

Antonio Gramsci 1891 1937

This edition of letters by Antonio Gramsci vividly evokes the 'great and terrible world' in which he lived.

This volume presents the first complete translation of Antonio Gramsci's notes on the concept of subalternity, including the prison notebook devoted to the theme of subaltern social groups. It includes a critical apparatus that clarifies Gramsci's history, culture, and sources and contextualizes these ideas against his earlier writings and letters.

This book focuses on two of the most cited figures in the debate on radical education, Antonio Gramsci (1891-1937) and Paulo Freire (1921-1997). Both regarded forms of adult education as having an important role to play in the struggle for liberation from oppression. Peter Mayo examines the extent to which their combined insights can provide the foundation for a theory of transformative adult education. He considers their respective contributions to the development of such a theory, analyzes their ideas comparatively and identifies some of the limitations in their work for incorporation into a theory. The book concludes with a major synthesis of their ideas in the context of other adult educators' more recent contributions in order to develop a theory of transformative adult education.

This volume was the first selection published from the Antonio Gramsci's "Prison Notebooks" to be made available in Britain, and was originally published in the early 1970s. It contains most of the key writings by Gramsci, including the text of "The Modern Prince."

"What the future fortunes of [Gramsci's] writings will be, we cannot know. However, his permanence is already sufficiently sure, and justifies the historical study of his international reception. The present collection of studies is an indispensable foundation for this." —Eric Hobsbawm, from the preface Antonio Gramsci is a giant of Marxian thought and one of the world's greatest cultural critics. Antonio A. Santucci is perhaps the world's preeminent Gramsci scholar. Monthly Review Press is proud to publish, for the first time in English, Santucci's masterful intellectual biography of the great Sardinian scholar and revolutionary. Gramscian terms such as "civil society" and "hegemony" are much used in everyday political discourse. Santucci warns us, however, that these words have been appropriated by both radicals and conservatives for contemporary and often self-serving ends that often have nothing to do with Gramsci's purposes in developing them. Rather what we must do, and what Santucci illustrates time and again in his dissection of Gramsci's writings, is absorb Gramsci's methods. These can be summed up as the suspicion of "grand explanatory schemes," the unity of theory and practice, and a focus on the details of everyday life. With respect to the last of these, Joseph Buttigieg says in his *Nota*: "Gramsci did not set out to explain historical reality armed with some full-fledged concept, such as hegemony; rather, he examined the minutiae of concrete social, economic, cultural, and political relations as they are lived in by individuals in their specific historical circumstances and, gradually, he acquired an increasingly complex understanding of how hegemony operates in many diverse ways and under many aspects within the capillaries of society." The rigor of Santucci's examination of Gramsci's life and work matches that of the seminal thought of the master himself. Readers will be enlightened and inspired by every page.

Antonio Gramsci 1891-1937 : bibliografía Antonio Gramsci (1891-1937) The Revival of Gramscian Thought in the Theory of Education and Pedagogy Antonio Gramsci 1891-1937 Sellerio Editore srl

Rutherford shows how politics, social behaviour, and public morals have become subject to the philosophy and discipline of marketing.

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 Grelle 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, Grelle 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.

"The Italian intellectual Antonio Gramsci (1891-1937) is one of the most influential political thinkers of the twentieth century, one whose ideas left an indelible mark on philosophy and critical theory around the world. His original, innovative work on history, society, power, and the state has influenced several generations of readers and political movements, and it has shaped important developments in postcolonial thought through concepts such as subalternity and hegemony. Gramsci's thinking is scattered across the thousands of notebook pages he wrote while he was in prison, from 1926 until shortly before his death, and it ranges widely across intellectual history, European social and economic history, education theory, and even linguistics. To guide the reader through Gramsci's life and thought, historian Jean-Yves Frégné offers in *To Live Is to Resist* an accessible, compelling portrait of this extraordinary figure. Throughout the book, Frégné emphasizes Gramsci's quiet heroism and his unwavering commitment to political practice and resistance. Most powerfully, he shows how Gramsci never surrendered, even in conditions that stripped him of all power, except, of course, the power to think"--

Steve Jones covers key elements of Antonio Gramsci's thought through discussion, and studies the historical context of the theorist's thought. This book offers examples of putting Gramsci's ideas into practice in the analysis of contemporary culture, and evaluates responses to his work.

Dieser Inhalt ist eine Zusammensetzung von Artikeln aus der frei verfügbaren Wikipedia-Enzyklopädie. Seiten: 32. Kapitel: Antonio Gramsci, Ernst Bloch, David Harvey, Wolfgang Abendroth, Karl Korsch, Georg Lukacs, Maurice Godelier, Guy Debord, Leo Kofler, Palmiro Togliatti, Fredric Jameson, Stuart Hall, Gyorgy Markus. Auszug: Antonio Gramsci (* 22. Januar 1891 in Ales auf Sardinien, Italien; 27. April 1937 in Rom) war ein italienischer Schriftsteller, Journalist, Politiker und marxistischer Philosoph. Er gehört zu den Begründern der Kommunistischen Partei Italiens (Partito Comunista Italiano). Vom 6. April 1924 bis zu seiner Verhaftung durch die Faschisten am 8. November 1926 war er Abgeordneter im italienischen Parlament. Während seiner Zeit im Gefängnis verfasste Gramsci Texte mit philosophischen, soziologischen und politischen Überlegungen, die 32 Hefte füllen. Sie sind als Gefängnishefte bekannt geworden und bilden ein bedeutendes Werk marxistischen Denkens. Die Familie Gramsci gehörte zu den Arberesh, der alteingesessenen albanischen Minderheit Süditaliens. Der Familienname der Gramsci wurde vermutlich von der albanischen Stadt Gramsh abgeleitet. Gramscis albanischsprachiger Urgrossvater war 1821 nach einem Volksaufstand aus dem Epirus geflüchtet. Francesco Gramsci wurde in Gaeta als jungster Sohn von Gennaro Gramsci, einem Leutnant der bourbonischen Gendamerie und Teresa Gonzales, der Tochter eines neapolitanischen Advokaten, geboren. Er begann ein Studium der Rechtswissenschaften, musste jedoch, als sein Vater starb, dieses vorzeitig abbrechen. Seine Arbeitssuche führte Francesco 1881 nach Sardinien, wo er in Ghilarza eine Anstellung beim Registeramt fand. Auf Sardinien lernte er Peppina (eigentlich Giuseppina) Marcias kennen, die er 1883 gegen den Willen seiner Eltern zur Frau nahm. Peppina Marcias stammte ebenfalls nicht aus armen Verhältnissen. Ihr Vater war ein Steuereintreiber und besass ein kleines Haus mit einem kleinen.

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.

Gramsci in Love is a fictional account of the love life of the famous Italian communist leader Antonio Gramsci (1891-1937), focusing on his curious relationships with the three Schucht sisters, Evgenia, Tatiana and his wife Julia. It is set against the background of the Soviet Revolution and the Fascist takeover in Italy.

"Antonio Gramsci (Italian: [antˈɲɔ rami]; 22 January 1891? 27 April 1937) was an Italian writer, politician, political theorist, philosopher, sociologist, and linguist. He was a founding member and onetime leader of the Communist Party of Italy and was imprisoned by Benito Mussolini's Fascist regime. Gramsci was one of the most important Marxist thinkers in the 20th century. His writings are heavily concerned with the analysis of culture and political leadership and he is notable as a highly original thinker within modern European thought. He is renowned for his theory of cultural hegemony, which describes how states use cultural institutions to maintain power in a capitalist society."--Wikipedia.

Denso e informato, quanto sobrio e Denso e informato, quanto sobrio e limpido, un affascinante ritratto politico e intellettuale di Antonio Gramsci. Dalla nativa Sardegna alla Torino operaia, da Mosca a Vienna, all'attività parlamentare, agli anni di pena nelle carceri fasciste, la ricostruzione della vicenda umana e dell'opera dello studioso è una guida alla conoscenza del suo pensiero.

Presents information about resources related to Antonio Gramsci (1891-1937), an Italian politician and leading theoretician of the Socialist party. Offers access to a bibliography on the life and works of Gramsci. Includes a biography. Provides access to translated versions of Gramsci's writings, as well as the full-text of the online Gramsci Society newsletters. Links to the Fondazione Istituto Gramsci.

Antonio Gramsci's Prison Notebooks is a remarkable work, not only because it was written in jail as the Italian Marxist thinker fell victim to political oppression in his home country, but also because it shows his impressive analytical ability. First published in 1948, 11 years after Gramsci's death, Prison Notebooks ably demonstrates that the writer has an innate ability to understand the relationship between different parts of an argument. This is how Gramsci manages to analyze such wide-ranging topics - capitalism, economics and culture - to explain historical developments. He introduces the idea of "hegemony," the means by which ruling classes in a society gain, keep hold of and manage their power, and, by carefully looking at how society operates, he reveals the manner in which the powerful deploy a combination of force and manipulation to convince most people that the existing social arrangement is logical and in their best interests -- even when it isn't. Gramsci shows exactly how the ruling class maintains power by influencing both political institutions like the courts and the police, and civil institutions, such as churches, family and schools. His powerful analysis led him to the conclusion that change can only take place in two ways, either through revolution or through a slow but constant struggle to transform the belief system of the ruling classes.

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 Francesco Gramsci (1891-1937) was an Italian Marxist philosopher and communist politician. He wrote on political theory, sociology and linguistics. He attempted to break from the economic determinism of traditional Marxist thought and so is considered a key neo-Marxist.[3] He was a founding member and one-time leader of the Communist Party of Italy and was imprisoned by Benito Mussolini's Fascist regime. He wrote more than 30 notebooks and 3,000 pages of history and analysis during his imprisonment. His Prison Notebooks are considered a highly original contribution to 20th century political theory. Gramsci drew insights from varying sources - not only other Marxists but also thinkers such as Niccolò Machiavelli, Vilfredo Pareto, Georges Sorel and Benedetto Croce. The notebooks cover a wide range of topics, including Italian history and nationalism, the French Revolution, fascism, Fordism, civil society, folklore, religion and high and popular culture. -- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Gramsci

On the theory of capitalism by Max Weber, 1864-1920, and Antonio Gramsci, 1891-1937

In Gramsci and Languages Alessandro Carlucci explores the origins and significance of Antonio Gramsci's interest in language, showing in particular how his experience of linguistic and cultural diversity contributed to the shaping of his intellectual and political profile.

The prison notebooks of Antonio Gramsci (1891-1937) serve as the foundation for Golding's in-depth study of Gramsci's contribution to radical democratic theory. Her analysis encompasses English, Italian, and French debates on the subject, as well as political and philosophical discussions on the limitations of liberal and socialist democratic theory. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

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? These questions, and many more are tackled here in this invaluable introduction to Gramsci.

Essay from the year 2006 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Region: USA, grade: 2,0, Dublin Institute of Technology, course: Int. Political Economy, 13 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: When talking about hegemony, mentioning the name Antonio Gramsci (1891-1937) is inevitable. Gramsci was an Italian theorist who had a significant influence on the definition of the term as we know it today. Although one might think that especially the western society is mostly governed by democratic powers, adherers of hegemonial assumption have a slightly different opinion. This phenomenon will be examined in the following essay written by Michael Krause, Erasmus student at the Dublin Institute of Technology. Emphasis will lay on today's forces in different fields of society and the question if one or several of these forces can be described as hegemon(s).

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 reinvention of Gramsci's ideas. Covers important areas such as language and education, community education, and social work education. Features perspectives from different geographical contexts. Hailed by Terry Eagleton in "The Guardian" as "definitive," this is the only complete and authoritative edition of Antonio Gramsci's deeply personal and vivid prison letters.

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