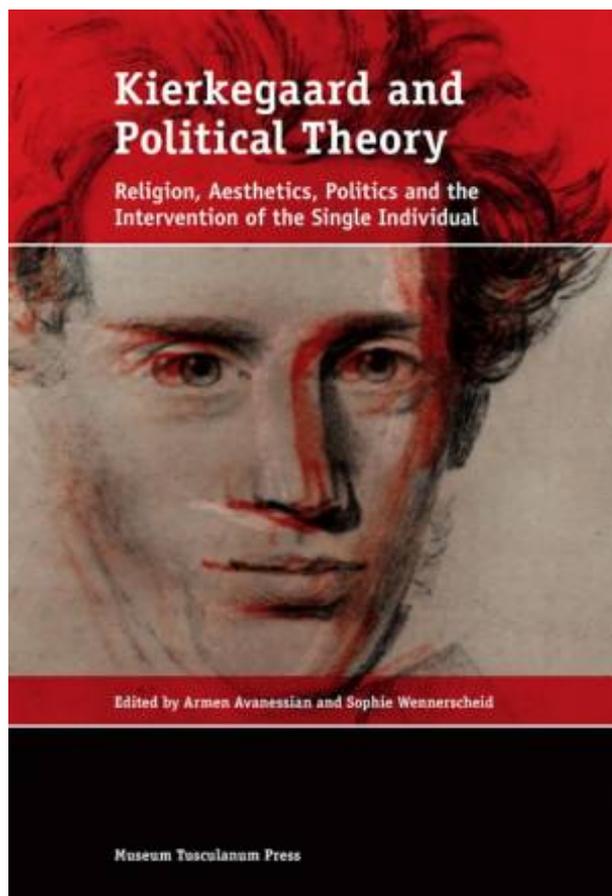


Kierkegaard and Political Theory



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Søren Kierkegaard's radical protestant philosophy of the individual—in which a person's leap of faith is favored over general ethics—has become a model for many contemporary political theorists. Thinkers such as Slavoj Žižek and Alain Badiou have drawn on its revolutionary spirit to position truth above the constraints of political systems. In *Kierkegaard and Political Theory*, contributors from a wide range of disciplines—including theology, sociology, philosophy, and aesthetics—examine just how crucial Kierkegaard's anti-institutional thinking has been to such efforts and to modernity as a whole. The contributors convincingly position Kierkegaard's radical philosophy as the starting point for contemporary political theory. They show how he pioneered a modernity defined as an argument—an experience—of the impossibility of rationally comprehending a system of thinking. They show how religious and aesthetic experiences function as a response to this impossibility, how their coherence in politics must always be questioned, especially in history's extreme example: totalitarianism. Engaging this and many other subjects, they provide a compelling new line in Kierkegaard studies that illuminates new contours of our political thought. Armen Avanesian is founder of the research platform Speculative Poetics at the Free University Berlin. Sophie Wenerscheid is professor of Scandinavian Studies at the University of Ghent.

Kierkegaard was a 19th-century Danish philosopher who has been called the 'Father of Existentialism'. 1855) was a profound and prolific writer in the Danish “golden age” of intellectual and artistic activity.

Rist, Real Ethics: Reconsidering the ... Postcolonialism.

Raphael, Moral Philosophy (Oxford, 1994); John M.

Literally, postcolonialism refers to the period following the decline of colonialism, e. Raphael, Moral Philosophy (Oxford, 1994); John M. D. by Peter Singer (Blackwell, 1993); Bernard Williams, Morality: An Introduction to Ethics (Cambridge, 1993); D. Søren Aabye Kierkegaard (/ ' s ɔ : r ə n ' k i ɜ k ɪ g a : r d / or /-g ɔ : r /; Danish: [sæ:ɐn 'kiɜ

gəɔp:ʔ] (listen); 5 May 1813 – 11 November 1855) was a Danish philosopher, theologian, poet, social critic and religious author who is widely considered to be the first existentialist philosopher. 1813, d. Søren Aabye Kierkegaard (/ ' s ɔ : r ə n ' k i ɜ k ɪ g a : r d / or /-g ɔ : r /; Danish: [sæ:ɐn 'kiɜ

gəɔp:ʔ] (listen); 5 May 1813 – 11 November 1855) was a Danish philosopher, theologian, poet, social critic and religious author who is widely considered to be the first existentialist philosopher. In mathematics, he was an early pioneer in the fields of game theory and probability theory. D. Kierkegaard was a 19th-century Danish philosopher who has been called the 'Father of Existentialism'. Søren Kierkegaard's philosophy has been a major influence in the development of 20th-century philosophy, especially existentialism and postmodernism. Swensen: Books Søren Aabye Kierkegaard (b. If the site you're looking for does not appear in the list below, you may also be able to find the materials by: Recommended Reading: Lawrence M. D.