

Chapter 1 : The Politics of Interpretation by W.J.T. Mitchell

*The Politics of Interpretation [W. J. Thomas Mitchell] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Between the lines of the following pages you should be able to hear the voices of Whigs and Tories, Goldwater Republicans and New Deal Democrats.*

Monetary policy[edit] In a article, [5] educator and historian Henry Littlefield outlined an allegory in the book of the late 19th-century debate regarding monetary policy. According to this view, for instance, the Yellow Brick Road represents the gold standard , and the silver slippers ruby in the film version represent the Silverite sixteen to one silver ratio dancing down the road. The City of Oz earns its name from the abbreviation of ounces "Oz" in which gold and silver are measured. The thesis achieved considerable popular interest and elaboration by many scholars in history, economics and other fields, [6] but that thesis has been challenged. Quentin Taylor, for example, claimed that many of the events and characters of the book resemble the actual political personalities, events and ideas of the s. She is Everyman , led astray and seeking the way back home. He sends Dorothy into severe danger hoping she will rid him of his enemy the Wicked Witch of the West. When Dorothy is taken to the Emerald Palace before her audience with the Wizard she is led through seven passages and up three flights of stairs, a subtle reference to the [Coinage Act of] which started the class conflict in America. The Tin Man representing the industrial workers, especially those of American steel industries The Cowardly Lion as a metaphor for William Jennings Bryan Taylor also claimed a sort of iconography for the cyclone: It was also used by editorial cartoonists of the s to represent political upheaval. Indigenous peoples of the Americas. The King of the Winged Monkeys tells Dorothy, "Once we were a free people, living happily in the great forest, flying from tree to tree, eating nuts and fruit and doing just as we pleased without calling anybody master. This was many years ago, long before Oz came out of the clouds to rule over this land. In his day he saw his son and his tribe gradually driven from their possessions: And these, his conquerors, were marked in their dealings with his people by selfishness, falsehood and treachery. What wonder that his wild nature, untamed by years of subjection, should still revolt? What wonder that a fiery rage still burned within his breast and that he should seek every opportunity of obtaining vengeance upon his natural enemies. Alternative allegory[edit] Other writers have used the same evidence to lead to precisely opposite allegorical interpretations. The "man behind the curtain" could be a reference to automated store window displays of the sort famous at Christmas season in big city department stores; many people watching the fancy clockwork motions of animals and mannequins thought there must be an operator behind the curtain pulling the levers to make them move Baum was the editor of the trade magazine read by window dressers. The text has been treated as a theosophical allegory. Geoffrey Seeley recast the story as an exercise in treachery, suggesting the supposed "Good Witch Glinda " used an innocent, ignorant patsy Dorothy to overthrow both her own sister witch Witch of the West and the Wizard of Oz, leaving herself as undisputed master of all four corners of Oz: She even showed her truest "Machiavellian brilliance" by allowing the story to be entitled after the weakest of her three opponents. Glinda could have told Dorothy that the "silver slippers would easily do the job [of returning Dorothy to her beloved home] but decided that a destabilizing force such as Dorothy might be just the thing to shake up her other rival [The Wizard of Oz]. From Greek Myth to Computer Chips, purports that "The Wizard symbolizes bankers who support the gold standard and oppose adding silver to it

Chapter 2 : How the politics of meaning failed us

The Politics of Interpretation & The Interpretation of Politics Monday 24th October This series of podcasts is taken from an interdisciplinary conference convened by Jens Olesen, held on 23 and 24 September in Seminar room A, Manor Road Building.

Check new design of our homepage! Though it has a funny appearance, it comments on current political ongoing. It is called political satire. Penlighten gives you political satire definition with examples. Penlighten Staff Last Updated: Mar 2, To Be Precise According to the Merriam-Webster dictionary, satire means "humor that shows the weaknesses or bad qualities of a person, government, society, etc. It serves as a sugar-coated pill. It is entertaining, but at the same time, it pinches you where it hurts the most. Political satire is a part of the genre that entertains us at the expense of current political issues. Using humor, it does a political analysis as an attempt to expose the absurdity, vanity, and hypocrisy of the political field. It goes beyond a mere mockery and exposes the underlying truth. The definition of political satire suggests that it works on bringing the issues forward, rather than providing solutions for them. It can be used through prose, cartoons, fake news, etc. History Political satire can be found throughout the history. Every organized government had become the target of it. The earliest examples of it can be traced back to the plays penned by Greek comic playwright Aristophanes. Known as the Father of Comedy, Aristophanes was popular for his caricatures of important figures like Socrates and Cleon at his time. Like Aristophanes, two Roman poets Horace and Juvenal came to known for their satirical writings. During this time, political satires by cynic philosophers were witnessed as well. It was considered that to understand a society and culture, one has to read a satire. Also, points of view were based on satirical writings at that time. In the 20th and 21st century, political satire found more platforms to reach the audience than just through plays and poems. Political cartoons, caricatures, magazines, books, performances, television shows, social media, websites, etc. Here are a few examples of political satire. Animal Farm by George Orwell This novella was first published in Orwell criticized the leader of Soviet Union, Joseph Stalin and his dictatorship in this political satire. The novella talks about animals taking over a farm under the leadership of two pigs: The smooth running life on the farm starts getting disrupted as both the pigs compete for the commanding position. Napoleon gets the position of the leader after he plots to get Snowball out of the farm. Napoleon becomes a dictator that uses any and every way to keep the farm and its animals under his control. In the end, Napoleon is seen adopting human behavior by wearing clothes, walking on hind legs, drinking whiskey, and carrying a whip. The commandments are changed to only one statement, "All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others. The animals from the novella are based on real political personalities. What makes the book more interesting is that not only the characters, but the incidents like "the Battle of the Windmill" too, reflect the happenings of World War II. The story of an adventure-seeking Gulliver works well as a political satire against Whig politics. The literary work is divided into four parts or novels, which describe several adventures undertaken by Gulliver on his sea voyage. The story starts with Gulliver wanting to undertake an adventure. During his first sea voyage, he gets caught in a shipwreck and gets washed up to an island where people are only 6 inches tall. They are called the Lilliputs. The first book talks about how he becomes a friend with the king of Lilliput, how he helps them in a war against their neighbors, and how few people conspire against him. Gulliver saves his life by running away with the help of friends and sails a ship to get back to his home. The rest of the books in the series talk about similar such adventures. From the look of it, the novels portray excitement through adventures, but the novel cannot be deemed as an adventure series alone. Swift, a crafty man that he is, has hidden satire against the political events of the 18th-century England in this compelling adventure series. The Onion Political satire does not need to limit itself to only prose. There are several other platforms that can be used for the same purpose. Take the example of an American news satire organization, The Onion. Its website runs satirical articles that mock local, national, and international news. Their articles run parodies of news websites, editorials, interviews, and comments on current events. The name fits aptly because the organization has taken it upon themselves to peel all the layers of the news to present the real deal to the audience. In some parts of

the world, political satire can be considered as controversial, folly, unpatriotic, or even rebellious. Partly, it is true because after all, no politician will like to be ridiculed. However, the importance of political satires are the same as they had at the time of Aristophanes. It is used to show the difference between appearance and reality in the political world. It definitely provides entertainment, but along with it, it also helps everyone look beyond the obvious. However, satires alone cannot change the world. It needs strong political actions to support it. So, for the time being, political satire might at least perform the task of leading from the front!

Chapter 3 : Politics | Definition of Politics by Merriam-Webster

All legal interpretation occurs within the context of political discourse, and no actor "be it a judge or a politician" has a private access to truth. Reasonable people can, and do, differ.

Etymology[edit] Women voter outreach from The book title was rendered in Early Modern English in the mid 16th century as "Polettiques"; [15] it became "politics" in Modern English. Informal politics is understood as forming alliances, exercising power and protecting and advancing particular ideas or goals. State polity The origin of the state is to be found in the development of the art of warfare. Historically speaking, all political communities of the modern type owe their existence to successful warfare. Of the institutions that ruled states, that of kingship stood at the forefront until the American Revolution put an end to the "divine right of kings". Nevertheless, the monarchy is among the longest-lasting political institutions, dating as early as BC in Sumeria [19] to the 21st century AD British Monarchy. Kingship becomes an institution through the institution of hereditary monarchy. The king often, even in absolute monarchies, ruled his kingdom with the aid of an elite group of advisors, a council without which he could not maintain power. As these advisors and others outside the monarchy negotiated for power, constitutional monarchies emerged, which may be considered the germ of constitutional government. A conqueror wages war upon the vanquished for vengeance or for plunder but an established kingdom exacts tribute. One of the functions of the council is to keep the coffers of the king full. Another is the satisfaction of military service and the establishment of lordships by the king to satisfy the task of collecting taxes and soldiers. Forms of political organization[edit] There are many forms of political organization, including states, non-government organizations NGOs and international organizations such as the United Nations. States are perhaps the predominant institutional form of political governance, where a state is understood as an institution and a government is understood as the regime in power. According to Aristotle, states are classified into monarchies, aristocracies, timocracies, democracies, oligarchies, and tyrannies. Due to changes across the history of politics, this classification has been abandoned. All states are varieties of a single organizational form, the sovereign state. All the great powers of the modern world rule on the principle of sovereignty. Sovereign power may be vested on an individual as in an autocratic government or it may be vested on a group as in a constitutional government. Constitutions are written documents that specify and limit the powers of the different branches of government. Although a constitution is a written document, there is also an unwritten constitution. The unwritten constitution is continually being written by the legislative branch of government; this is just one of those cases in which the nature of the circumstances determines the form of government that is most appropriate. England did set the fashion of written constitutions during the Civil War but after the Restoration abandoned them to be taken up later by the American Colonies after their emancipation and then France after the Revolution and the rest of Europe including the European colonies. One form is a strong central government as in France and China. Another form is local government, such as the ancient divisions in England that are comparatively weaker but less bureaucratic. These two forms helped to shape the practice of federal government, first in Switzerland, then in the United States in, in Canada in and in Germany in and in, Australia. Federal states introduced the new principle of agreement or contract. Compared to a federation, a confederation has a more dispersed system of judicial power. Dicey in *An Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution*, the essential features of a federal constitution are: Global politics Global politics include different practices of political globalization in relation to questions of social power: The 20th century witnessed the outcome of two world wars and not only the rise and fall of the Third Reich but also the rise and relative fall of communism. Later, the hydrogen bomb became the ultimate weapon of mass destruction. Global politics also concerns the rise of global and international organizations. The United Nations has served as a forum for peace in a world threatened by nuclear war, "The invention of nuclear and space weapons has made war unacceptable as an instrument for achieving political ends. According to political science professor Paul James, global politics is affected by values: Cosmopolitanism can be defined as a global politics that, firstly, projects a sociality of common political engagement among all human beings across the globe, and, secondly, suggests that this

sociality should be either ethically or organizationally privileged over other forms of sociality. Misuse of government power for other purposes, such as repression of political opponents and general police brutality , is not considered political corruption. Neither are illegal acts by private persons or corporations not directly involved with the government. While corruption may facilitate criminal enterprise such as drug trafficking , money laundering , and trafficking , it is not restricted to these activities. For instance, certain political funding practices that are legal in one place may be illegal in another. In some cases, government officials have broad or poorly defined powers, which make it difficult to distinguish between legal and illegal actions. Political party A political party is a political organization that typically seeks to attain and maintain political power within government , usually by participating in electoral campaigns , educational outreach or protest actions. Parties often espouse an expressed ideology or vision bolstered by a written platform with specific goals, forming a coalition among disparate interests.

Chapter 4 : Politics - Wikipedia

The Politics of Interpretation has 0 ratings and 0 reviews: Published July 28th by University of Chicago Press Journals, pages, Hardcover.

Like, for example, why current trends in America make us so despondent. In this conservative era, we clearly shy away from discussions about the negative aspects of our economic system and the evils of rampant consumerism. Clearly something is wrong, and it goes beyond the politicians, beyond the media. To some extent it has to do with the rise of "disingenuousness" as a major factor in daily life. It all seems to be about winning. I recently heard Michael Lerner on the radio talking about a concept he calls a "Politics of Meaning. Lerner is the editor and publisher of Tikkun magazine, "a bimonthly Jewish critique of politics, culture and society. Oh, Tikkun had a big head start and charges six bucks an issue. Some day soon, right? West was attending the conference. Tikkun means "to mend, repair and transform the world," sentiments most would consider laudable. It is well worth reading and discussing. What is a Politics of Meaning? Human beings have psychological, ethical, and spiritual needs that transcend the normal liberal agenda. Liberals have tended to focus exclusively on economic entitlements and political rights. But most people need something more: We need to be part of loving families and ethically and spiritually grounded communities that provide a meaning for our lives that transcends the individualism and me-firstism of the competitive market. Hillary Rodham Clinton made this point decisively when she said in her Austin, Texas speech in that "The market knows the cost of everything but the value of nothing. So, too, does it transcend the "rights-oriented" focus of so much traditional liberal politics. Its solution to the deprivation of meaning was to hail an idealized community and family. The Right ignored the role of the competitive marketplace, the way our daily lives in the world of work lead us to subordinate all values to the struggle for material success. Nor could the Right acknowledge that an economy whose bottom-line mentality rewarded those who were most effective at manipulating or controlling others would necessarily produce narcissistic personalities who were unable to sustain loving relationships in family life. The Right was able to get away with blaming feminists, Blacks, gays, etc. Ethical and spiritual issues? For the liberals, these were purely personal, to be dealt with through psychotherapy, or Sunday-only religion; for the Left, they were nothing but a smokescreen through which Rightists would assault liberal programs. It took Bill Clinton to weave a politics of meaning subtly but consistently into his economic programs for the Democrats to win back the White House in In rejecting "single-payer" health care plans and catering to the interest of insurance companies and health care conglomerates, avoiding serious ecological reform, assuming crime and violence could be solved by building more prisons, rejecting principled stands on China and Bosnia, and in dozens of other ways Clinton emptied the moral content from a politics of meaning. No wonder, then, that the American people felt betrayed by Clinton. So when Clinton began to abandon his promises and to seek respectability as a centrist with "political savvy" who could play the Washington game, most people felt that Clinton had abandoned them, and their more cynical and self-seeking instincts came to the fore. When idealism seems impossible, people will move either toward a narrow cynicism or toward right-wing versions of idealism with all their attendant racist, sexist and at times even fascistic possibilities. And that is what we are doing in Tikkun magazine--developing and legitimating a new discourse. Join us--by copying and sharing this statement with your friends and engaging them in discussions that challenge the dominant materialism, selfishness and cynicism of American society.

Chapter 5 : Political interpretations of The Wonderful Wizard of Oz - Wikipedia

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Democratic presidential candidate Sen. John Kerry has also been forced to offer a position: In the at-large race, incumbent Harold Brazil D is charging challenger Kwame Brown D with misleading voters on the issue. At that meeting, D. Council candidates were polled on their support, or lack thereof, for same-sex marriage. David Meadows, president of the gay Democratic group, says that the group did not record the meeting verbatim. Nor does Meadows remember what was said, explaining that his duties that evening required him to focus on getting candidates to the microphone at the right time, and the like, rather than to what they were saying. We were talking about marriage licenses. He did not comment specifically on the question of same-sex marriage. Of the seven candidates vying for two at-large council seats, only Brooks and Laurent Ross D. Statehood Green Party are on the record supporting same-sex marriage. A peculiarity of the city council race is that the seat held by incumbent Carol Schwartz R is reserved for a non-Democrat. I will continue to discuss with the gay and lesbian community the viability of same-sex marriage legislation in the District. Like many in the GLBT community, I am hesitant to move too quickly on this issue for fear of provoking a response from congressional Republicans and thereby losing some of the rights already achieved. My deeply religious beliefs lead me to personally believe that marriage should be defined as between a man and a woman. As a council member, however, I will fight for the rights of every resident, regardless of sexual orientation, to enjoy the rights and privileges of every other city resident under the law. Asked whether misinterpretation is an excuse, Brazil does not hesitate. The core values that my opponent espouses "honesty ought to be one of them. Being forthright ought to be one of them. This is an extraordinarily important issue to me. He does have a gay brother. Regardless of what Brown told the Gertrude Stein Democrats, his position today is clear. He does not support same-sex marriage. That one issue is not going to make or break, necessarily, LGBT candidate support. You have to look at the total picture.

Chapter 6 : Project MUSE - The Politics of Interpretation: The Novels of Chinua Achebe

The Politics of Historical Interpretation: Discipline and De-Sublimation Created Date: Z.

Chapter 7 : What is a Politics of Meaning?

Go to Chapter One Section. The Politics of Meaning Restoring Hope and Possibility in an Age of Cynicism By Michael Lerner. Chapter One: Is There Really a Spiritual Crisis?

Chapter 8 : The Meaning of Political Satire Explained With Apt Examples

"The Politics of Interpretation can be read as a fascinating proposal for the use of literary criticism as a new form of political dissent. To Professor Hogan, critical awareness is the basis for creative social and political intervention."--Ashis Nandy, Centre for the Study of Developing Societies.

Chapter 9 : Politics of Interpretation - Metro Weekly

But the same post-hippie elite certain that the politics of meaning must rule was also convinced that "the personal is political," as Lerner's fellow activists and feminist contemporaries put it.