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the Contributors

Sommario/riassunto

The Miseducation of the West examines the ways in which educational institutions such as media and schools have shaped Western views of Islam. The nature of these messages tells readers as much, if not more, about Western self-images as they do about Islam and Islamic peoples. Quickly emerging is a Western perspective on the other. Westerners found easy justification for the colonial conquest of many Islamic lands. In the 18th, 19th, and early 20th centuries England, France, and to a lesser extent Russia colonized much of the Muslim world with the United States entering the picture after World

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Titolo

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Intro -- Preface -- Table of Contents -- Table of Abbreviations -- 1 Introduction: American Philosophy and the Intellectual Migration -- I American Philosophy -- 2 Lewis and the Exiled Empiricists -- 3 Speculative Philosophy of Science vs. Logical Positivism: Preliminary Round -- 4 Columbia Naturalism and the Analytic Turn: Eclipse or Synthesis? -- II Phenomenology -- 5 Was North America Fertile Ground for the Early Phenomenological Movement? -- 6 Reestablishing Phenomenology in America -- 7 Phenomenological Sociology and Standpoint Theory: On the Critical Use of Alfred Schutz's American

Writings in the Feminist Sociologies of Dorothy E. Smith and Patricia Hill Collins -- III Logical Empiricism -- 8 Reviving the Unity of Science Movement: Philipp Frank's Journey to Harvard -- 9 Herbert Feigl on the Idea of a "Scientific Humanism" -- 10 The Failed Reception of Voluntarism in Logical Empiricism -- IV Critical Theory and Political Philosophy -- 11 Philosophical Flaschenpost: Critical Theory and the Transatlantic History of Postwar Philosophy -- 12 Ernest Nagel and Felix Oppenheim Respond to Leo Strauss, and the Road Not Taken -- 13 'Immanentizing the Eschaton': Eric Voegelin, Hans Kelsen, and the Debate over Secular Religion -- Contributors -- Index.

Sommario/riassunto

How did immigrant scholars such as Rudolf Carnap, Max Horkheimer, and Alfred Schütz influence the development of American philosophy? Why was the U.S. community more receptive to logical empiricism than to critical theory or phenomenology? This volume brings together fifteen historians of philosophy to explore the impact of the intellectual migration. In the 1930s, the rise of fascism forced dozens of philosophers to flee to the United States. Prominent logical empiricists acquired positions at prestigious U.S. universities. Critical theorists moved their Frankfurt School to Columbia University. And a group of phenomenologists taught at the New School for Social Research. Though many refugee scholars acquired some American following, logical empiricism had the biggest impact on academic philosophy. The exiled empiricists helped the country turn into a bastion of 'analytic philosophy' after the war. Phenomenology and critical theory became prominent schools from the 1970s onwards and continue to be influential in American philosophy today. This is the first book to investigate the migration from an integrated perspective, bringing together historians of American philosophy, logical empiricism, phenomenology, and critical theory.
