within a regime and change of a regime—sometimes hard
to identify because of the elongated time frames involved. The next essay explains why Spain is neither a
traditional society nor a successful modern nation. The reliance upon central authority displaced the hoped for
evolution of a society based on representative democratic institutions. The final section. "Freedom and Autonomy
of Intellectuals and Artists" is a topic that gripped Michels and Linz alike. Freedom as a goal of the intelligentsia
has been frustrated by those who provide ideological justification for repression of ideas and actions in the name of
higher values. This segment provides a bridge between Michaels and Weber—not to mention both of these major
figures with Linz himself. The role of state power in mediating intellectual freedom is the leitmotif that blankets
the twentieth century. The work is graced by a full-length bibliography o

Max Weber and His Contemporaries - Wolfgang J. Mommsen - 2013-10-28
Max Weber and His Contemporaries provides an unrivalled tour d'horizon of European intellectual life in the late
nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and an assessment of the pivotal position within it occupied by Max
Weber. Weber's many interests in and contributions to, such diverse fields as epistemology, political sociology, the
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volume contributes not only to a better understanding of one of the most eminent modern thinkers and social
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The Future of Society - William Outhwaite - 2008-04-15
This important Manifesto argues that we still need a concept of society in order to make sense of the forces which
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Purchasing Power - Rebecca Kohrin - 2015-11-20
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Iconic Ideas in the History of Social Thought - Vesvolod W. Isajiw - 2016-05-13
The book distinguishes a number of types of social thought and traces their history from "tribal" times until
present day. It shows that human beings thought systematically about their societies very early in their
development, even if only informally, as they did not write treatises about them. In many ways, they formed a
basis for all social thought that followed. The book discusses the social thought of ancient civilizations and talks
about how the rationalism of Greek and Roman times and the religiosity of early and later Christianity influenced
its development. The book then explains the influence of the Reformation, the change of the intellectual climate
and the emergence of new approaches to the discussion about the nature of society. It talks about the theorists
who argued that societies were created by social contract among people and some, like the colorful Robert Owen,
advised that we should learn by doing. He tried to establish two colonies in which people would work and live
together and share the products of their work among all in the colony. This was a benign socialist idea. It did not

Transcending Capitalism - Howard Brick - 2015-09-25
In Transcending Capitalism, Howard Brick explains why many influential midcentury American social theorists
came to believe it was no longer meaningful to describe modern Western society as "capitalist," but instead
preferred alternative terms such as "postcapitalist," "postindustrial," or "technological." Considering the
discussion today of capitalism and its global triumph, it is important to understand why a prior generation of
social theorists imagined the future of advanced societies not in a fixed capitalist form but in some course of
development leading beyond capitalism. Brick locates this postcapitalist vision within a long history of social
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War, Violence, and the Modern Condition - Bernd-Rüdiger Hüppauf - 1997
This volume will explore the specific role which war has played in the constitution of a modern mentality. It will be
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They explore the fraught connections between philosophy and theory, the truth of history and the truthfulness of ideas. This book deals with the reception of Italian elitism in the United States, identifying its key protagonists, phases, and themes. It starts from the reconstruction of the scientific and political debates aroused in the United States by the works of Mosca, Pareto, and Michels, and moves on to define their theoretical influence in the American scientific and academic contexts. The analysis takes into consideration the period from the first contact between elitists and American academia in the early 1920s to the publication of The Power Elite by Mills, in 1956, which marks the emancipation of American elitism. After introducing the fundamental principles of elite theory, the first part of the study reconstructs the debate that it aroused beyond the Atlantic. The second part examines the original American reworking of the elitist lesson, concentrating on the works of the authors most strongly influenced by it: Joseph A. Schumpeter, Harold D. Lasswell, and Charles W. Mills. The book aims to shed light on the contribution of Italian elitism to the development of American political thought.

**Italian Elitism and the Reshaping of Democracy in the United States** - Giorgio Volpe - 2001-03-16

This book deals with the reception of Italian elitism in the United States, identifying its key protagonists, phases, and themes. It starts from the reconstruction of the scientific and political debates aroused in the United States by the works of Mosca, Pareto, and Michels, and moves on to define their theoretical influence in the American scientific and academic contexts. The analysis takes into consideration the period from the first contact between elitists and American academia in the early 1920s to the publication of The Power Elite by Mills, in 1956, which marks the emancipation of American elitism. After introducing the fundamental principles of elite theory, the first part of the study reconstructs the debate that it aroused beyond the Atlantic. The second part examines the original American reworking of the elitist lesson, concentrating on the works of the authors most strongly influenced by it: Joseph A. Schumpeter, Harold D. Lasswell, and Charles W. Mills. The book aims to shed light on the contribution of Italian elitism to the development of American political thought.

**Genesis and Validity** - Martin Jay - 2021-11-12

There is no more contentious and perennial issue in the history of modern Western thought than the vexed relationship between the genesis of an idea and its claim to validity beyond it. Can ideas or values transcend their temporal origins and overcome the sin of their original context, and in so doing earn abiding respect for their intrinsic merit? Or do they inevitably reflect them in ways that undermine their universal aspirations? Are discrete contexts so incommensurable and unique that the smooth passage of ideas from one to the other is impossible? Are we always trapped by the limits of our own cultural standpoint and partial perspectives, or can we somehow escape their constraints and enter into a fruitful dialogue with others? These persistent questions are at the heart of the discipline known as intellectual history, which deals not only with ideas, but also with the men and women who generate, disseminate, and criticize them. The essays in this collection, by one of the most recognized figures in the field, address them through engagement with leading intellectual historians—Hans Blumenberg, Quentin Skinner, Hayden White, Isaiah Berlin, Frank Ankersmit—as well other giants of modern thought—Max Weber, Emile Durkheim, Georg Simmel, Walter Benjamin, Theodor Adorno, and Georg Lukács. They touch on a wide variety of related topics, ranging from the heroism of modern life to the ability of photographs to lie. In addition, they explore the fraught connections between philosophy and theory, the truth of history and the truthfulness of historians, and the weaponization of free speech for other purposes.

**Minorities in the Middle** - Walter P. Zenner - 1991-07-03

Throughout the world, certain ethnic groups have made a living through trade and have found a place for themselves in their societies[na] middle strata. At times, these [middlesmen minoritys] have aroused the envy of their neighbors and been subjected to a variety of persecutions. In this book, Walter P. Zenner examines explanations for this phenomenon and analyzes such groups as the Jews, the Chinese, the Scots, and the South Asians abroad.

**Crafting the Third World** - Joseph LeRoy Love - 1996

This innovative study compares the history of economic ideas and ideologies in Romania and Brazil - and more broadly, those in East Central Europe and Latin America - in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Whereas previous histories of the idea of economic development have focused on [First World] theorists, this book considers theorists in two ‘backward’ countries who made important contributions to the field. Latin America is well known to economic historians as the region that gave rise to the Structuralist school and Dependency movement. Less well known is the fact that East Central Europe is important as the early training ground and the empirical concern of the first generation of development economists. This comparative study examines the ways in which economists and other social scientists in Romania and Brazil confronted the issues of economic backwardness.

**Between Zionism and Judaism** - Shalom Ratsabi - 2002

The tension between nationalism and humanism on one hand and between Zionism and Judaism on the other, is vividly illustrated by this work. This is done through a comprehensive description of a variety of sources and ideas that inspired the British Shalom Society’s radical circle in early twentieth-century Palestine.


Presents articles on concepts, issues, and notable persons related to politics and political science throughout history.
The Crisis of Reason  - J. W. Burrow  - 2002-11-01
This elegantly written book explores the history of ideas in Europe from the revolutions of 1848 to the beginning of the First World War. Broader than a straight survey, deeper and richer than a textbook, this work seeks to place the reader in the position of an informed eavesdropper on the intellectual conversations of the past. J. W. Burrow first outlines the intellectual context of the mid-nineteenth century, using ideas taken from physics, social evolution, and social Darwinism, and anxieties about modernity and personal identity, to explore the impact of science and social thought on European intellectual life. The discussion encompasses powerful and fashionable concepts in evolution, art, myth, the occult, and the unconscious mind; the rise of the great cities of Berlin, Paris, and London; and the work of literary writers, philosophers, and composers. Most of the great intellectual figures of the age—and many of the lesser known—populate the book, among them Mill, Bakunin, Nietzsche, Bergson, Renan, Pater, Proust, Clough, Flaubert, Wagner, and Wilde. The author wears his erudition lightly, and this distinguished book will be both entertaining and accessible to scholars, students, and general readers alike.

Economics, Ethics and Religion  - R. Wilson  - 1997-02-24
There is a revival of interest by economists in ethical issues and beliefs, and by moral philosophers and theologians in economics. This book is intended to make a contribution to this cross-fertilisation of ideas. Rodney Wilson has undertaken an extensive survey of Jewish, Christian and Muslim views on economics, and reviewed the rapidly expanding business ethics literature from a religious perspective. The juxtaposition of the work of theologians and moral philosophers with that of economists results in some interesting comparisons.