

Liberalism With Honor By Krause Sharon R 2002 Hardcover

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Abraham Lincoln

In the light of growing political and religious fundamentalism, this open access book defends the idea of freedom as paramount for the attempt to find common ethical ground in the age of globality. The book sets out to examine as yet unexhausted ways to boost the resilience of the principle of liberalism. Critically reviewing the last 200 years of the philosophy of freedom, it revises the principle of liberty in order to revive it. It discusses many different aspects that fall under its three main topics: the metaphysics of freedom, quantitative freedom and qualitative freedom. Open societies worldwide have come under increasing pressure in the last decades. The belief that politics and markets fare best when guided by the principle of liberty presently faces multiple challenges such as terrorism, climate warming, inequality, populism, and financial crises. In the view of its critics, the idea of freedom no longer offers adequate guidance to meet these challenges and should be partially corrected or even entirely replaced by countervailing values. Against the reduction of freedom to the merely quantitative question as to how much liberties individuals call their own, this book draws attention to the qualitative concerns which and whose opportunities society should foster. It argues that, correctly understood, the idea of liberty commits us to defend as well as advance the freedom of each and every world citizen.

Qualitative Freedom - Autonomy in Cosmopolitan Responsibility

Includes bibliographic references and index.

Frederick Douglass

"[Appiah's] work reveals the heart and sensitivity of a novelist. . . .Fascinating, erudite and beautifully written."—The New York Times Book Review In this groundbreaking work, Kwame Anthony Appiah, hailed as "one of the most relevant philosophers today" (New York Times Book Review), changes the way we understand human behavior and the way social reform is brought about. In brilliantly arguing that new democratic movements over the last century have not been driven by legislation from above, Appiah explores the end of the duel in aristocratic England, the tumultuous struggles over footbinding in nineteenth-century China, the uprising of ordinary people against Atlantic slavery, and the horrors of "honor killing" in contemporary Pakistan. Intertwining philosophy and historical narrative, he has created "a fascinating study of moral evolution" (Philadelphia Inquirer) that demonstrates the critical role honor plays a in the struggle against man's inhumanity to man.

The French Idea of Freedom

American Book Publishing Record

This book brings together some of the foremost researchers of honor to debate honor's meaning and its compatibility with liberalism, democracy, and modernity. Contributors examine honor past to present, from masculine and feminine perspectives, and in North American, European, and African contexts.

Recognizing Wrongs

Two preeminent legal scholars explain what tort law is all about and why it matters, and describe their own view of tort's philosophical basis: civil recourse theory. Tort law is badly misunderstood. In the popular imagination, it is "Robin Hood" law. Law professors, meanwhile, mostly dismiss it as an archaic, inefficient way to compensate victims and incentivize safety precautions. In *Recognizing Wrongs*, John Goldberg and Benjamin Zipursky explain the distinctive and important role that tort law plays in our legal system: it defines injurious wrongs and provides victims with the power to respond to those wrongs civilly. Tort law rests on a basic and powerful ideal: a person who has been mistreated by another in a manner that the law forbids is entitled to an avenue of civil recourse against the wrongdoer. Through tort law, government fulfills its political obligation to provide this law of wrongs and redress. In *Recognizing Wrongs*, Goldberg and Zipursky systematically explain how their "civil recourse" conception makes sense of tort doctrine and captures the ways in which the law of torts contributes to the maintenance of a just polity. *Recognizing Wrongs* aims to unseat both the leading philosophical theory of

tort law—corrective justice theory—and the approaches favored by the law-and-economics movement. It also sheds new light on central figures of American jurisprudence, including former Supreme Court Justices Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., and Benjamin Cardozo. In the process, it addresses hotly contested contemporary issues in the law of damages, defamation, malpractice, mass torts, and products liability.

Iselin Contra Rousseau

A Twenty Minute Silence Followed by Applause

Revision of the author's thesis (Ph. D.).

Social Theory and Practice

Explores the lives of the presidents and the evolution of the presidency.

Honor in America?

What does it mean to be free? We invoke the word frequently, yet the freedom of countless Americans is compromised by social inequalities that systematically undercut what they are able to do and to become. If we are to remedy these failures of freedom, we must move beyond the common assumption, prevalent in political theory and American public life, that individual agency is best conceived as a kind of personal sovereignty, or as self-determination or control over one's actions. In *Freedom Beyond Sovereignty*, Sharon R. Krause shows that individual agency is best conceived as a non-sovereign experience because our ability to act and affect the world depends on how other people interpret and respond to what we do. The intersubjective character of agency makes it vulnerable to the effects of social inequality, but it is never in a strict sense socially determined. The agency of the oppressed sometimes surprises us with its vitality. Only by understanding the deep dynamics of agency as simultaneously non-sovereign and robust can we remediate the failed freedom of those on the losing end of persistent inequalities and grasp the scope of our own responsibility for social change. *Freedom Beyond Sovereignty* brings the experiences of the oppressed to the center of political theory and the study of freedom. It fundamentally reconstructs liberal individualism and enables us to see human action, personal responsibility, and the meaning of liberty in a totally new light.

Antagonism in the Liberal Tradition

Honor is misunderstood in the social sciences. The literature lacks both accuracy and precision in its conceptual development such that we no longer say what we mean because we have no idea what we're saying. We use many terms to mean honor and mean many different ideas when we refer to honor. Honor: A Phenomenology is designed to fix all of these problems. A ground-breaking examination of honor as a metaphenomenon, this book incorporates various structures of social control including prestige, face, shame and affiliated honor and the rejection of said structures by dignified individuals and groups. It shows honor to be a concept that encompasses a number of processes that operate together in order to structure society. Honor is how we are inscribed with social value by others and the means by which we inscribe others with social honor. Because it is the means by which individuals fit in and function with society, the main divisions internal (within the psyche of the individual and external (within the norms and institutions of society). Honor is the glue that holds groups together and the wedge that forces them apart; it defines who is us and who them. It accounts for the continuity and change in socio-political systems.

Honor in the Modern World

From birth into slavery to his escape to the North, Douglass describes in striking detail the physical and spiritual brutalities of the owners, his struggle to become literate, and ultimately his role in the abolitionist movement.

The Inner World of Abraham Lincoln

"In 1966, Allen Krause, a rabbinical student at Hebrew Union College, conducted interviews with twelve Reform rabbis from various congregations throughout the South concerning their thoughts, principles, and activities as they related to the civil rights movement. The rabbis were extremely candid about their opinions and their own activities. The book's geographic scope is limited to the South - the rabbis interviewed served in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Virginia - and the years between 1954 and 1967. While several of the rabbis interviewed stood up against the evils of the separate and unequal system, others made peace with it, or found reasons to justify inaction. In addition, the book provides a comparative framework for investigating the roles of other religious leaders in the civil rights movement"--

Liberalism with Honor

"Threading the subtle seam between what lives and what remains, A Twenty Minute Silence Followed by Applause succeeds in conjuring the poetry of Marcel Marceau's performance as both a character on stage and in history. . . . Like pulling a ghost from a dark room, this is an accomplished work of historical portraiture: precise in its objects, complex in its melancholy, and insightful in its humor." —Thalia Field Part biographic inquiry, part lyric portraiture, radio producer Shawn

Wen reanimates world-renowned mime Marcel Marceau's silent art. The book opens in darkness, a single figure standing in the spotlight. It's Marceau in his signature hat, painted face, black clothes, and ballet slippers. Over time, the text accumulates objects: dolls, paintings, icons, wives, children, cities, and performances. By turns whimsical and melancholic, this spare volume takes shape through capsule histories, interview clips, vivid scenes, and archival research. Shawn Wen is a writer, radio producer, and multimedia artist. Her writing has appeared in *The New Inquiry*, *The Seneca Review*, *The Iowa Review*, *The White Review*, and the anthology *City by City: Dispatches from the American Metropolis* (Faber and Faber, 2015). Her radio work broadcasts regularly on *This American Life*, *Freakonomics Radio*, and *Marketplace*. She is the recipient of numerous fellowships, including the Ford Foundation Professional Journalism Training Fellowship and the Royce Fellowship.

Illiberal Justice

Based primarily on long-neglected manuscript and newspaper sources--and especially on reminiscences of people who knew him--this psychobiography casts new light on Lincoln. Burlingame uses a blend of Freudian and Jungian theory to interpret the psyche of the 16th president.

Self-assertion and Self-effacement in Modern Political Theory

Ever since Douglass Adair convincingly demonstrated that a love of fame was central to the American founding, political scientists and historians have started to view the founders and their acts in a new light. In *The Noblest Minds*, ten distinguished scholars examine this passion for fame and honor and demonstrate for the first time its significance in the development of American democracy. The first two-thirds of the book is devoted to essays on individual founders, as the contributors consider the role of fame in the lives and political characters of Washington, Franklin, Madison, Jefferson, Hamilton, Adams, and Marshall. The remaining chapters analyze the founders' theoretical accomplishment in reviving political science, and explore the problem of honor in the modern world. Political scientists and American historians alike will find this book to be valuable and illuminating. What made the founding generation of American statesmen so outstanding? To answer this question, *The Noblest Minds* brings together a distinguished group of historians and political scientists to evaluate a neglected but compelling theory advanced nearly four decades ago by Douglass Adair. Adair argued that it was the 'love of fame' that moved many of the leading lights of the founding generation. Adair's thesis is the starting point for a series of searching essays on the role of fame in the lives of Adams, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall, and Washington. These profiles also provide wide-ranging historical and philosophical reflections on the question of fame. What emerges from these essays is a more complex picture of the founding generation than that presented by Adair. While acknowledging the role of the love of fame, *The Noblest Minds* argues for the influence of other concerns such

as honor, virtue, and the cause of liberty. This more complex picture of the founding generation provides a unique and rewarding vantage point from which to consider the question of 'character' in politics, which looms so large in contemporary political debate. It illuminates the differences between true fame and mere celebrity in such a way as to point to considerations that transcend both. Political scientists and American historians alike will find this book to be valuable and illuminating.

To Stand Aside Or Stand Alone

Market Prophets: Eddie Z's Interviews with Wall Street Legends, Gurus, All Stars, and Hall of Famers is a priceless collection of stories, anecdotes, experiences, and trading insights from some of the most successful traders in the last 50 years. Some of these traders you may have heard of and others will be totally new to you. Either way, this collection of experience and know-how, represents a combined lifetime earnings over \$100 million dollars and over 100 years of full time engagement with the markets. As a veteran or new trader, you may be asking yourself: "Why is it important to hear the stories of experienced, successful traders?" There are several good reasons: The first reason is to get an idea of the learning curve involved in becoming a successful trader. Like any other skill, trading requires hours of practice, learning, and hands-on experience—especially learning from mistakes. These interviews are the best way to find out the biggest mistakes that even successful traders have made on their way to becoming consistently profitable. Second, experienced, veteran traders have the ability to give you insights and distinctions that you otherwise may not get anywhere else. Guys who have been in the trading trenches have the ability to see market events and phenomena well before the average person does. This high level of experience and training can be compared to the 20 year Navy Seal. In other words, these guys have the absolute highest level of training and years and years of successful combat missions. Think of it this way, if you were learning to play basketball, wouldn't you want Michael Jordan to be your personal coach? Wouldn't it be great to sit down with Kareem or Magic and hear about what worked for them and what didn't? The third reason to learn about successful traders is to give you historical perspective of Wall Street over the last 50 years so you can see exactly what has changed and what has stayed the same. This way you can get an idea of where the art and skill of trading has come from and where it's headed in the future. The goal of this book is to give you insights and experiences from some of the world's very best traders. Let these interviews serve as your personal virtual coach. I am certain that what you read will not only entertain you but also actually leapfrog you up your own learning curve. I sincerely hope you enjoy reading this book as much as I enjoyed interviewing these traders.

Organizations, Civil Society, and the Roots of Development

This book analyzes Tocqueville's views on religion, family and gender roles, politics, relations with Native Americans, white

southerners and slavery, and the military. It explores how these views can help form a uniquely American honor code, one that re-envisioned aristocratic elements of honor within a modern democratic and capitalist society.

The Honor Code: How Moral Revolutions Happen

An authoritative and accessible survey of the European nobility over four centuries.

Direct Action and Democracy Today

This book brings together some of the foremost researchers of honor to debate honor's meaning and its compatibility with liberalism, democracy, and modernity. Contributors examine honor past to present, from masculine and feminine perspectives, and in North American, European, and African contexts.

Honor in the Modern World

The importance of honor is present in the earliest records of civilization. Today, while it may still be an essential concept in Islamic cultures, in the West, honor has been disparaged and dismissed as obsolete. In this lively and authoritative book, James Bowman traces the curious and fascinating history of this ideal, from the Middle Ages through the Enlightenment and to the killing fields of World War I and the despair of Vietnam. Bowman reminds us that the fate of honor and the fate of morality and even manners are deeply interrelated.

Seedbeds of Virtue

"Schaefer challenges John Rawls's practically sacrosanct status among scholars of political theory, law, and ethics by demonstrating how Rawls's teachings deviate from the core tradition of American constitutional liberalism toward libertarianism"--Provided by publisher.

Symposium

"The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen of 1789" is the French Revolution's best known utterance. By 1789, to be sure, England looked proudly back to the Magna Carta, the Petition of Right, and a bill of rights, and even the young American Declaration of Independence and the individual states' various declarations and bills of rights preceded the French Declaration. But the French deputies of the National Assembly tried hard, in the words of one of their number, not to

receive lessons from others but rather "to give them" to the rest of the world, to proclaim not the rights of Frenchmen, but those "for all times and nations." The chapters in this book treat mainly the origins of the Declaration in the political thought and practice of the preceding three centuries that Tocqueville designated the "Old Regime." Among the topics covered are privileged corporations; the events of the three months preceding the Declaration; blacks, Jews, and women; the Assembly's debates on the Declaration; the influence of sixteenth-century notions of sovereignty and the separation of powers; the rights of the accused in legal practices and political trials from 1716 to 1789; the natural rights to freedom of religion; and the monarchy's "feudal" exploitation of the royal domain.

The Noblest Minds

"Why do men and women sometimes risk everything to defend their liberties? What motivates principled opposition to the abuse of power? In *Liberalism with Honor*, Sharon Krause explores honor as a motive for risky and difficult forms of political action. She shows the sense of honor to be an important source of such action and a spring of individual agency more generally. Krause traces the genealogy of honor, including its ties to conscientious objection and civil disobedience, beginning in old-regime France and culminating in the American civil rights movement. She examines the dangers intrinsic to honor and the tensions between honor and modern democracy, but demonstrates that the sense of honor has supported political agency in the United States from the founders to democratic reformers such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Martin Luther King, Jr. Honor continues to hold interest and importance today because it combines self-concern and personal ambition with principled higher purposes, and so challenges the disabling dichotomy between self-interest and self-sacrifice that currently pervades both political theory and American public life."

Pursuing the Honorable

Citizenship and Multiculturalism in Western Liberal Democracies

One Nation Under God

The American President

This book helps modern institutions, particularly today's military service academies, to solve concrete problems on how to

inculcate the pursuit of the honorable in 21st Century leaders and soldiers and to provide a methodology for instilling honor in character formation.

Honor: A Phenomenology

Focuses on the role families need to play and the importance of values in the U.S.

Freedom Beyond Sovereignty

History of Political Thought

Honor was everywhere in Colonial Latin America, and to understand the many ways it had an impact on people's lives is to understand the organizing principles of a society.

Choice

Must we put passions aside when we deliberate about justice? Can we do so? The dominant views of deliberation rightly emphasize the importance of impartiality as a cornerstone of fair decision making, but they wrongly assume that impartiality means being disengaged and passionless. In *Civil Passions*, Sharon Krause argues that moral and political deliberation must incorporate passions, even as she insists on the value of impartiality. Drawing on resources ranging from Hume's theory of moral sentiment to recent findings in neuroscience, *Civil Passions* breaks new ground by providing a systematic account of how passions can generate an impartial standpoint that yields binding and compelling conclusions in politics. Krause shows that the path to genuinely impartial justice in the public sphere--and ultimately to social change and political reform--runs through moral sentiment properly construed. This new account of affective but impartial judgment calls for a politics of liberal rights and democratic contestation, and it requires us to reconceive the meaning of public reason, the nature of sound deliberation, and the authority of law. By illuminating how impartiality feels, *Civil Passions* offers not only a truer account of how we deliberate about justice, but one that promises to engage citizens more effectively in acting for justice.

Aristotle and the Rediscovery of Citizenship

American Virtues

More and more people around the world are protesting to defend their rights, resist injustice or oppose undemocratic rule. In this book, April Carter debates the nature and meaning of such protest and discusses the relationship between direct action and people's claims for greater democratic control, not only against repressive regimes but also in liberal parliamentary states. The book begins by looking at non-violent direct action in historical context, tracing its evolution from the end of the Second World War to the present day. It examines the association between direct action and the social movements of recent decades and charts its role in the new global movement against neo-liberal economic policies. The second part of the book relates direct action to political theory to ascertain how it fits with theories of liberal, republican and deliberative democracy. It goes on to consider socialist and cosmopolitan approaches to democracy and popular resistance and concludes by looking at the implications of protest politics for current democratic thinking and contemporary world events. This book will be a valuable resource for students and scholars of international politics and political theory.

Educating the Prince

Aristotle and the Rediscovery of Citizenship confronts a question that is central to Aristotle's political philosophy as well as to contemporary political theory: what is a citizen? Answers prove to be elusive, in part because late twentieth-century critiques of the Enlightenment called into doubt fundamental tenets that once guided us. Engaging the two major works of Aristotle's political philosophy, his *Nicomachean Ethics* and his *Politics*, Susan D. Collins poses questions that current discussions of liberal citizenship do not adequately address. Drawing a path from contemporary disputes to Aristotle, she examines in detail his complex presentations of moral virtue, civic education, and law; his view of the aims and limits of the political community; and his treatment of the connection between citizenship and the human good. Collins thereby shows how Aristotle continues to be an indispensable source of enlightenment, as he has been for political and religious traditions of the past.

The European Nobility, 1400-1800

Conventional wisdom holds that America has been a Christian nation since the Founding Fathers. But in *One Nation Under God*, historian Kevin M. Kruse argues that the idea of "Christian America" is nothing more than a myth—and a relatively recent one at that. The assumption that America was, is, and always will be a Christian nation dates back no further than the 1930s, when a coalition of businessmen and religious leaders united in opposition to the FDR's New Deal. With the full support of Dwight Eisenhower in the 1950s, these activists—the forerunners of the Religious Right—propelled religion into the public sphere. Church membership skyrocketed; Congress added the phrase "under God" to the Pledge of Allegiance

and made "In God We Trust" the country's official motto. For the first time, America became a thoroughly religious nation. Provocative and authoritative, One Nation Under God reveals how the comingling of money, religion, and politics created a false origin story that continues to define and divide American politics today.

Honor

Civil Passions

Reflections on Citizenship and Multiculturalism in Contemporary Western Liberal Democracies explores the classical understanding of citizenship in dialogue with liberal contractual theorists and multicultural theorists in an effort to understand the complexity and diversity of perspectives on citizenship.

The Faces of Honor

American Virtues is the first comprehensive analysis of Jefferson's moral and political philosophy in over twenty years and the first ever to focus exclusively on the full range of moral, civic, and intellectual virtues that together form the American character.

The British National Bibliography

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