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POLITICAL THEORY – Jean-Jacques Rousseau

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Gabriel Rockhill, "Toward a Counter-History of French Theory)"French literature appeals to a growing readership abroad POLITICAL THEORY – Karl Marx French Lit 101: Exploring France's vibrant book culture

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This is a very different book about the French Revolution of 1789-94. The concern is less with a change in society than a change in the relation that a society establishes with itself. Here the focus

[Society, Theory and the French Revolution | Springer link](#)

Society, Theory and the French Revolution Book Subtitle Studies in the Revolutionary Imaginary Authors. Brian Singer; Copyright 1986 Publisher Palgrave Macmillan UK Copyright Holder Brian C. J. Singer eBook ISBN 978-1-349-18361-6 DOI 10.1007/978-1-349-18361-6 Hardcover ISBN 978-0-333-39434-2 Softcover ISBN 978-1-349-18363-0 Edition Number 1 Number of Pages IX, 236 Topics

[Society, Theory and the French Revolution - Studies in the ...](#)

This extraordinarily accomplished book, written by one of Britain's leading commentators on social theory, provides a peerless account of the French tradition.The book: provides a systematic account of French social theory from the aftermath of the French Revolution (St Simon, Bazard and Comte) to the contemporary scene dominated by Kristeva, Deleuze, Bourdieu and Baudrillard; divides French social theory into three logically coherent cycles: 1800-80 (positivist); 1880-1940 (anthropological ...

[French Social Theory | SAGE Publications Ltd](#)

Society, theory, and the French Revolution : studies in the revolutionary imaginary. [Brian C J Singer] -- This is a very different book about the French Revolution of 1789-94. The concern is less with a change in society than a change in the relation that a society establishes with itself.

[Society, theory, and the French Revolution - studies in ...](#)

Both the French and Industrial revolution had a major impact on the establishment of Sociology as a Social Science. The French revolution in 1789 was said to be more ideological. Many in society began to question those in authority. (Unknown. (2011). Knowing).

[The Industrial And French Revolutions Sociology Essay](#)

Another important theoretical approach to the concept of social structure is structuralism (sometimes called French structuralism), which studies the underlying, unconscious regularities of human expression—that is, the unobservable structures that have observable effects on behaviour, society, and culture. French anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss derived this theory from structural linguistics, developed by the Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure. According to Saussure, any language is ...

[Social structure - Structuralism | Britannica](#)

The approach gained prominence in the works of 19th-century sociologists, particularly those who viewed societies as organisms. The French sociologist Émile Durkheim argued that it was necessary to understand the "needs" of the social organism to which social phenomena correspond. Other writers have used the concept of function to mean the interrelationships of parts within a system, the adaptive aspect of a phenomenon, or its observable consequences.

[Functionalism | social science | Britannica](#)

The Society's journal, French Studies, is published four times a year by Oxford University Press.French Studies Bulletin: A Quarterly Supplement is the sister journal to French Studies and also appears four times a year.. The Society also supports the MHRA in publishing the Legenda series Research Monographs in French Studies, including appointing the General Editor for the series.

[The Society for French Studies - The foremost learned ...](#)

Social theory by definition is used to make distinctions and generalizations among different types of societies, and to analyze modernity as it has emerged in the past few centuries.: 10 Social theory as it is recognized today emerged in the 20th century as a distinct discipline, and was largely equated with an attitude of critical thinking and the desire for knowledge through a posteriori ...

[Social theory - Wikipedia](#)

The journal Theory and Society publishes theoretically-informed analyses of social processes, providing a forum for an international community of scholars. It opens its pages to authors working at the frontiers of social analysis, regardless of discipline. The coverage ranges across a broad landscape, from prehistory to contemporary affairs ...

[Theory and Society | Home - Theory & Society](#)

Thus Montesquieu presented in L'Esprit des Loix not only an ontological theory of laws and a normative theory of legislation, but also an empirical theory of forms, functioning and development of human societies as well as the political, social, and economical behavior of their members.

[Theory of Society - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics](#)

David Émile Durkheim (French: [emil dyʁkɛm] or [dyʁkajm]; 15 April 1858 – 15 November 1917) was a French sociologist. He formally established the academic discipline of sociology and—with Karl Marx and Max Weber—is commonly cited as the principal architect of modern social science.

[Émile Durkheim - Wikipedia](#)

Enlightenment and especially the French revolution, brought the idea of civil society and civil rights [Szacki, 85]. The Enlightenment claimed that all human beings share some common characteristics that are independent of external, historical or natural conditions.

[Relationship Between Enlightenment and Sociology](#)

Revolutionists tend to be optimistic about human nature and share a passionate interest in the moral unity of the society of states. This theory is divided into three main historical categories: the religious Revolutionists, the French Revolutionists, and the totalitarian Revolutionists (Wight, 1991, p. 8).

[The Concept of 'World Society' in International Relations](#)

The Society for French Studies is the oldest and largest association in the UK and Ireland, actively representing the interests of scholars and students of French in higher education and sustaining a disciplinary community at a time of rapid change. Our internationally renowned journal, French Studies, has appeared continuously since 1946.Published by Oxford University Press, it includes ...

[President's Welcome | The Society for French Studies](#)

Several social theorists and academics have strongly criticized structuralism or even dismissed it. French hermeneutic philosopher Paul Ricœur (1969) criticized Lévi-Strauss for overstepping the limits of validity of the structuralist approach, ending up in what Ricœur described as "a Kantianism without a transcendental subject."

[Structuralism - Wikipedia](#)

The Society brings together specialists in the study of France and French culture from a wide variety of disciplinary backgrounds, beginning with history, but also embracing literary studies, art and music history, as well as political theory, philosophy, anthropology, and sociology.

[Journal of the Western Society for French History](#)

The French Revolution began in the domain of philosophy and social theory. French materialist philosophy, social theory and socialist ideas were significant influences on the development of Communism and major contributors to Marx's ideas. The following writers of Pre-Revolutionary France are significant:

[Revolutionary France](#)

Social learning theory is a theory that attempts to explain socialization and its effect on the development of the self. It looks at the individual learning process, the formation of self, and the influence of society in socializing individuals. Social learning theory is commonly used by sociologists to explain deviance and crime.

This accomplished book provides a peerless account of the French tradition. It provides an overview of French social theory; divides French social theory into three coherent cycles: positivist, anthropological and Marxist; and situates the discussions of individuals and schools in the relevant social and political contexts.

This is a very different book about the French Revolution of 1789-94. The concern is less with a change in society than a change in the relation that a society establishes with itself. Here the focus is on society's presentation (and representation) considered not simply from the perspective of a few privileged intellectuals, but as a social and historical process inseparable from the institution of society's political dimension. Through a close reading of the revolutionary texts of the period, the author is able to trace behind the surface of events and conflict themes of a more abstract, fundamental character - themes relative to the 'discovery' of society, the construction of the nation-state, and what for the revolutionaries was the scandal of their separation. While retaining a fidelity to the eighteenth century, this book opens up new theoretical perspectives that illuminate the character of both a certain revolutionary heritage and a more general political modernity.

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An invisible pattern draws together most studies dealing with French cultural radicalism in the 1960s with intellectual creation reduced to individual creation and the role of semiotic and social factors that influence intellectual innovation minimized. Sociological approaches often see a more or less external link between social location and intellectual production but, because of their structural approach, they are incapable of taking into account unique historical circumstances, the crucial role of personal impulses, and more importantly the semiotic logic of ideas as conditions of innovative thinking. This ground-breaking book will further an internal sociological analysis of ideas and styles of thought. It will show that the defining but largely neglected feature of what has become "French theory" was a collective mind and style of thought, an explosive but fragile mixture of scientific and political radicalism that rather quickly watered down to academic orthodoxy. For some time, radical intellectuals succeeded in producing ideas that were perfectly in tune with the demands of the consumers, mostly the young university audience. Ideas were used as part of radical posture that was set in opposition to the establishment and "those in power". Ideas could not be too empirical or verifiable, and they had to shock. It is not surprising that a slew of new sciences and concepts were invented to indicate this radical posture. The central argument of this study is that ideas become "power-ideas" only if they succeed in uniting individual and collective psychic investment in powerful social networks with significant institutional and political backing. These conditions were met in the French context for a certain specific period of time. From roughly the mid-1960s to the beginning of the 1970s, radical intellectuals such as Roland Barthes, Pierre Bourdieu, Jacques Derrida, Michel Foucault, Julia Kristeva developed a host of new ideas, concepts and theories, a number of which have subsequently been labelled as French theory.

This 2001 book is a critique of Comte's concept of religion and its place in his thinking on politics, sociology and philosophy of science.

Explores how the French theory of philosophy, which became popular during the last three decades of the twentieth century, spread to America and examines the critical practices that French theory inspired.

"The Society of the Spectacle" by Guy Debord (translated by Ken Knabb). Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten—or yet undiscovered gems—of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been

meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

Informed by a modified version of Goffman's original concept of the total organization, *A Sociology of the Total Organization* untangles the French Foreign Legion and the ways in which different kinds of social orders interplay there. This book shows how atomistic unity is not limited to greedy organizations such as the military, but applies to a variety of collectivist settings.

French social and philosophical thought has played a very significant role in the development of European and American social theory. This detailed, timely book provides a map of the production and reception of French social thought within a global sociological context. Critically comparing the work of five key theorists Derek Robbins examines how their ideas were produced and received before persuasively setting out the key differences between their philosophical and ideological positions. The book sensitively traces the cross-currents of social theory and confidently leads the reader through the complex foundations of Western social thought. Each chapter represents a textual analysis of the production of a critical intellectual and focuses upon the work of Althusser, Foucault, Aron, Lyotard, and Bourdieu.

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