

Theory Of The Post War Periods Observations On Franco German Relations Since 1945 Trace Transmission In Rhetorics Arts And Cultural Evolution

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The theory of post war consensus has been used by political historians and political scientists to explain and understand British political developments in the era between 1945 and 1979. The theory rests on the assumption that Conservative governments in this time period made an accommodation with the social democratic policy platform established by the Attlee Labour governments of 1945-1951.

The Theory of Post-War Consensus - Dr Timothy Heppell...

A new cultural-theoretical approach is used to develop a philosophy to overcome post-war traumata, or the traumatization effects that affect entire national cultures. The new aspect is the book s study of both France and Germany in its discussion of post-war issues.

Theory of the Post-War Periods: Observations on Franco...

The post-war consensus is a thesis that describes the political co-operation in post-war British political history, from the end of World War II in 1945 to the late-1970s, and its repudiation by Conservative Party leader Margaret Thatcher.Majorities in both parties agreed upon it. The consensus tolerated or encouraged nationalisation, strong trade unions, heavy regulation, high taxes, and a ...

Post-war consensus - Wikipedia

Description. A new cultural-theoretical approach is used to develop a philosophy to overcome post-war traumata, or the traumatization effects that affect entire national cultures. The new aspect is the book ' s study of both France and Germany in its discussion of post-war issues. The reader is given insights into the approaches France and Germany took in their self-evaluation processes.

Peter Sloterdijk - Theory of the post-war Periods

Theory of the Post-War Periods: Europe, post-historical. Pages 8-11. Heiner Mühlmann ' s Maximal-Stress-Cooperation-Theory. Pages 12-14. Europe after Napoleon. Pages 15-17. Italy 1918: Falsifications of the results of war, politics in a big way. Pages 18-20. France 1945: The double falsification.

Theory of the Post-War Periods | SpringerLink

This module provides a broad introduction to the leading theoretical approaches, key concepts and core issues in post-war recovery, statebuilding, peacebuilding and stabilisation. The module presents the principles of political, social, physical and economic reconstruction through identifying and exploring challenges and issues involved in the progression from relief to reconstruction and the complex processes of peacebuilding.

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The post-war consensus is a historians' model of political agreement from 1945 to 1979, when newly elected Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher rejected and reversed it. . [60] The concept claims there was a widespread consensus that covered support for a coherent package of policies that were developed in the 1930s, promised during the Second World War, and enacted under Attlee.

Social history of Postwar Britain (1945–1979) - Wikipedia

Urban planning - Urban planning - Postwar approaches: During the postwar period European governments mounted massive housing and rebuilding programs within their devastated cities. These programs were guided by the principles of modernist planning promulgated through the Congrès International d ' Architecture Moderne (CIAM), based on the ideas of art and architectural historian Siegfried ...

Urban planning - Postwar approaches | Britannica

In the post-war period, many Americans felt fractured from reality and found themselves struggling to piece together their identities. The proposed national identity was that of prosperity, hope and success but in the years following the war and in the wake of losing so many citizens, many Americans did not see themselves in the same line.

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The actual development projects thus initiated, by both governments and NGOs, are directed in accordance with this development theory. Development theory itself, however, assumes a framework already set in place by government and political culture in order to implement it.

Postdevelopment theory - Wikipedia

The theory set out conditions against which to judge whether or not a war should be waged (jus ad bellum) and if it could be justified, and how it should be waged (jus in bello). Aquinas's ...

What is a just war? - War and peace - GCSE Religious ...

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In order to explain the outbreak of any conflict, it is first necessary to have a theory of how war occurs. Theories of war are absent or underdeveloped in most theories of international relations, which, despite popular belief, undermines the explanatory power of most theoretical paradigms in the field of international relations. Here I offer the Bargaining Model of War...

A Theory of War | History and Theory: Explaining War

Just war theory is a doctrine, also referred to as a tradition, of military ethics studied by military leaders, theologians, ethicists and policy makers. The purpose of the doctrine is to ensure war is morally justifiable through a series of criteria, all of which must be met for a war to be considered just. The criteria are split into two groups: "right to go to war" and "right conduct in war". The first concerns the morality of going to war, and the second the moral conduct within war. Recentl

Just war theory - Wikipedia

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The Crisis of Theory: E.P. Thompson the New Left and...

Post-war definition: Post-war is used to describe things that happened , existed, or were made in the period...| Meaning, pronunciation, translations and examples

Theory of the Post-War Periods: Observations on Franco...

A new cultural-theoretical approach is used to develop a philosophy to overcome post-war traumata, or the traumatization effects that affect entire national cultures. The new aspect is the book ' s study of both France and Germany in its discussion of post-war issues. The reader is given insights into the approaches France and Germany took in their self-evaluation processes. In one case the issue is the admission of total humiliation, and in the other it is salvaging a certain sense of national honor. The book overcomes the speechlessness on the post-war issue that can still be observed in German/French philosophy today.

"Derek Robbins has shown once again that he is one of the few Anglophone scholars with an exceptionally profound and impressively comprehensive knowledge of the history of modern European social thought. This book is a must for anybody interested in twentieth-century French social theory. The coverage is wide-ranging; the information provided is authoritative; complex ideas are presented in an accessible language; key controversies are explained in an eloquent and thought-provoking fashion; and, perhaps most importantly, seemingly abstract tensions between intellectual positions are put into historical context." - Dr Simon Susen, City University London Detailed, timely and original this book explores the trans-cultural transmission of social theory. Derek Robbins presents us with a chronological commentary on the intellectual production of five French social thinkers (Aron, Althusser, Foucault, Lyotard, Bourdieu) and on the English reception of their texts. The book Sets up a Bourdieusian investigation of the habitus of the five thinkers and, comparatively, of the national sub-fields of intellectual discourse. Enables an inter-active generation of enquiry based on the primacy of individual experience. Challenges the social sciences to abandon their grand narratives and to advance the cause of social democratic inclusion. Reconciles the legacies of the work of Bourdieu and Lyotard in order to advance practically a socio-analytic recognition of dissensus or difference. By representing modern classics of French social thought in socio-political context, this in-depth study encourages all social researchers to reflect on their use of social theories in their practice. Derek Robbins's companion website to French Post-War Social Theory can be found here www.derekrobbins.com/international-knowledge-transfer

"[A] magnificent history of money and finance."--New York Times Book Review " Convincingly makes the case that finance is a change-maker of change-makers. " --Financial Times In the aftermath of recent financial crises, it's easy to see finance as a wrecking ball: something that destroys fortunes and jobs, and undermines governments and banks. In Money Changes Everything, leading financial historian William Goetzmann argues the exact opposite—that the development of finance has made the growth of civilizations possible. Goetzmann explains that finance is a time machine, a technology that allows us to move value forward and backward through time; and that this innovation has changed the very way we think about and plan for the future. He shows how finance was present at key moments in history: driving the invention of writing in ancient Mesopotamia, spurring the classical civilizations of Greece and Rome to become great empires, determining the rise and fall of dynasties in imperial China, and underwriting the trade expeditions that led Europeans to the New World. He also demonstrates how the apparatus we associate with a modern economy—stock markets, lines of credit, complex financial products, and international trade—were repeatedly developed, forgotten, and reinvented over the course of human history. Exploring the critical role of finance over the millennia, and around the world, Goetzmann details how wondrous financial technologies and institutions—money, bonds, banks, corporations, and more—have helped urban centers to expand and cultures to flourish. And it's not done reshaping our lives, as Goetzmann considers the challenges we face in the future, such as how to use the power of finance to care for an aging and expanding population. Money Changes Everything presents a fascinating look into the way that finance has steered the course of history.

Since the cold war ended, it has become an international field of study, with new material from China, the former Soviet Union and Europe. This volume takes stock of where these new materials have taken us in our understanding of what the cold war was about and how we should study it.

A new way of looking at international relations from a leading expert in the field What makes for war or for a stable international system? Are there general principles that should govern foreign policy? In The Cold War and After, Marc Trachtenberg, a leading historian of international relations, explores how historical work can throw light on these questions. The essays in this book deal with specific problems—with such matters as nuclear strategy and U.S.-European relations. But Trachtenberg's main goal is to show how in practice a certain type of scholarly work can be done. He demonstrates how, in studying international politics, the conceptual and empirical sides of the analysis can be made to connect with each other, and how historical, theoretical, and even policy issues can be tied together in an intellectually respectable way. These essays address a wide variety of topics, from theoretical and policy issues, such as the question of preventive war and the problem of international order, to more historical subjects—for example, American policy on Eastern Europe in 1945 and Franco-American relations during the Nixon-Pompidou period. But in each case the aim is to show how a theoretical perspective can be brought to bear on the analysis of historical issues, and how historical analysis can shed light on basic conceptual problems.

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.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the United States has enjoyed unparalleled military power. The international system is therefore unipolar. A quarter of a century later, however, we still possess no theory of unipolarity. Theory of Unipolar Politics provides one. Dr Nuno P. Monteiro answers three of the most important questions about the workings of a unipolar world. Is it durable? Is it peaceful? What is the best grand strategy a unipolar power such as the contemporary United States can implement? In our nuclear world, the power preponderance of the United States is potentially durable but likely to produce frequent conflict. Furthermore, in order to maintain its power preponderance, the United States must remain militarily engaged in the world and accommodate the economic growth of its major competitors, namely, China. This strategy, however, will lead Washington to wage war frequently. In sum, military power preponderance brings significant benefits but is not an unalloyed good.

By connecting modernization theory to the welfare state liberalism programs of the New Deal order, Gilman not only provides a new intellectual context for America's Third World during the Cold War, but connects the optimism of the Great Society to the notion that American power and good intentions could stop the postcolonial world from embracing communism.

In the years following World War II the health and well-being of the nation was of primary concern to the British government. The essays in this collection examine the relationship between health and stress in post-war Britain through a series of carefully connected case studies.

"Rethinking Theory and History in the Cold War focuses on what we mean by 'politics' and 'international relations' and how such assumptions have come to determine our understanding of the Cold War. Using an historical-materialist method, the author criticizes conventional conceptions of international politics that tend to focus on the agency of and relations among states, and offers an alternative historical sociology of the Cold War through an analysis of the relationship between formal political authority and socio-economic production. Seen from this perspective, the state the modern conceptions of politics can be seen as products of a capitalist modernity, in which politics is based on the separation of the spheres of politics in the state and economics in civil society."--BOOK JACKET.

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