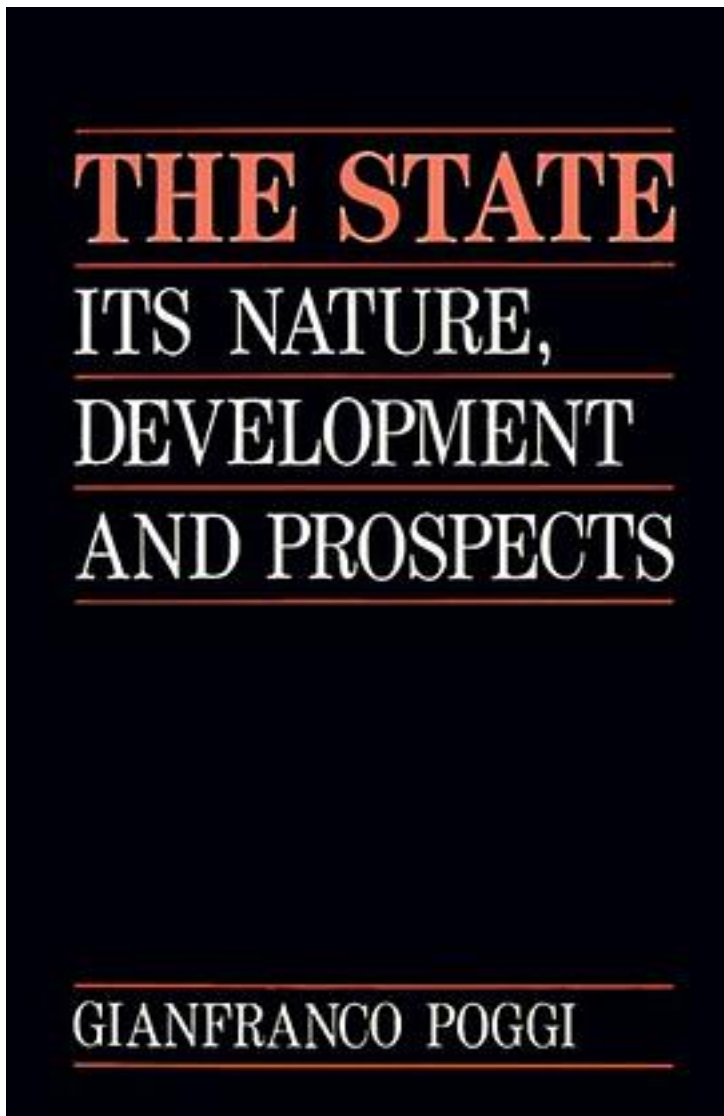


The State



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著者:Gianfranco Poggi

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The state is the most massive and significant modern expression of the broader phenomenon of political power. This book offers a fresh, accessible and original interpretation of the modern state, concentrating particularly on the emergence and nature of democracy.

Poggi presents an extensive conceptual portrait of the state, distinguishing its early characteristics from those which have developed subsequently and are apparent in contemporary states. He reviews the 'historical career' of the state, from the dissolution of feudal forms of rule to the advent of modern, liberal-democratic systems.

Poggi also discusses the most significant developments occurring in our times concerning the nature of liberal-democratic regimes: these developments emphasize the growth and diversification of state action, and the resulting disconnection between policy and politics. Poggi considers the distinctive features of one-party systems, and discusses why these systems encountered these difficulties in promoting advanced industrial development. The final chapter discusses the challenges set to the state by contemporary developments in military affairs, in the international economy and in the ecological sphere.

作者介绍:

Gianfranco Poggi (1956)

Professor of Sociology at University of Trento.
 Emeritus Professor of Sociology, University of Virginia and European University Institute

I was born in Italy, in 1934, and educated there. In 1956, shortly after graduating in law at Padua, I became a graduate student in sociology at UCB. In 1957-58 I worked in Rome as an assistant on an American political science research project, returning to Berkeley the following year, and leaving after two years to work on my doctoral dissertation on Italian Catholic Action. I studied chiefly under Lipset, Bendix, Kornhauser, Lowenthal. I returned to Italy in 1961, and received my Berkeley PhD in 1963. In 1964 I joined the sociology dept. newly founded by Tom Burns at Edinburgh, and remained there 24 years (though during this time I also taught in the US, Canada, and Australia). In 1988 I joined the sociology faculty at the University of Virginia, which I left in 1965, returning to Italy in order to teach at the European University Institute (Florence). My current (and last!) post is at the University of Trento. My two main research and teaching fields are modern political institutions (I have published two books and several essays on the state and related subjects) and the 'classics' (I have published on Tocqueville, Marx, Durkheim, Weber, and Simmel).

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标签

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评论

字字珠玑的国家理论总结。对自由民主政体较执着，但认为国家发展形成政治权力的集中和专门化是好事。近代西欧国家形成继承四种政治传统：日耳曼部族统治者上任需获武士认可、如不称职可被解职，形成封建权利义务制和等级会议政治；罗马共和制下公共事务和政治职务的非人治化，是法治和公域源头之一；基督教神学要求统治者敬畏上帝子民听其诉求；英格兰式地方自治和贵族权力对帝王权力形成限制，演化为议会政治。西欧国家发展中国家君主权力愈加强大，但诸般传统融合而成的契约精神难被撼动，国家强力是建立在同商人贵族等阶层的妥协和契约上；然由于英格兰自治和资本主义势力最强大，其宪政模式可为标杆，国家专注于集中政治权力，社会经济领域放任，形成市民社会反过来限制国家过度扩张。民族主义实是摆脱神学根基后另一种神圣化国家建构的意识形态。

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