1. Record Nr. UNINA9910462934403321 Autore **Newell Waller Randy** Titolo Tyranny: a new interpretation / / Waller R. Newell, Carleton University [[electronic resource]] Cambridge:,: Cambridge University Press,, 2013 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-107-35734-9 1-107-23465-4 1-107-34397-6 1-107-25539-2 1-107-34772-6 0-511-84641-X 1-107-34522-7 1-107-34147-7 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (x, 544 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Disciplina 321.9 Soggetti Despotism Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Machine generated contents note: Acknowledgments; Introduction: the conquest of eros; 1. The ontology of tyranny; 2. The tyrant and the statesman in Plato's political philosophy and Machiavelli's rejoinder; 3. Superlative virtue, monarchy, and political community in Aristotle's Politics; 4. Tyranny and the art of ruling in Xenophon's Education of Cyrus: 5. Machiavelli, Xenophon, and Xenophon's Cyrus: 6. Glory and reputation: Machiavelli's new prince; 7. The republic in motion: Machiavelli's vision of the new Rome; Conclusion: tyranny ancient and modern; Epilogue: the hermaneutical problem of tyranny; Bibliography. This is the first comprehensive exploration of ancient and modern Sommario/riassunto tyranny in the history of political thought. Waller R. Newell argues that modern tyranny and statecraft differ fundamentally from the classical understanding. Newell demonstrates a historical shift in emphasis from the classical thinkers' stress on the virtuous character of rulers and the need for civic education to the modern emphasis on impersonal

institutions and cold-blooded political method. By diagnosing the

varieties of tyranny from erotic voluptuaries like Nero, the steely determination of reforming conquerors like Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar and modernizing despots such as Napoleon and Ataturk to the collectivist revolutions of the Jacobins, Bolsheviks, Nazis and Khmer Rouge, Newell shows how tyranny is every bit as dangerous to free democratic societies today as it was in the past.