

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910466456503321
Autore	Roberts Alasdair (Alasdair Scott)
Titolo	The end of protest : how free-market capitalism learned to control dissent / / Alasdair Roberts
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Ithaca ; ; London : , : Cornell University Press, , [2016] ©2013
ISBN	1-5017-1443-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (122 pages)
Collana	Cornell selects
Disciplina	303.3/30973
Soggetti	Social control - United States - History Social control - Great Britain - History Capitalism - United States - History Protest movements - United States - History Capitalism - Great Britain - History Free enterprise - Social aspects - United States Free enterprise - Social aspects - Great Britain Democracy - Economic aspects - United States Democracy - Economic aspects - Great Britain Protest movements - Great Britain - History Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Schumpeter's paradox -- Controlling disorder in the first liberal age -- The market comes back -- The new method of controlling disorder -- The end of crowd politics.
Sommario/riassunto	The United States has just gone through the worst economic crisis in a generation. Why wasn't there more protest, as there was in other countries? During the United States' last great era of free-market policies, before World War II, economic crises were always accompanied by unrest. "The history of capitalism," the economist Joseph Schumpeter warned in 1942, "is studded with violent bursts and catastrophes." In <i>The End of Protest</i> , Alasdair Roberts explains how, in the modern age, governments learned to unleash market forces while

also avoiding protest about the market's failures. Roberts argues that in the last three decades, the two countries that led the free-market revolution—the United States and Britain—have invented new strategies for dealing with unrest over free market policies. The organizing capacity of unions has been undermined so that it is harder to mobilize discontent. The mobilizing potential of new information technologies has also been checked. Police forces are bigger and better equipped than ever before. And technocrats in central banks have been given unprecedented power to avoid full-scale economic calamities. Tracing the histories of economic unrest in the United States and Great Britain from the nineteenth century to the present, *The End of Protest* shows that governments have always been preoccupied with the task of controlling dissent over free market policies. But today's methods pose a new threat to democratic values. For the moment, advocates of free-market capitalism have found ways of controlling discontent, but the continued effectiveness of these strategies is by no means certain.

2. Record Nr.

Autore

Titolo

Pubbl/distr/stampa

UNINA9910788831303321

Hultgren Stephen <1971->

Narrative elements in the double tradition : a study of their place within the framework of the Gospel narrative / / Stephen Hultgren

Berlin, [Germany] ; ; New York, [New York] : , : Walter de Gruyter, , 2002  
©2002

ISBN

3-11-089137-9

Edizione

[Reprint 2014]

Descrizione fisica

1 online resource (439 p.)

Collana

Beihefte zur Zeitschrift fur die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft ; ; Band 113

Classificazione

BC 7200

Disciplina

226.06

Soggetti

Synoptic problem

Two source hypothesis (Synoptics criticism)

Q hypothesis (Synoptics criticism)

Lingua di pubblicazione

Inglese

Formato

Materiale a stampa

Livello bibliografico

Monografia

Note generali

Description based upon print version of record.

Nota di bibliografia

Includes bibliographical references and indexes.

Nota di contenuto

Front matter -- Table of Contents -- Abbreviations -- Introduction to the Problem: Narrative Elements in the Double Tradition -- 1. Historical

Overview: The Genesis of a False Dichotomy -- 2. Are You the One to Come? On the Relationship between John the Baptist and Jesus (Matt 11.2-6, 7-11//Luke 7.18-23, 24-28) -- 3. The Obedient Son of God: The Temptation and the Passion (Matt 4.1-11//Luke 4.1-13) -- 4. From Nazareth to Capernaum: The Beginning of the Galilean Ministry (Matt 4.12-16; Luke 4.14-31 a) -- 5. The Early Galilean Ministry (in and around Capernaum) -- 6. The Later Galilean and Judean Ministries -- 7. The Passion Narrative -- 8. Narrative Elements in the Double Tradition: Conclusions and Implications -- Bibliography -- Index of Scripture References -- Index of Other Ancient Sources -- Index of Modern Authors -- Index of Subjects

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### Sommario/riassunto

For a long time mainstream gospel scholarship has assumed that the so-called Q material (the "double tradition") in Matthew and Luke represents a document or tradition that was almost exclusively orientated towards the sayings of Jesus of Nazareth, with little interest in a narrative about him. This book argues, on the contrary, that the narrative material in the double tradition existed from the very beginning within a coherent Jesus narrative that ran from his baptism to his passion. Far from being inserted by Matthew and Luke into the framework of Mark, the double tradition is structured on the very same narrative framework as the Gospel of Mark (a framework that predates Mark). Conventional dichotomies in gospel origins, the historical Jesus, and the history of early Christianity are thus drawn into question.

Lange Zeit ist die Forschung zu den Evangelien davon ausgegangen, daß das sog. Q-Material im Matthäus- und Lukasevangelium eine Quelle oder eine Tradition darstellt, die fast ausschließlich an den Logien Jesu von Nazareth interessiert war, kaum dagegen an Erzählungen über ihn. Die vorliegende Studie zeigt demgegenüber, daß das Erzählgut in Q von Anfang an existierte, und zwar innerhalb einer Jesus-Erzählung, die von seiner Taufe bis zur Passion reichte. Dieser Erzählrahmen gleicht demjenigen von Markus, ist aber älter. Matthäus und Lukas haben das Q-Material keineswegs in den Erzählrahmen von Markus eingefügt. Die bisherigen differenzierten Forschungspositionen zur Entstehung der Evangelien, zum historischen Jesus und zur Geschichte des frühen Christentums stehen dabei zur Diskussion.

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