

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996248215803316
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Titolo	Sartre, Foucault, and Historical Reason, Volume Two : A Poststructuralist Mapping of History // Thomas R. Flynn
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chicago : , : University of Chicago Press, , [2010] ©2005
ISBN	1-282-50418-5 9786612504181 0-226-25472-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (409 p.)
Disciplina	194 901
Soggetti	Foucault, Michel, 1926-1984 -- Contributions in philosophy of history History -- Philosophy History - Philosophy Sartre, Jean-Paul, 1905-1980
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 index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Preface -- Acknowledgments -- Works Frequently Cited -- 1. Foucault and the Historians -- 2. Foucault and Historical Nominalism -- 3. The Career of the Historical Event -- 4. The Eclipse of Vision? -- 5. The Spaces of History ⁹⁹ -- 6. The Philosopher-Historian as Cartographer -- 7. Pyramids and Prisms: Reading Foucault in 3-D -- 8. Mapping Existentialist History -- 9. Experience and the Lived -- 10. Sartre on Violence, Foucault on Power: A Diagnostic -- 11. Foucault as Parrhesiast: His Last Course at the Collège de France (An Object Lesson in Axial History) -- 12. Ethics and History: Authentic vs. Effective History -- Conclusion: The Map and the Diary -- Glossary -- Notes -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Sartre and Foucault were two of the most prominent and at times mutually antagonistic philosophical figures of the twentieth century. And nowhere are the antithetical natures of their existentialist and poststructuralist philosophies more apparent than in their disparate approaches to historical understanding. In Volume One of this

authoritative two-volume study, Thomas R. Flynn conducted a pivotal and comprehensive reconstruction of Sartrean historical theory. This long-awaited second volume offers a comprehensive and critical reading of the Foucauldian counterpoint. A history, theorized Foucault, should be a kind of map, a comprehensive charting of structural transformations and displacements over time. Contrary to other Foucault scholars, Flynn proposes an "axial" rather than a developmental reading of Foucault's work. This allows aspects of Foucault's famous triad of knowledge, power, and the subject to emerge in each of his major works. Flynn maps existentialist categories across Foucault's "quadrilateral," the model that Foucault proposes as defining modernist conceptions of knowledge. At stake is the degree to which Sartre's thought is fully captured by this mapping, whether he was, as Foucault claimed, "a man of the nineteenth century trying to think in the twentieth."
