

# Read Online Normativity And Freedom Concepts On Heidegger

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## KEY=FREEDOM - DESIREE KENT

### HEIDEGGER ON CONCEPTS, FREEDOM AND NORMATIVITY

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*Cambridge University Press This book offers a fundamentally new account of the arguments and concepts which define Heidegger's early philosophy, and locates them in relation to both contemporary analytic philosophy and the history of philosophy. Drawing on recent work in the philosophy of mind and on Heidegger's lectures on Plato and Kant, Sacha Golob argues against existing treatments of Heidegger on intentionality and suggests that Heidegger endorses a unique position with respect to conceptual and representational content; he also examines the implications of this for Heidegger's views on truth, realism and 'being'. He goes on to explore Heidegger's work on the underlying issue of normativity, and focuses on his theory of freedom, arguing that it is freedom that links the existential concerns of Being and Time to concepts such as reason, perfection and obligation. His book offers a distinctive new perspective for students of Heidegger and the history of twentieth-century philosophy.*

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### AGENCY, FREEDOM, AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE EARLY HEIDEGGER

*Rowman & Littlefield Publishers This book employs Heidegger's work of the 1920s and early 1930s to develop distinctively Heideggerian accounts of agency, freedom, and responsibility, making the case that Heidegger's thought provides a compelling alternative to the mainstream philosophical accounts of these concepts. Hans Pedersen demonstrates that Heidegger's thought can be fruitfully used to develop a plausible alternative understanding of agency that avoids the metaphysical commitments that give rise to the standard free-will debate. The first several chapters are devoted to working out an account of the ontological structure of human agency, specifically focusing on the Heideggerian understanding of the role of mental states, causal explanations, and deliberation in human agency, arguing that action need not be understood in terms of the causal efficacy of mental states. In the following chapters, building on the prior account of agency, Pedersen develops Heideggerian accounts of freedom and responsibility. Having shown that action need not be understood causally, the Heideggerian view thereby avoids the conflict between free will and determinism that gives rise to the problem of free will and the correlative problem of responsibility.*

### TRANSCENDING REASON

### HEIDEGGER ON RATIONALITY

*This book offers the first edited volume to thematically foreground Heidegger's complex relation to "the life of reason" and its relation to normativity. Authored by world-class phenomenologists and Heidegger scholars, it presents cutting-edge, convention-challenging scholarship on Heidegger's relationship to the phenomenological traditions.*

### NORMATIVITY AND PHENOMENOLOGY IN HUSSERL AND HEIDEGGER

*Cambridge University Press Demonstrates how phenomenology constructively addresses problems in philosophy of mind, moral psychology and philosophy of action.*

### HOW COLOURS MATTER TO PHILOSOPHY

*Springer This edited volume explores the different and seminal ways colours matter to philosophy. Each chapter provides an insightful analysis of one or more cases in which colours raise philosophical problems in different areas and periods of philosophy. This historically informed discussion examines both logical and linguistic aspects, covering such areas as the mind, aesthetics and the foundations of mathematics. The international contributors look at traditional epistemological and metaphysical issues on the subjectivity and objectivity of colours. In addition, they also assess phenomenological problems typical of the continental tradition and contemporary problems in the philosophy of mind. The chapters include coverage of such topics as Newton's and Goethe's theory of light and colours, how primary qualities are qualitative and colours are primary, explaining colour phenomenology, and colour in cognition, language and philosophy. "This book beautifully prepares the ground for the next steps in our research on and philosophising about colour" Daniel D. Hutto (University of Wollongong) "It is not an overstatement to say that How Colours to Philosophy is a ground breaking publication" Mazviita Chirimuuta (University of Pittsburgh) "Anyone interested in philosophical issues about color will find it highly stimulating." Martine Nida-Rümelin (Université de Fribourg) "The high quality papers included in this anthology succeed admirably in enriching current philosophical thinking about colour" Erik Myin (University of Antwerp) "This is certainly the most complete collection of philosophical essays on colours ever published" André Leclerc (University of Brasília) "All in all this collections represents a new milestone in the ongoing philosophical debate on colours and colour expressions" Ingolf Max (University of Leipzig)*

### THE OXFORD HANDBOOK OF THE HISTORY OF PHENOMENOLOGY

*Oxford University Press This Oxford Handbook offers a broad critical survey of the development of phenomenology, one of the main streams of philosophy since the 19th century. Comprising 37 specially written essays by leading figures in the field, it will be the authoritative guide to how phenomenology started, how it developed, and where it is heading.*

### PHENOMENOLOGY AND EXPERIENCE

### NEW PERSPECTIVES

*BRILL Phenomenology and Experience emphasizes the central role of experience as a key theme of phenomenological research. Phenomenology is in a position to philosophically capture and articulate the multiple sides of human experience by disentangling philosophical reflection from traditional oversimplifications.*

### A PHENOMENOLOGICAL ONTOLOGY OF FREEDOM

### OBSCURATION AND THE LIGHT

*E-Kutub Ltd The 'free will' debate has been an issue of serious and significant tension in the history of 'Western' philosophy. For Martin Heidegger and Jean-Paul Sartre, debate has been rendered intractable by a fundamental misunderstanding of the terms involved. This is exacerbated, they argue, by a failure to identify and adopt an appropriate methodological approach to the problem. In this respect and for both philosophers, this error in the free will debate is symptomatic of a broader misunderstanding of philosophical enquiry as such and the method it necessitates. For Heidegger, the entire history of 'Analytic/Western' ontology has been fatally misconceived as a result of an effort to define the being of entities in static terms. The insistence on framing questions in respect of whether/what a being 'is' thus obstructs any meaningful enquiry by conceding existence at the outset of the investigation. He demands nothing less than the 'destruction' of that framework as a necessary step towards a radical account of freedom as a necessary feature of human experience. Sartre's project is founded on Heidegger's argument though he is critical of what he considers the ethical ambiguities inherent to Heidegger's account of Dasein. Instead, Sartre pushes the premises of Heidegger's project into a definitive claim about the nature of consciousness. Therein he argues that as the only being for whom 'meaning' is possible, consciousness is distanced from beings by 'nothingness' which ensures its ontological freedom. We propose that a thorough investigation of their projects will reveal an account of ontological freedom that does not suffer from the shortcomings of Sartrean existentialism whilst avoiding the methodological missteps of the traditional discourse. Moreover, we will suggest that overcoming Heidegger's ambiguities can be achieved by advancing his concerns into an interrogation of the ground of Dasein and its ontological priority. Thus we can satisfy Sartre's criticism while reinforcing the commitment to a radically different approach to philosophical enquiry. Our investigation will argue that although Sartre has misconstrued Heidegger's work, making comprehension of his freedom all the more complicated, an argument persists which sheds new light on a seemingly stubborn philosophical problem. In so doing, a challenge will be presented to some of the fundamental premises of modern philosophical discourse, promising to reorient the approach to enquiry as such.*

### BEING GUILTY

### FREEDOM, RESPONSIBILITY, AND CONSCIENCE IN GERMAN PHILOSOPHY FROM KANT TO HEIDEGGER

*Oxford University Press "What can guilt, the painful sting of the bad conscience, tell us about who we are as human beings? Being Guilty seeks to answer this question through an examination of the views of Kant, Schelling, Schopenhauer, Paul Rée, Nietzsche, and Heidegger on guilt, freedom, responsibility, and conscience. The concept of guilt has not received sufficient attention from scholars of the history of German philosophy. Being Guilty addresses this lacuna and shows how the philosophers' arguments can be more deeply grasped once read in their historical context. A main claim of the book is that*

this history could be read as proceeding dialectically. Thus, in Kant, Schelling, and Schopenhauer, we find variations on the idea that guilt is justified because the human agent is a free cause of his or her own being—a causa sui—and thus responsible for his or her "ontological guilt." In contrast, in Rée and Nietzsche these ideas are rejected and the conclusion is reached that guilt is not justified, but is explainable psychologically. Finally, in Heidegger we find a synthesis of sorts, where the idea of causa sui is rejected, but ontological guilt is retained and guilt is seen as possible, because for Heidegger a condition of possibility of guilt is that we are ontologically guilty yet not causa sui. In the process of unfolding this trajectory, the various philosophers' views on these and many other issues are examined in detail"--

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## THINKING ABOUT THE EMOTIONS

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### A PHILOSOPHICAL HISTORY

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Oxford University Press Philosophical reflection on the emotions has a long history stretching back to classical Greek thought, even though at times philosophers have marginalized or denigrated them in favour of reason. Fourteen leading philosophers here offer a broad survey of the development of our understanding of the emotions. The thinkers they discuss include Aristotle, Aquinas, Ockham, Descartes, Malebranche, Spinoza, Hobbes, Hume, Shaftesbury, Hutcheson, Kant, Schiller, Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, James, Brentano, Stumpf, Scheler, Heidegger, and Sartre. Central issues include the taxonomy of the emotions; the distinction between emotions, passions, feelings and moods; the relation between the emotions and reason; the relationship between the self and the emotions. At a metaphilosophical level, the collection also raises issues about the value of historical study of the discipline, and what light it can shed on contemporary concerns. Thinking about the Emotions is a fascinating and illuminating collective study of how philosophers have grappled with this most intriguing part of our nature as beings who feel as well as think and act.

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### BETWEEN LEVINAS AND HEIDEGGER

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SUNY Press Investigates the philosophical relationship between Levinas and Heidegger in a nonpolemical context, engaging some of philosophy's most pressing issues. Although both Levinas and Heidegger drew inspiration from Edmund Husserl's phenomenological method and helped pave the way toward the post-structuralist movement of the late twentieth century, very little scholarly attention has been paid to the relation of these two thinkers. There are plenty of simple and accurate oppositions and juxtapositions: French and German, ethics and ontology, and so on. But there is also a critical intersection between Levinas and Heidegger on some of the most fundamental philosophical questions: What does it mean to be, to think, and to act in late modern life and culture? How do our conceptions of subjectivity, time, and history both reflect the condition of this historical moment and open up possibilities for critique, resistance, and transformation? The contributors to this volume take up these questions by engaging the ideas of Levinas and Heidegger relating to issues of power, violence, secularization, history, language, time, death, sacrifice, responsibility, memory, and the boundary between the human and humanism.

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### POLITICAL DIFFERENCE AND GLOBAL NORMATIVE ORDERS

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Springer Nature Once considered a question of an international order based on consolidated statehood and homogeneous social communities within national borders, global order has become a question of alternative political articulations, resistance movements, and cultural diversity, among others. This book first critically analyzes the conditions for the struggles of theorizing global normative order in political and IR theory. Second, to make sense of the presence of difference and possibility for global normative order in view of the simultaneous absence of first foundations, the study draws on post-foundational thinking based on the seminal work of German philosopher Martin Heidegger and Argentine political theorist Ernesto Laclau. Finally, the author develops a theoretical framework for a hauntological approach to global normative order that provides an alternative and theoretically coherent explanation for the emergence of global order. This is of interest to scholars as well as practitioners (including activists) concerned with global social relations, global political discourse, and the construction of global identity and normative order(s).

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### THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY

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Cambridge University Press With fifty-four chapters charting the development of moral philosophy in the Western world, this volume examines the key thinkers and texts and their influence on the history of moral thought from the pre-Socratics to the present day. Topics including Epicureanism, humanism, Jewish and Arabic thought, perfectionism, pragmatism, idealism and intuitionism are all explored, as are figures including Aristotle, Boethius, Spinoza, Hobbes, Hume, Kant, Hegel, Mill, Nietzsche, Heidegger, Sartre and Rawls, as well as numerous key ideas and schools of thought. Chapters are written by leading experts in the field, drawing on the latest research to offer rigorous analysis of the canonical figures and movements of this branch of philosophy. The volume provides a comprehensive yet philosophically advanced resource for students and teachers alike as they approach, and refine their understanding of, the central issues in moral thought.

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### CONCEPTS OF NORMATIVITY: KANT OR HEGEL?

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BRILL Both Kant's and Hegel's conceptions of normativity have shown to be extremely thorough and influential until today. Against the background of the much-disputed issue of 'formalism', Concepts of Normativity: Kant or Hegel? explores limits and perspectives of their deliberations.

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### THE ESSENCE OF HUMAN FREEDOM

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### AN INTRODUCTION TO PHILOSOPHY

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A&C Black The Essence of Human Freedom is a fundamental text for understanding Heidegger's view of Greek philosophy and its relationship to modern philosophy. These previously untranslated lectures were delivered by Heidegger at the University of Freiburg in the summer of 1930.

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### A MEASURE OF FREEDOM

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Oxford University Press on Demand It is often said that one person or society is 'freer' than another, or that people have a right to equal freedom, or that freedom should be increased or even maximized. Such quantitative claims about freedom are of great importance to us, forming an essential part of our political discourse and theorizing. Yet their meaning has been surprisingly neglected by political philosophers until now. Ian Carter provides the first systematic account of the nature and importance of our judgements about degrees of freedom. He begins with an analysis of the normative assumptions behind the claim that individuals are entitled to a measure of freedom, and then goes on to ask whether it is indeed conceptually possible to measure freedom. Adopting a coherentist approach, the author argues for a conception of freedom that not only reflects commonly held intuitions about who is freer than who but is also compatible with a liberal or freedom-based theory of justice.

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### HEIDEGGER'S MORAL ONTOLOGY

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Cambridge University Press Heidegger's Moral Ontology offers the first comprehensive account of the ethical issues that underwrite Heidegger's efforts to develop a novel account of human existence. Drawing from a wide array of source materials from the period leading up to the publication of Being and Time (1919–1927), and in conversation with ancient, modern, and contemporary contributions to moral philosophy, James D. Reid brings Heidegger's early philosophy into fruitful dialogue with the history of ethics, and sheds fresh light on such familiar topics as Heidegger's critique of Husserl, his engagement with Aristotle, his account of mortality, the role played by Kant in the genesis of Being and Time, and Heidegger's early reflections on philosophical language and concepts. This lively book will appeal to all who are interested in Heidegger's early phenomenology and in his thought more generally, as well as to those interested in the nature, scope, and foundations of ethical life.

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### FREEDOM TO FAIL

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### HEIDEGGER'S ANARCHY

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John Wiley & Sons Martin Heidegger is widely regarded as one of the most influential philosophers of the twentieth-century, and his seminal text Being and Time is considered one of the most significant texts in contemporary philosophy. Yet his name has also been mired in controversy because of his affiliations with the Nazi regime, his failure to criticize its genocidal politics and his subsequent silence about the holocaust. Now, according to Heidegger's wishes, and to complete the publication of his multi-volume Complete Works, his highly controversial and secret 'Black Notebooks' have been released to the public. These notebooks reveal the extent to which Heidegger's 'personal Nazism' was neither incidental nor opportunistic, but part of his philosophical ethos. So, why would Heidegger, far from destroying them, allow these notebooks, which contain examples of this extreme thinking, to be published? In this revealing new book, Peter Trawny, editor of Heidegger's complete works in German, confronts these questions and, by way of a compelling study of his theoretical work, shows that Heidegger was committed to a conception of freedom that is only beholden to the judgement of the history of being; that is, that to be free means to be free from the prejudices, norms, or mores of one's time. Whoever thinks the truth of being freely exposes themselves to the danger of epochal errancy. For this reason, Heidegger's decision to publish his notebooks, including their anti-Jewish passages, was an exercise of this anarchical freedom. In the course of a wide-ranging discussion of Heidegger's views on truth, ethics, the truth of being, tragedy and his relationship to other figures such as Nietzsche and Schmitt, Trawny provides a compelling argument for why Heidegger wanted the explosive material in his Black Notebooks to be published, whilst also offering an original and provocative interpretation of Heidegger's work.

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### NORMATIVITY, MEANING, AND THE PROMISE OF PHENOMENOLOGY

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Routledge The aim of this volume is to critically assess the philosophical importance of phenomenology as a method for studying the normativity of meaning and its transcendental conditions. Using the pioneering work of Steven Crowell as a springboard, phenomenologists from all over the world examine the promise of phenomenology for illuminating long-standing problems in epistemology, the philosophy of mind, action theory, the philosophy of religion, and moral psychology. The essays are unique in that they engage with the phenomenological tradition not as a collection of authorities to whom we must defer, or a set of historical artifacts we must preserve, but rather as a community of interlocutors with views that bear on important issues in contemporary philosophy. The book is divided into three thematic sections, each examining different clusters of issues aimed at moving the phenomenological project forward. The first section explores the connection between normativity and meaning, and asks us to rethink the relation between the factual realm and the categories of validity in terms of which things can show up as what they are. The second section examines the nature of the self that is capable of experiencing meaning. It includes essays on intentionality, agency, consciousness, naturalism, and moral normativity. The third section addresses questions of philosophical methodology, examining if and why phenomenology should have priority in the analysis of meaning. Finally, the book concludes with an afterword written by Steven Crowell. Normativity, Meaning, and the Promise of Phenomenology will be a key resource for students and scholars interested in the phenomenological tradition, the transcendental tradition from Kant to Davidson, and existentialism. Additionally, its forward-looking focus yields crucial insights into pressing philosophical problems that will appeal to scholars working across all areas of the discipline.

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## THE ROUTLEDGE HANDBOOK OF PHENOMENOLOGY OF AGENCY

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Routledge Phenomenology has primarily been concerned with questions about knowledge and ontology. However, in recent years the rise of interest and research in phenomenology and embodiment, the emotions and cognitive science has seen the concept of agency move to a central place in the study of phenomenology generally. The Routledge Handbook of Phenomenology of Agency is an outstanding reference source to this topic and the first volume of its kind. It comprises twenty-seven chapters written by leading international contributors. Organised into two parts, the following key topics are covered: • major figures • the metaphysics of agency • rationality • voluntary and involuntary action • moral experience • deliberation and choice • phenomenology of agency and the cognitive sciences • phenomenology of freedom • embodied agency Essential reading for students and researchers in phenomenology, philosophy of mind, metaphysics and philosophy of cognitive science The Routledge Handbook of Phenomenology of Agency will also be of interest to those in closely related subjects such as sociology and psychology.

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## BEING AND TIME

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### A TRANSLATION OF SEIN UND ZEIT

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SUNY Press A new, definitive translation of Heidegger's most important work.

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## DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL

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## THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES. A

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## HEIDEGGER AND UNCONCEALMENT

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### TRUTH, LANGUAGE, AND HISTORY

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Cambridge University Press This book includes ten essays that trace the notion of unconcealment as it develops from Heidegger's early writings to his later work, shaping his philosophy of truth, language and history. 'Unconcealment' is the idea that what entities are depends on the conditions that allow them to manifest themselves. This concept, central to Heidegger's work, also applies to worlds in a dual sense: first, a condition of entities manifesting themselves is the existence of a world; and second, worlds themselves are disclosed. The unconcealment or disclosure of a world is the most important historical event, and Heidegger believes there have been a number of quite distinct worlds that have emerged and disappeared in history. Heidegger's thought as a whole can profitably be seen as working out the implications of the original understanding of unconcealment.

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## HEIDEGGER AND HIS ANGLO-AMERICAN RECEPTION

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### A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH

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Springer Nature This book presents both a historical overview of the absorption of Heidegger's thought into English-language philosophical schools as well as a philosophical discussion of his thought provided by contemporary scholars. The text describes the ways in which a philosophical methodology and worldview seemingly so inhospitable to Anglophone academia has managed to find an unlikely home. This volume is roughly divided into two types of contributions: discussions of Heidegger's reception in the English-speaking world, and outstanding examples of English-language Heidegger scholarship. The first type includes both historiographical accounts of the encounters between Heidegger's thought and the Anglo-American world, as well as their philosophical expositions and critiques. The second group of chapters reveal the latest contemporary scholarship by contemporary Heideggerians writing in English. It is moreover the first volume to bring together thinkers from both genealogies of Anglo-American Heideggerianism appealing to students and researchers working in both of these camps.

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## BEING AND TIME

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"What is the meaning of being?" This is the central question of Martin Heidegger's profoundly important work, in which the great philosopher seeks to explain the basic problems of existence. A central influence on later philosophy, literature, art, and criticism -- as well as existentialism and much of postmodern thought.

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## REASON IN PHILOSOPHY

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### ANIMATING IDEAS

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Harvard University Press An emphasis on our capacity to reason, rather than merely to represent, has been growing in philosophy over the years. This book gives an overview of the author's understanding of the role of reason as the structure at once of our minds and our meanings - what constitutes us as free, responsible agents.

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## RECOGNITION AND FREEDOM

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### AXEL HONNETH'S POLITICAL THOUGHT

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BRILL Recognition and Freedom offers up-to-date discussions of Axel Honneth's political thought by ten experts in the field. It also includes an interview with Honneth and an essay by him on education and democracy, previously unpublished in English.

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## HEIDEGGER, MORALITY AND POLITICS

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### QUESTIONING THE SHEPHERD OF BEING

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Cambridge University Press This book is a balanced and incisive analysis of Heidegger's ethical, cultural and political thought, arguing that his work remains relevant to modern debates.

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## HEIDEGGER

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### THINKING OF BEING

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John Wiley & Sons Martin Heidegger is among the most important philosophers of the Twentieth Century. Within the continental tradition, almost every great figure has been deeply influenced by his work. For this reason, a full understanding of the course of modern philosophy is impossible without at least a basic grasp of Heidegger. Unfortunately, his work is notoriously difficult, both because of his innovative ideas and his difficult writing style. In this compelling book, Lee Braver cuts through the jargon to present Heidegger's ideas in clear English, using illuminating examples and explications of thorny passages. In so doing, he offers readers an accessible overview of Heidegger's entire career. The first half of the book presents a guide through Being and Time, Heidegger's early masterpiece, while the second half covers the key themes of his later writing, including technology, subjectivity, history, nihilism, agency, and the nature of thought itself. As Heidegger's later work is deeply engaged with other philosophers, Braver explains the relevance of Plato, Descartes, Kant, and Nietzsche for Heidegger's thought. This book will be of great interest to students and scholars trying to find their way through Heidegger's difficult ideas. Anyone interested in Twentieth Century continental philosophy must come to terms with Heidegger, and this book is the ideal place to begin.

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## FROM CONVENTIONALISM TO SOCIAL AUTHENTICITY

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### HEIDEGGER'S ANYONE AND CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL THEORY

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Springer This edited volume offers a new approach to understanding social conventions by way of Martin Heidegger. It connects the philosopher's conceptions of the anyone, everydayness, and authenticity with an analysis and critique of social normativity. Heidegger's account of the anyone is ambiguous. Some see it as a good description of human sociality, others think of it as an important critique of modern mass society. This volume seeks to understand this ambiguity as reflecting the tension between the constitutive function of conventions for human action and the critical aspects of conformism. It argues that Heidegger's anyone should neither be reduced to its pejorative nor its constitutive dimension. Rather, the concept could show how power and norms function. This volume would be of interest to scholars and students of philosophy and the social sciences who wish to investigate the social applications of the works of Martin Heidegger.

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## AXEL HONNETH

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John Wiley & Sons With his insightful and wide-ranging theory of recognition, Axel Honneth has decisively reshaped the Frankfurt School tradition of critical social theory. Combining insights from philosophy, sociology, psychology, history, political economy, and cultural critique, Honneth's work proposes nothing less than an account of the moral infrastructure of human sociality and its relation to the perils and promise of contemporary social life. This book provides an accessible overview of Honneth's main contributions across a variety of fields, assessing the strengths and weaknesses of his thought. Christopher Zurn clearly explains Honneth's multi-faceted theory of recognition and its relation to diverse topics: individual identity, morality, activist movements, progress, social pathologies, capitalism, justice, freedom, and critique. In so doing, he places Honneth's theory in a broad intellectual context, encompassing classic social theorists such as Kant, Hegel, Marx, Freud, Dewey, Adorno and Habermas, as well as contemporary trends in social theory and political philosophy. Treating the full range of Honneth's corpus, including his major new work on social freedom and democratic ethical life, this book is the most up-to-date guide available. Axel Honneth will be invaluable to students and scholars working across the humanities and social sciences, as well as anyone seeking a clear guide to the work of one of the most influential theorists writing today.

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## FICHTE'S ETHICAL THOUGHT

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Oxford University Press Allen W. Wood presents the first book-length systematic exposition in English of Fichte's most important ethical work, the System of Ethics (1798). He places this work in the context of Fichte's life and career, of his philosophical system as conceived in the later Jena period, and in relation to his philosophy of right or justice and politics. Wood discusses Fichte's defense of freedom of the will, his grounding of the moral principle, theory of moral conscience, transcendental deduction of intersubjectivity, and his conception of free rational communication and the rational

society. He develops and emphasizes the social and political radicalism of Fichte's moral and political philosophy, and brings out the philosophical interest of Fichte's positions and arguments for present day philosophy. Fichte's *Ethical Thought* defends the position that Fichte is a major thinker in the history of ethics, and the most important figure in the history of modern continental philosophy in the past two centuries.

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### **DIVISION III OF HEIDEGGER'S BEING AND TIME**

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#### **THE UNANSWERED QUESTION OF BEING**

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MIT Press Leading philosophers and scholars speculate on what Heidegger's unfinished masterpiece might have said, why Heidegger didn't publish it, and what being actually means.

#### **HEIDEGGER, AUTHENTICITY AND THE SELF**

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#### **THEMES FROM DIVISION TWO OF BEING AND TIME**

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Routledge Though Heidegger's *Being and Time* is often cited as one of the most important philosophical works of the last hundred years, its Division Two has received relatively little attention. This outstanding collection corrects that, examining some of the central themes of Division Two and their wide-ranging and challenging implications. An international team of leading philosophers explore the crucial notions that articulate Heidegger's concept of authenticity, including death, anxiety, conscience, guilt, resolution and temporality. In doing so, they clarify the bearing of Division Two's reflections on our understanding of intentionality, normativity, responsibility, autonomy and selfhood. These discussions raise important questions about how we may need to rethink the morals of Division One of *Being and Time*, the broader project to which that book was devoted, the shaping influence of figures such as Aristotle and Kierkegaard, as well as Heidegger's relationship with his contemporaries and successors. Essential reading for students and scholars of Heidegger's thought, and anyone interested in key debates in phenomenology, ethics, metaphilosophy and philosophy of mind. Contributors: William Blattner, Clare Carlisle, Taylor Carman, Steven Galt Crowell, Daniel O. Dahlstrom, Sophia Dandeleit, Hubert Dreyfus, Charles Guignon, Jeffrey Haynes, Stephan Käufer, Denis McManus, Stephen Mulhall, George Pattison, Peter Poellner, Katherine Withy, Mark A. Wrathall.

#### **FREEDOM TO FAIL**

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#### **HEIDEGGER'S ANARCHY**

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John Wiley & Sons Martin Heidegger is widely regarded as one of the most influential philosophers of the twentieth-century, and his seminal text *Being and Time* is considered one of the most significant texts in contemporary philosophy. Yet his name has also been mired in controversy because of his affiliations with the Nazi regime, his failure to criticize its genocidal politics and his subsequent silence about the holocaust. Now, according to Heidegger's wishes, and to complete the publication of his multi-volume *Complete Works*, his highly controversial and secret 'Black Notebooks' have been released to the public. These notebooks reveal the extent to which Heidegger's 'personal Nazism' was neither incidental nor opportunistic, but part of his philosophical ethos. So, why would Heidegger, far from destroying them, allow these notebooks, which contain examples of this extreme thinking, to be published? In this revealing new book, Peter Trawny, editor of Heidegger's complete works in German, confronts these questions and, by way of a compelling study of his theoretical work, shows that Heidegger was committed to a conception of freedom that is only beholden to the judgement of the history of being; that is, that to be free means to be free from the prejudices, norms, or mores of one's time. Whoever thinks the truth of being freely exposes themselves to the danger of epochal errancy. For this reason, Heidegger's decision to publish his notebooks, including their anti-Jewish passages, was an exercise of this anarchical freedom. In the course of a wide-ranging discussion of Heidegger's views on truth, ethics, the truth of being, tragedy and his relationship to other figures such as Nietzsche and Schmitt, Trawny provides a compelling argument for why Heidegger wanted the explosive material in his *Black Notebooks* to be published, whilst also offering an original and provocative interpretation of Heidegger's work.

#### **NORMATIVITY AND POWER**

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#### **ANALYZING SOCIAL ORDERS OF JUSTIFICATION**

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Oxford University Press Humans are justificatory beings - they offer, demand, and require justifications. The rules and institutions they follow rest on justification narratives that have evolved over time and, taken together, constitute a dynamic and tension-laden normative order. In this collection of essays, the first translation into English of the ground-breaking *Normativität und Macht* (Suhrkamp 2015), Rainer Forst presents a new approach to critical theory. Each essay reflects on the basic principles that guide our normative thinking. Forst's argument goes beyond 'ideal' and 'realist' theories and shows how closely the concepts of normativity and power are interrelated, and how power rests on the capacity to influence, determine, and possibly restrict the space of justifications for others. By combining insights from the disciplines of philosophy, history, and the social sciences, Forst reevaluates theories of justice, as well as of power, and provides the tools for a critical theory of relations of justification.

#### **IMAGINATION AND EXISTENCE**

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#### **HEIDEGGER'S RETRIEVAL OF THE KANTIAN ETHIC**

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University Press of Amer Unfolds the internal connection between Heidegger's ontology of human existence and Kant's attempt to establish an ethic of obligation. Shows that the faculty Kant identified for applying a rule in a specific case, namely, the transcendental imagination, is the basis for moral judgments. This conclusion substantiates Heidegger's central thesis in *Kant and the Problem of Metaphysics* that the imagination is the ultimate root of human reason.

#### **A MEASURE OF FREEDOM**

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OUP Oxford It is often said that one person or society is 'freer' than another, or that people have a right to equal freedom, or that freedom should be increased or even maximized. Such quantitative claims about freedom are of great importance to us, forming an essential part of our political discourse and theorizing. Yet their meaning has been surprisingly neglected by political philosophers until now. Ian Carter provides the first systematic account of the nature and importance of our judgements about degrees of freedom. He begins with an analysis of the normative assumptions behind the claim that individuals are entitled to a measure of freedom, and then goes on to ask whether it is indeed conceptually possible to measure freedom. Adopting a coherentist approach, the author argues for a conception of freedom that not only reflects commonly held intuitions about who is freer than whom but is also compatible with a liberal or freedom-based theory of justice.