

on tyranny

on tyranny is a concept that has shaped the course of history, politics, and society. Understanding tyranny is essential for those who wish to safeguard freedom, promote democracy, and recognize the warning signs of authoritarianism. This article explores the origins and definitions of tyranny, examines its historical impact, and analyzes how tyranny manifests in the modern world. Readers will discover practical strategies to resist tyranny, learn from notable examples, and understand the significance of civic responsibility in upholding democratic values. With comprehensive insights and actionable information, this guide provides a thorough overview of on tyranny, its dangers, and the steps individuals and societies can take to confront and prevent it.

- Understanding the Concept of Tyranny
- The Historical Evolution of Tyranny
- Modern Manifestations of Tyranny
- Recognizing the Signs of Tyranny
- Strategies to Resist Tyranny
- Notable Examples of Tyranny in History
- The Importance of Civic Engagement
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Understanding the Concept of Tyranny

Tyranny refers to the oppressive and unjust use of power by an individual or a group, often characterized by a lack of accountability, suppression of rights, and disregard for the rule of law. The term “on tyranny” frequently appears in political discourse, literature, and historical analyses, signaling the dangers posed by unchecked authority. Tyranny undermines the principles of freedom and equality, creating environments where fear and control dominate.

The concept is not limited to dictatorships; it can arise within any system where leaders or institutions acquire excessive power. Recognizing the underlying features of tyranny is crucial for citizens and policymakers. It is marked by the erosion of civil liberties, censorship, and the concentration of power. Understanding tyranny means identifying its root causes and the societal conditions that allow it to flourish.

The Historical Evolution of Tyranny

Throughout history, tyranny has manifested in various forms, often shaping the destinies of nations and peoples. From ancient Greece, where tyrants ruled city-states, to the absolute monarchs of Europe, the definition and perception of tyranny have evolved over time. The study of on tyranny reveals patterns and lessons that remain relevant in contemporary society.

Ancient and Classical Origins

The word “tyranny” originated in ancient Greece, describing rulers who seized power unconstitutionally. While some tyrants were initially viewed as reformers, the term soon became synonymous with cruelty and abuse. Classical philosophers, such as Plato and Aristotle, analyzed tyranny in their works, highlighting its dangers to civic life and democracy.

Medieval and Early Modern Tyranny

During the medieval period, tyranny was often associated with monarchs who ignored legal limits and governed through fear. The Enlightenment brought new ideas about governance, emphasizing the rights of individuals and the need to restrain arbitrary power. Thinkers like John Locke and Montesquieu developed frameworks to prevent tyranny and promote representative government.

Twentieth Century Tyranny

The twentieth century witnessed some of the most notorious examples of tyranny, including totalitarian regimes led by figures such as Adolf Hitler, Joseph Stalin, and Mao Zedong. These governments centralized authority, suppressed dissent, and committed widespread human rights abuses. The lessons learned from these periods continue to inform the global struggle against authoritarianism.

Modern Manifestations of Tyranny

In the contemporary era, tyranny is not always overt; it can manifest subtly through manipulation, propaganda, and erosion of democratic institutions. The concept of “on tyranny” remains highly relevant as societies grapple with new forms of control and surveillance.

Authoritarian Governments

Many modern governments exhibit authoritarian tendencies, limiting free speech, controlling media, and undermining judicial independence. These actions weaken democratic norms and enable leaders to consolidate power. The rise of populism and nationalism has also contributed to the resurgence of tyrannical practices in some countries.

Technological Control

Advancements in technology have created new opportunities for surveillance and social manipulation. Governments and corporations can monitor citizens, restrict access to information, and influence public opinion on a massive scale. This digital form of tyranny threatens privacy, autonomy, and the free exchange of ideas.

Economic Tyranny

Economic power can be wielded tyrannically when monopolies, oligarchies, or corrupt systems exploit workers and consumers. Inequality, lack of opportunity, and economic coercion can undermine democratic participation and fuel discontent.

Recognizing the Signs of Tyranny

Being able to identify the warning signs of tyranny is essential for maintaining a healthy democracy. These indicators often appear gradually, making vigilance and education crucial for citizens.

- Concentration of power in a single leader or group
- Suppression of free speech and press
- Disregard for legal processes and checks and balances
- Use of propaganda and misinformation
- Persecution of minorities and dissenters
- Restriction of civil liberties and rights
- Manipulation of elections and democratic processes

Recognizing these patterns early allows societies to mobilize and defend their freedoms

before tyranny takes root.

Strategies to Resist Tyranny

Resisting tyranny requires collective action, education, and a commitment to democratic principles. Individuals, communities, and institutions play vital roles in safeguarding against authoritarianism.

Promoting Transparency and Accountability

Demanding transparency in government and corporate actions is fundamental to preventing tyranny. Whistleblowers, investigative journalists, and watchdog organizations help expose abuses of power and hold leaders accountable.

Strengthening Civil Society

A robust civil society, composed of independent organizations, advocacy groups, and informed citizens, acts as a check on authority. Civil society promotes participation, protects vulnerable populations, and fosters debate.

Educating the Public

Education empowers individuals to recognize and challenge tyranny. Schools, universities, and media outlets should prioritize critical thinking, historical literacy, and civic engagement.

Legal and Political Action

Engaging in legal processes, voting, and peaceful protest are powerful tools to resist tyranny. Upholding the rule of law and supporting institutions that protect rights and freedoms are essential for maintaining democracy.

Notable Examples of Tyranny in History

Historical examples illustrate the devastating impact of tyranny and the importance of vigilance. Studying these cases provides valuable lessons for preventing future abuses.

The Reign of Adolf Hitler

Hitler's dictatorship in Nazi Germany represents one of history's most notorious tyrannies. Through propaganda, violence, and the suppression of opposition, the regime orchestrated mass atrocities and undermined democratic institutions.

Stalinist Soviet Union

Joseph Stalin's rule was marked by purges, censorship, and totalitarian control. Millions suffered under policies that prioritized state power over individual rights.

Other Historical Tyrannies

From the reigns of ancient tyrants like Dionysius of Syracuse to more recent examples such as North Korea's Kim dynasty, the historical record is replete with instances of tyranny. Each case highlights unique challenges and responses.

The Importance of Civic Engagement

Civic engagement is a cornerstone in the fight against tyranny. Active participation in public life, informed voting, and community involvement strengthen democratic institutions and promote accountability.

Citizens have a responsibility to stay informed, question authority, and defend their rights. Civic education, volunteerism, and public discourse all contribute to a resilient democracy capable of resisting tyranny.

Conclusion

Tyranny remains a persistent threat to freedom, justice, and equality. Understanding its origins, manifestations, and warning signs equips individuals and societies to respond effectively. Through education, vigilance, and active participation, it is possible to resist on tyranny and foster environments where democracy and human rights flourish.

Q: What does “on tyranny” mean?

A: “On tyranny” refers to the study or discussion of oppressive and unjust rule, typically by a single leader or group who abuses power and suppresses freedoms.

Q: How can citizens recognize the early signs of tyranny?

A: Early signs of tyranny include concentration of power, censorship, disregard for legal processes, use of propaganda, and restriction of civil liberties.

Q: Why is civic engagement important in preventing tyranny?

A: Civic engagement helps maintain democratic institutions, holds leaders accountable, and ensures active participation in public life, which are vital for resisting tyranny.

Q: What are some historical examples of tyranny?

A: Notable examples include Adolf Hitler's Nazi Germany, Joseph Stalin's Soviet Union, and various ancient tyrants who ruled with unchecked authority.

Q: How does technology contribute to modern forms of tyranny?

A: Technology enables surveillance, censorship, and manipulation of public opinion, which can be used to control and suppress citizens in subtle ways.

Q: What strategies can individuals adopt to resist tyranny?

A: Strategies include promoting transparency, strengthening civil society, educating the public, and engaging in legal and political action.

Q: Can tyranny exist within a democracy?

A: Yes, tyranny can arise in democracies if institutions fail to check power and citizens become complacent, allowing leaders to undermine rights and freedoms.

Q: What role does education play in combating tyranny?

A: Education empowers individuals to recognize manipulation, understand history, and participate actively in civic life, all of which are crucial for resisting tyranny.

Q: How does economic inequality relate to tyranny?

A: Economic inequality can enable tyranny when powerful entities exploit others, restrict opportunities, and limit democratic participation.

Q: Are there legal protections against tyranny?

A: Legal protections include constitutional safeguards, independent judiciaries, and laws that uphold rights and limit the power of government officials.

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On Tyranny: Understanding and Resisting Oppressive Power

Introduction:

The chilling specter of tyranny has haunted humanity throughout history. From ancient empires to modern dictatorships, the abuse of power has repeatedly threatened individual liberty and societal well-being. This comprehensive exploration delves into the multifaceted nature of tyranny, examining its roots, manifestations, and, crucially, the methods of resistance. We'll unravel the insidious ways tyranny operates, explore its psychological impact on individuals and societies, and illuminate strategies for safeguarding freedom and promoting a just and equitable world. This isn't just a historical examination; it's a practical guide to understanding and combating oppression in all its forms.

H2: Defining Tyranny: More Than Just a Strongman

Tyranny isn't simply about a single, powerful leader. While strongmen often embody tyrannical regimes, the concept extends far beyond individual personalities. It encompasses a system of governance characterized by:

H3: The Abuse of Power:

At its core, tyranny involves the arbitrary and excessive use of power. This power is not subject to checks and balances, legal constraints, or the will of the governed. Decisions are made unilaterally,

often for the benefit of the ruling elite, at the expense of the population.

H3: Suppression of Dissent:

Tyrannical regimes systematically suppress any form of opposition or criticism. This suppression can take many forms, from censorship and propaganda to imprisonment, torture, and extrajudicial killings. Freedom of speech, assembly, and the press are routinely violated.

H3: Control and Surveillance:

Maintaining control requires extensive surveillance of the population. This can range from overt monitoring by security forces to sophisticated technologies used to track and control citizens' activities and communications. Privacy becomes a luxury afforded only to the ruling class.

H2: The Roots of Tyranny: Understanding the Breeding Ground

Several factors contribute to the emergence and sustenance of tyrannical regimes.

H3: Political Instability and Weak Institutions:

Societies lacking strong democratic institutions, robust rule of law, and a culture of accountability are more vulnerable to tyrannical takeovers. Internal conflicts and political instability create power vacuums that are readily exploited by ambitious individuals or groups.

H3: Economic Inequality and Social Division:

Extreme economic inequality and deep social divisions create fertile ground for resentment and anger. Exploiting these grievances, tyrannical leaders often rise to power by promising solutions that ultimately solidify their own control.

H3: Propaganda and Manipulation:

Masterful manipulation of information is a cornerstone of tyranny. Propaganda and disinformation campaigns are used to control public opinion, demonize opponents, and create a climate of fear and uncertainty.

H2: The Psychological Impact of Tyranny:

Living under a tyrannical regime profoundly affects the mental and emotional well-being of individuals and societies.

H3: Fear and Self-Censorship:

The constant threat of reprisal leads to widespread fear and self-censorship. Individuals become hesitant to express their opinions or engage in activities that might be perceived as oppositional.

H3: Loss of Trust and Social Fragmentation:

Mutual trust erodes as individuals become wary of one another. Fear of betrayal and denunciation can lead to social fragmentation and the breakdown of community bonds.

H3: Erosion of Civic Engagement:

The suppression of dissent and the lack of meaningful participation in governance leads to a decline in civic engagement. People become apathetic and disengaged from the political process.

H2: Resisting Tyranny: Pathways to Freedom

While resisting tyranny can be dangerous, it's crucial to remember that passive acceptance is not an option. Resistance can take many forms:

H3: Civil Disobedience:

Non-violent acts of defiance, such as protests, boycotts, and strikes, can challenge the authority of a tyrannical regime and raise awareness of its injustices.

H3: Organizing and Networking:

Building networks of resistance, both online and offline, is crucial for coordinating actions and sharing information. This can involve forming underground groups, utilizing encrypted communication, and establishing support systems.

H3: International Pressure and Advocacy:

International pressure from human rights organizations, governments, and international bodies can play a significant role in holding tyrannical regimes accountable and promoting democratic reforms.

Conclusion:

Tyranny, in its many forms, poses a grave threat to individual freedom and societal well-being. Understanding its roots, manifestations, and the psychological impacts it inflicts is crucial for effective resistance. By embracing non-violent strategies, fostering solidarity, and leveraging international pressure, we can strive to create a world free from oppression and tyranny. The fight for freedom is a continuous battle, requiring vigilance, courage, and unwavering commitment to justice and equality.

FAQs:

1. Can tyranny exist in democracies? Yes, elements of tyranny can emerge even in democratic systems through the erosion of checks and balances, the suppression of minority rights, and the abuse of surveillance technologies.
2. What role does propaganda play in maintaining tyranny? Propaganda is instrumental in shaping public perception, justifying oppressive actions, and silencing dissent. It creates a climate of fear and uncertainty, making it difficult to organize resistance.
3. How can individuals protect themselves from tyrannical regimes? Protecting oneself involves practicing digital security, being mindful of surveillance, supporting human rights organizations, and participating in peaceful resistance movements.
4. Is armed rebellion always the answer to tyranny? Armed rebellion is a high-risk strategy with unpredictable outcomes. Non-violent resistance often proves more effective in the long run, though armed resistance might be necessary as a last resort.

5. What is the role of education in preventing tyranny? Education plays a vital role in fostering critical thinking, promoting democratic values, and equipping citizens with the knowledge and skills necessary to identify and resist oppressive regimes.

on tyranny: On Tyranny Timothy Snyder, 2017-02-28 #1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • A “bracing” (Vox) guide for surviving and resisting America’s turn towards authoritarianism, from “a rising public intellectual unafraid to make bold connections between past and present” (The New York Times) “Timothy Snyder reasons with unparalleled clarity, throwing the past and future into sharp relief. He has written the rare kind of book that can be read in one sitting but will keep you coming back to help regain your bearings.”—Masha Gessen The Founding Fathers tried to protect us from the threat they knew, the tyranny that overcame ancient democracy. Today, our political order faces new threats, not unlike the totalitarianism of the twentieth century. We are no wiser than the Europeans who saw democracy yield to fascism, Nazism, or communism. Our one advantage is that we might learn from their experience. On Tyranny is a call to arms and a guide to resistance, with invaluable ideas for how we can preserve our freedoms in the uncertain years to come.

on tyranny: On Tyranny Graphic Edition Timothy Snyder, 2021-10-05 Note: The ebook of this graphic edition combines a hand-lettered font with richly detailed images. Due to the nature of the design, readers will be required to zoom in on each page. For the best experience, please use a larger, full-color screen. NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • A graphic edition of historian Timothy Snyder’s bestselling book of lessons for surviving and resisting America’s arc toward authoritarianism, featuring the visual storytelling talents of renowned illustrator Nora Krug “Nora Krug has visualized and rendered some of the most valuable lessons of the twentieth century, which will serve all citizens as we shape the future.”—Shepard Fairey, artist and activist Timothy Snyder’s New York Times bestseller On Tyranny uses the darkest moments in twentieth-century history, from Nazism to Communism, to teach twenty lessons on resisting modern-day authoritarianism. Among the twenty include a warning to be aware of how symbols used today could affect tomorrow (“4: Take responsibility for the face of the world”), an urgent reminder to research everything for yourself and to the fullest extent (“11: Investigate”), a point to use personalized and individualized speech rather than clichéd phrases for the sake of mass appeal (“9: Be kind to our language”), and more. In this graphic edition, Nora Krug draws from her highly inventive art style in Belonging—at once a graphic memoir, collage-style scrapbook, historical narrative, and trove of memories—to breathe new life, color, and power into Snyder’s riveting historical references, turning a quick-read pocket guide of lessons into a visually striking rumination. In a time of great uncertainty and instability, this edition of On Tyranny emphasizes the importance of being active, conscious, and deliberate participants in resistance.

on tyranny: On Tyranny Leo Strauss, 2013-11-15 On Tyranny is Leo Strauss’s classic reading of Xenophon’s dialogue Hiero, or Tyrannicus, in which the tyrant Hiero and the poet Simonides discuss the advantages and disadvantages of exercising tyranny. Included are a translation of the dialogue from its original Greek, a critique of Strauss’s commentary by the French philosopher Alexandre Kojève, and the complete correspondence between the two. This revised and expanded edition introduces important corrections throughout and expands Strauss’s restatement of his position in light of Kojève’s commentary to bring it into conformity with the text as it was originally published in France.

on tyranny: On Love and Tyranny Ann Heberlein, 2021-01-05 In an utterly unique approach to biography, On Love and Tyranny traces the life and work of the iconic German Jewish intellectual Hannah Arendt, whose political philosophy and understandings of evil, totalitarianism, love, and exile prove essential amid the rise of the refugee crisis and authoritarian regimes around the world. What can we learn from the iconic political thinker Hannah Arendt? Well, the short answer may be: to love the world so much that we think change is possible. The life of Hannah Arendt spans a crucial chapter in the history of the Western world, a period that witnessed the rise of the Nazi

regime and the crises of the Cold War, a time when our ideas about humanity and its value, its guilt and responsibility, were formulated. Arendt's thinking is intimately entwined with her life and the concrete experiences she drew from her encounters with evil, but also from love, exile, statelessness, and longing. This strikingly original work moves from political themes that wholly consume us today, such as the ways in which democracies can so easily become totalitarian states; to the deeply personal, in intimate recollections of Arendt's famous lovers and friends, including Heidegger, Benjamin, de Beauvoir, and Sartre; and to wider moral deconstructions of what it means to be human and what it means to be humane. *On Love and Tyranny* brings to life a Hannah Arendt for our days, a timeless intellectual whose investigations into the nature of evil and of love are eerily and urgently relevant half a century later.

on tyranny: Theories of Tyranny Roger Boesche, 2010-11-01 Ch. 10 (pp. 381-454), Fromm, Neumann, and Arendt: Three Early Interpretations of Nazi Germany, discusses the views of Franz Neumann and Hannah Arendt on Nazi antisemitism. Neumann, in his *Behemoth* (1942), stated that the Nazis needed a fictitious enemy in order to unify the completely atomized German society into one large Volksgemeinschaft. The terrorization of Jews was a prototype of the terror to be used against other peoples. Arendt contends in *The Origins of Totalitarianism* (1951) that it was imperialism which brought about Nazism, Nazi antisemitism, and the Holocaust. Totalitarianism is nothing but imperialism which came home. Insofar as imperialism transcends national boundaries, racism may be very helpful for it, because racism proposes another principle to define the enemy. Jews and other ethnic groups (e.g. Slavs) became easy targets as groups whose claims clashed with those of the expanding German nation. Terror is the essence of totalitarianism, and extermination camps were necessary for the Nazis to prove the omnipotence of their regime and their capability of total domination.

on tyranny: The Tyranny of Merit Michael J. Sandel, 2020-09-15 A Times Literary Supplement's Book of the Year 2020 A New Statesman's Best Book of 2020 A Bloomberg's Best Book of 2020 A Guardian Best Book About Ideas of 2020 The world-renowned philosopher and author of the bestselling *Justice* explores the central question of our time: What has become of the common good? These are dangerous times for democracy. We live in an age of winners and losers, where the odds are stacked in favor of the already fortunate. Stalled social mobility and entrenched inequality give the lie to the American credo that you can make it if you try. The consequence is a brew of anger and frustration that has fueled populist protest and extreme polarization, and led to deep distrust of both government and our fellow citizens--leaving us morally unprepared to face the profound challenges of our time. World-renowned philosopher Michael J. Sandel argues that to overcome the crises that are upending our world, we must rethink the attitudes toward success and failure that have accompanied globalization and rising inequality. Sandel shows the hubris a meritocracy generates among the winners and the harsh judgement it imposes on those left behind, and traces the dire consequences across a wide swath of American life. He offers an alternative way of thinking about success--more attentive to the role of luck in human affairs, more conducive to an ethic of humility and solidarity, and more affirming of the dignity of work. *The Tyranny of Merit* points us toward a hopeful vision of a new politics of the common good.

on tyranny: Tyranny Lesley Fairfield, 2009-10-13 In *Tyranny*, brisk, spare text and illustrations that deal head-on with anorexia propel the reader along on Anna's journey as she falls prey to the eating disorder, personified as her tormentor, Tyranny. The novel starts with a single question: "How did I get here?" The answer lies in the pages that follow, and it's far from simple. Pressured by media, friends, the workplace, personal relationships, and fashion trends, Anna descends into a seemingly unending cycle of misery. And whenever she tries to climb out of the abyss, her own personal demon, Tyranny, is there to push her back in. The contest seems uneven, and it might be except for one thing: Anna's strength of character has given rise to her deadly enemy. Ironically, it is that same strength of character that has the ultimate power to save her from the ravages of Tyranny. Brilliantly and realistically presented, *Tyranny* is a must-read for anyone looking for a better understanding of eating disorders and for everyone looking for a compelling page-turner that is truly

a story of triumph and hope.

on tyranny: Bloodlands Timothy Snyder, 2012-10-02 From the author of the international bestseller *On Tyranny*, the definitive history of Hitler's and Stalin's politics of mass killing, explaining why Ukraine has been at the center of Western history for the last century. Americans call the Second World War "the Good War." But before it even began, America's ally Stalin had killed millions of his own citizens—and kept killing them during and after the war. Before Hitler was defeated, he had murdered six million Jews and nearly as many other Europeans. At war's end, German and Soviet killing sites fell behind the Iron Curtain, leaving the history of mass killing in darkness. Assiduously researched, deeply humane, and utterly definitive, *Bloodlands* is a new kind of European history, presenting the mass murders committed by the Nazi and Stalinist regimes as two aspects of a single story. With a new afterword addressing the relevance of these events to the contemporary decline of democracy, *Bloodlands* is required reading for anyone seeking to understand the central tragedy of modern history and its meaning today.

on tyranny: Green Tyranny Rupert Darwall, 2019-03-26 Rupert Darwall's *Green Tyranny* traces the alarming origins of the green agenda, revealing how environmental scares have been deployed by our global rivals as a political instrument to contest American power around the world. Drawing on extensive historical and policy analysis, this timely and provocative book offers a lucid history of environmental alarmism and failed policies, explaining how "scientific consensus" is manufactured and abused by politicians with duplicitous motives and totalitarian tendencies.

on tyranny: The Tyranny of the Market Joel WALDFOGEL, Joel Waldfogel, 2009-06-30 Economists have long counseled reliance on markets rather than on government to decide a wide range of questions, in part because allocation through voting can give rise to a tyranny of the majority. Markets, by contrast, are believed to make products available to suit any individual, regardless of what others want. But the argument is not generally correct. In markets, you can't always get what you want. This book explores why this is so and its consequences for consumers with atypical preferences.

on tyranny: Mastery, Tyranny, and Desire Trevor Burnard, 2009-11-17 Eighteenth-century Jamaica, Britain's largest and most valuable slave-owning colony, relied on a brutal system of slave management to maintain its tenuous social order. Trevor Burnard provides unparalleled insight into Jamaica's vibrant but harsh African and European cultures with a comprehensive examination of the extraordinary diary of plantation owner Thomas Thistlewood. Thistlewood's diary, kept over the course of forty years, describes in graphic detail how white rule over slaves was predicated on the infliction of terror on the bodies and minds of slaves. Thistlewood treated his slaves cruelly even while he relied on them for his livelihood. Along with careful notes on sugar production, Thistlewood maintained detailed records of a sexual life that fully expressed the society's rampant sexual exploitation of slaves. In Burnard's hands, Thistlewood's diary reveals a great deal not only about the man and his slaves but also about the structure and enforcement of power, changing understandings of human rights and freedom, and connections among social class, race, and gender, as well as sex and sexuality, in the plantation system.

on tyranny: Tyranny from Plato to Trump Andrew Fiala, 2022-03-15 Power grabs, partisan stand-offs, propaganda, and riots make for tantalizing fiction, but what do we do when that drama becomes a reality all around us? For a country founded as an escape from British tyranny, the United States seems to have devolved into a land where tyrants rise to power, sycophants blindly follow, and the entire nation suffers. As ancient Greek philosophers warned us, chaotic tragedy unfolds in the absence of reason, and the only cure is a return to wisdom and virtue. America's founding fathers knew this lesson all too well and dreamed of an enlightened citizenry guided by better-than-ideological dictators. Using contemporary events to illuminate universal human weaknesses, Andrew Fiala charts the perennial history of tyrannical takeovers and the masses who support them and ultimately suffer under their rule. Ultimately, Fiala also points to a solution. Knowing the cyclical nature of tyranny, we can build safeguards against our worst inclinations and keep alive the freedoms our founding fathers envisioned for this nation.

on tyranny: The Tyranny of Metrics Jerry Z. Muller, 2019-04-30 How the obsession with quantifying human performance threatens business, medicine, education, government—and the quality of our lives Today, organizations of all kinds are ruled by the belief that the path to success is quantifying human performance, publicizing the results, and dividing up the rewards based on the numbers. But in our zeal to instill the evaluation process with scientific rigor, we've gone from measuring performance to fixating on measuring itself—and this tyranny of metrics now threatens the quality of our organizations and lives. In this brief, accessible, and powerful book, Jerry Muller uncovers the damage metrics are causing and shows how we can begin to fix the problem. Filled with examples from business, medicine, education, government, and other fields, the book explains why paying for measured performance doesn't work, why surgical scorecards may increase deaths, and much more. But Muller also shows that, when used as a complement to judgment based on personal experience, metrics can be beneficial, and he includes an invaluable checklist of when and how to use them. The result is an essential corrective to a harmful trend that increasingly affects us all.

on tyranny: The Tyranny of Big Tech Josh Hawley, 2021-05-04 The reign of Big Tech is here, and Americans' First Amendment rights hang by a keystroke. Amassing unimaginable amounts of personal data, giants like Google, Facebook, Amazon, and Apple—once symbols of American ingenuity and freedom—have become a techno-oligarchy with overwhelming economic and political power. Decades of unchecked data collection have given Big Tech more targeted control over Americans' daily lives than any company or government in the world. In *The Tyranny of Big Tech*, Senator Josh Hawley of Missouri argues that these mega-corporations—controlled by the robber barons of the modern era—are the gravest threat to American liberty in decades. To reverse course, Hawley argues, we must correct progressives' mistakes of the past. That means recovering the link between liberty and democratic participation, building an economy that makes the working class strong, independent, and beholden to no one, and curbing the influence of corporate and political elites. Big Tech and its allies do not deal gently with those who cross them, and Senator Hawley proudly bears his own battle scars. But hubris is dangerous. The time is ripe to overcome the tyranny of Big Tech by reshaping the business and legal landscape of the digital world.

on tyranny: Black Earth Timothy Snyder, 2015-09-08 A brilliant, haunting, and profoundly original portrait of the defining tragedy of our time. In this epic history of extermination and survival, Timothy Snyder presents a new explanation of the great atrocity of the twentieth century, and reveals the risks that we face in the twenty-first. Based on new sources from eastern Europe and forgotten testimonies from Jewish survivors, *Black Earth* recounts the mass murder of the Jews as an event that is still close to us, more comprehensible than we would like to think, and thus all the more terrifying. The Holocaust began in a dark but accessible place, in Hitler's mind, with the thought that the elimination of Jews would restore balance to the planet and allow Germans to win the resources they desperately needed. Such a worldview could be realized only if Germany destroyed other states, so Hitler's aim was a colonial war in Europe itself. In the zones of statelessness, almost all Jews died. A few people, the righteous few, aided them, without support from institutions. Much of the new research in this book is devoted to understanding these extraordinary individuals. The almost insurmountable difficulties they faced only confirm the dangers of state destruction and ecological panic. These men and women should be emulated, but in similar circumstances few of us would do so. By overlooking the lessons of the Holocaust, Snyder concludes, we have misunderstood modernity and endangered the future. The early twenty-first century is coming to resemble the early twentieth, as growing preoccupations with food and water accompany ideological challenges to global order. Our world is closer to Hitler's than we like to admit, and saving it requires us to see the Holocaust as it was --and ourselves as we are. Groundbreaking, authoritative, and utterly absorbing, *Black Earth* reveals a Holocaust that is not only history but warning.

on tyranny: United in Hate Jamie Glazov, 2009 *United in Hate* analyzes the Left's contemporary romance with militant Islam as a continuation of the Left's love affair with communist totalitarianism in the twentieth century. Just as the Left was drawn to the communist killing machines of Lenin,

Stalin, Mao, Pol Pot and Castro, so too it is now attracted to radical Islam. Both the radical Left and radical Islam possess a profound hatred for Western culture, for a capitalist economic structure that recognizes individual achievement and for the Judeo-Christian heritage of the United States. Both seek to establish a new world order: leftists in the form of a classless communist society and Islamists in the form of a caliphate ruled by Sharia law. To achieve these goals, both are willing to wipe the slate clean by means of limitless carnage, with the ultimate goal of erecting their utopia upon the ruins of the system they have destroyed.

on tyranny: *Liberty and Tyranny* Mark R. Levin, 2009-03-24 Don't miss syndicated radio host and author Mark Levin's #1 New York Times acclaimed and longtime bestselling manifesto for the conservative movement. When nationally syndicated radio host Mark R. Levin's *Liberty and Tyranny* appeared in the early months of the Obama presidency, Americans responded by making his clarion call for a new era in conservatism a #1 New York Times bestseller for an astounding twelve weeks. As provocative, well-reasoned, robust, and informed as his on-air commentary, with his love of our country and the legacy of our Founding Fathers reflected on every page, Levin's galvanizing narrative provides a philosophical, historical, and practical framework for revitalizing the conservative vision and ensuring the preservation of American society. In the face of the modern liberal assault on Constitution-based values, an attack that has resulted in a federal government that is a massive, unaccountable conglomerate, the time for reinforcing the intellectual and practical case for conservatism is now. In a series of powerful essays, Levin lays out how conservatives can counter the tyrannical liberal corrosion that has filtered into every timely issue affecting our daily lives, from the economy to health care, global warming to immigration, and more.

on tyranny: *The Brothers* Masha Gessen, 2015-04-07 National Book Award winner Masha Gessen tells an important story for our era: How the American Dream went wrong for two immigrants, and the nightmare that resulted. On April 15, 2013, two homemade bombs exploded near the finish line of the Boston marathon, killing three people and wounding more than 264 others. In the ensuing manhunt, Tamerlan Tsarnaev died, and his younger brother, Dzhokhar, was captured and ultimately charged on thirty federal counts. Yet long after the bombings and the terror they sowed, after all the testimony and debate, what we still haven't learned is why. Why did the American Dream go so wrong for two immigrants? How did such a nightmare come to pass? Acclaimed Russian-American journalist Masha Gessen is uniquely endowed with the background, access, and talents to tell the full story. An immigrant herself, who came to the Boston area with her family as a teenager, she returned to the former Soviet Union in her early twenties and covered firsthand the transformations that were wracking her homeland and its neighboring regions. It is there that the history of the Tsarnaev brothers truly begins, as descendants of ethnic Chechens deported to Central Asia in the Stalin era. Gessen follows the family in their futile attempts to make a life for themselves in one war-torn locale after another and then, as new émigrés, in the looking-glass, utterly disorienting world of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Most crucially, she reconstructs the struggle between assimilation and alienation that ensued for each of the brothers, incubating a deadly sense of mission. And she traces how such a split in identity can fuel the metamorphosis into a new breed of homegrown terrorist, with feet on American soil but sense of self elsewhere.

on tyranny: *Tyranny of the Urgent* Charles E. Hummel, 2013-08-15 Now thoroughly revised and expanded, this classic booklet by Charles E. Hummel offers ideas and illustrations for effective time management. With over one million copies in print, this classic booklet from Charles E. Hummel has transformed the minds and hearts of generations of Christians. Its simplicity and depth is a foundational resource for all who have felt overwhelmed by the responsibilities of each day, week, month and year. Now thoroughly revised and expanded, Hummel's booklet offers ideas and illustrations for effective time management that will help even the busiest people find time for what's important.

on tyranny: *Tyranny* Waller R. Newell, 2013-05-27 This is the first comprehensive exploration of ancient and modern 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. The turning point is Machiavelli's call for the conquest of nature. Newell traces the lines of influence from Machiavelli's new science of politics to the rise of Atlanticist republicanism in England and America, as well as the totalitarian regimes of the twentieth century and their effects on the present. 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 Atatürk 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.

on tyranny: Tyranny of the Textbook Beverlee Jobrack, 2012 In *Tyranny of the Textbook*, a retired educational director, gives a fascinating look behind-the-scenes of how K-12 textbooks are developed, written, adopted, and sold. Readers will come to understand why all the reform efforts have failed. Most importantly, the author clearly spells out how the system can change so that reforms and standards have a shot at finally being effective--

on tyranny: A Gentle Tyranny Jess Corban, 2021-04-06 What if women unraveled the evils of patriarchy? With men safely "gentled" in a worldwide Liberation, the matriarchy of Nedé has risen from the ashes. Seventeen-year-old Reina Pierce has never given a thought to the Brutes of old. Itching to escape her mother's finca and keeping her training for the Alexia and her forbidden friendship a secret, her greatest worry is which Destiny she'll choose on her next birthday. But when she's selected as a candidate for the Succession instead, competing to become Nedé's ninth Matriarch, she discovers their Eden has come at a cost she's not sure she's willing to pay. Jess Corban's debut novel presents a new twist to the dystopian genre, delivering heart-pounding action, thought-provoking revelations, and a setting as lush as the jungles of Central America.

on tyranny: Philosophy, History, and Tyranny Timothy W. Burns, Bryan-Paul Frost, 2016-11-23 *On Tyranny* remains a perennial favorite, possessing a timelessness that few philosophical or scholarly debates have ever achieved. On one hand, *On Tyranny* is the first book-length work in Leo Strauss's extended study of Xenophon, and his Restatement retains a vivacity and directness that is sometimes absent in his later works. On the other, *Tyranny and Wisdom* is perhaps the most succinct yet fullest articulation of Alexandre Kojève's overall political thought, and it presents what may be the most uncompromising alternative to Strauss's position as a whole. This volume contains for the first time a comprehensive and critical examination of the debate from scholars well versed in the thought of Strauss, Kojève, Hegel, Heidegger, and the end of history thesis. Of particular interest will be the appendix, which offers for the first time Kojève's unabridged response to Strauss, a response previously available only from the Fonds Kojève at Le Bibliothèque Nationale de France. Accessible to students and scholars alike, this volume works equally well in the classroom and as a resource for more advanced research.

on tyranny: A Wolf in the City Cinzia Arruzza, 2018-09-26 The problem of tyranny preoccupied Plato, and its discussion both begins and ends his famous *Republic*. Though philosophers have mined the *Republic* for millennia, Cinzia Arruzza is the first to devote a full book to the study of tyranny and of the tyrant's soul in Plato's *Republic*. In *A Wolf in the City*, Arruzza argues that Plato's critique of tyranny intervenes in an ancient debate concerning the sources of the crisis of Athenian democracy and the relation between political leaders and demos in the last decades of the fifth century BCE. Arruzza shows that Plato's critique of tyranny should not be taken as veiled criticism of the Syracusan tyrannical regime, but rather of Athenian democracy. In parsing Plato's discussion of the soul of the tyrant, Arruzza will also offer new and innovative insights into his moral psychology, addressing much-debated problems such as the nature of eros and of the spirited part of the soul, the unity or disunity of the soul, and the relation between the non-rational parts of the soul and reason.

on tyranny: The Tyranny of Printers Jeffrey L. Pasley, 2002-11-29 Although frequently attacked

for their partisanship and undue political influence, the American media of today are objective and relatively ineffectual compared to their counterparts of two hundred years ago. From the late eighteenth to the late nineteenth century, newspapers were the republic's central political institutions, working components of the party system rather than commentators on it. The Tyranny of Printers narrates the rise of this newspaper-based politics, in which editors became the chief party spokesmen and newspaper offices often served as local party headquarters. Beginning when Thomas Jefferson enlisted a Philadelphia editor to carry out his battle with Alexander Hamilton for the soul of the new republic (and got caught trying to cover it up), the centrality of newspapers in political life gained momentum after Jefferson's victory in 1800, which was widely credited to a superior network of papers. Jeffrey L. Pasley tells the rich story of this political culture and its culmination in Jacksonian democracy, enlivening his narrative with accounts of the colorful but often tragic careers of individual editors.

on tyranny: Tunnels of Tyranny Mary Harelkin Bishop, 2014-12-23 Andrea and her brother Tony are back in the tunnels, coming face to face with a new tyranny known as the Ku Klux Klan.

on tyranny: **Tyranny and Revolution** Waller R. Newell, 2022-05-19 The Philosophy of Freedom from Rousseau to Heidegger transformed political thought, feeding catastrophic revolution, tyranny and genocide.

on tyranny: **Educated in Tyranny** Maurie D. McInnis, Kirt von Daacke, Louis P. Nelson, Benjamin Ford, 2019-08-13 From the University of Virginia's very inception, slavery was deeply woven into its fabric. Enslaved people first helped to construct and then later lived in the Academical Village; they raised and prepared food, washed clothes, cleaned privies, and chopped wood. They maintained the buildings, cleaned classrooms, and served as personal servants to faculty and students. At any given time, there were typically more than one hundred enslaved people residing alongside the students, faculty, and their families. The central paradox at the heart of UVA is also that of the nation: What does it mean to have a public university established to preserve democratic rights that is likewise founded and maintained on the stolen labor of others? In *Educated in Tyranny*, Maurie McInnis, Louis Nelson, and a group of contributing authors tell the largely unknown story of slavery at the University of Virginia. While UVA has long been celebrated as fulfilling Jefferson's desire to educate citizens to lead and govern, McInnis and Nelson document the burgeoning political rift over slavery as Jefferson tried to protect southern men from anti-slavery ideas in northern institutions. In uncovering this history, *Educated in Tyranny* changes how we see the university during its first fifty years and understand its history hereafter.

on tyranny: Tyranny of Niceness Evelyn Sommers, 2005-07-02 I've got to stop being so nice. How often has Dr. Evelyn Sommers heard that from her clients over the years? The Tyranny of Niceness identifies and confronts our most fundamental social dysfunction - niceness. For over 15 years, Sommers, a Toronto psychologist, has treated many twisted lives created by being nice. She interweaves the case histories of her clients with her own observations to present a frightening, yet hopeful, picture of a society that promotes silence and obedience over individuality and honesty. Through her stories and analysis, we see that letting go of niceness, without being rude or uncivil, means a new way of relating to others and a new honesty with oneself.

on tyranny: **The Tyranny of the Ideal** Gerald Gaus, 2019-01-08 In his provocative new book, *The Tyranny of the Ideal*, Gerald Gaus lays out a vision for how we should theorize about justice in a diverse society. Gaus shows how free and equal people, faced with intractable struggles and irreconcilable conflicts, might share a common moral life shaped by a just framework. He argues that if we are to take diversity seriously and if moral inquiry is sincere about shaping the world, then the pursuit of idealized and perfect theories of justice—essentially, the entire production of theories of justice that has dominated political philosophy for the past forty years—needs to change. Drawing on recent work in social science and philosophy, Gaus points to an important paradox: only those in a heterogeneous society—with its various religious, moral, and political perspectives—have a reasonable hope of understanding what an ideally just society would be like. However, due to its very nature, this world could never be collectively devoted to any single ideal. Gaus defends the

moral constitution of this pluralistic, open society, where the very clash and disagreement of ideals spurs all to better understand what their personal ideals of justice happen to be. Presenting an original framework for how we should think about morality, *The Tyranny of the Ideal* rigorously analyzes a theory of ideal justice more suitable for contemporary times.

on tyranny: *Arbitrary Rule* Mary Nyquist, 2013-05-10 Slavery appears as a figurative construct during the English revolution of the mid-seventeenth century, and again in the American and French revolutions, when radicals represent their treatment as a form of political slavery. What, if anything, does figurative, political slavery have to do with transatlantic slavery? In *Arbitrary Rule*, Mary Nyquist explores connections between political and chattel slavery by excavating the tradition of Western political thought that justifies actively opposing tyranny. She argues that as powerful rhetorical and conceptual constructs, Greco-Roman political liberty and slavery reemerge at the time of early modern Eurocolonial expansion; they help to create racialized “free” national identities and their “unfree” counterparts in non-European nations represented as inhabiting an earlier, privative age. *Arbitrary Rule* is the first book to tackle political slavery’s discursive complexity, engaging Eurocolonialism, political philosophy, and literary studies, areas of study too often kept apart. Nyquist proceeds through analyses not only of texts that are canonical in political thought—by Aristotle, Cicero, Hobbes, and Locke—but also of literary works by Euripides, Buchanan, Vondel, Montaigne, and Milton, together with a variety of colonialist and political writings, with special emphasis on tracts written during the English revolution. She illustrates how “antityranny discourse,” which originated in democratic Athens, was adopted by republican Rome, and revived in early modern Western Europe, provided members of a “free” community with a means of protesting a threatened reduction of privileges or of consolidating a collective, political identity. Its semantic complexity, however, also enabled it to legitimize racialized enslavement and imperial expansion. Throughout, Nyquist demonstrates how principles relating to political slavery and tyranny are bound up with a Roman jurisprudential doctrine that sanctions the power of life and death held by the slaveholder over slaves and, by extension, the state, its representatives, or its laws over its citizenry.

on tyranny: *Our Malady* Timothy Snyder, 2020-09-08 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • From the author of the #1 New York Times bestseller *On Tyranny* comes an impassioned condemnation of America's pandemic response and an urgent call to rethink health and freedom. On December 29, 2019, historian Timothy Snyder fell gravely ill. Unable to stand, barely able to think, he waited for hours in an emergency room before being correctly diagnosed and rushed into surgery. Over the next few days, as he clung to life and the first light of a new year came through his window, he found himself reflecting on the fragility of health, not recognized in America as a human right but without which all rights and freedoms have no meaning. And that was before the pandemic. We have since watched American hospitals, long understaffed and undersupplied, buckling under waves of ill patients. The federal government made matters worse through willful ignorance, misinformation, and profiteering. Our system of commercial medicine failed the ultimate test, and thousands of Americans died. In this eye-opening *cri de coeur*, Snyder traces the societal forces that led us here and outlines the lessons we must learn to survive. In examining some of the darkest moments of recent history and of his own life, Snyder finds glimmers of hope and principles that could lead us out of our current malaise. Only by enshrining healthcare as a human right, elevating the authority of doctors and medical knowledge, and planning for our children’s future can we create an America where everyone is truly free.

on tyranny: *The Road to Unfreedom* Timothy Snyder, 2019-04-09 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • From the author of *On Tyranny* comes a stunning new chronicle of the rise of authoritarianism from Russia to Europe and America. “A brilliant analysis of our time.”—Karl Ove Knausgaard, *The New Yorker* With the end of the Cold War, the victory of liberal democracy seemed final. Observers declared the end of history, confident in a peaceful, globalized future. This faith was misplaced. Authoritarianism returned to Russia, as Vladimir Putin found fascist ideas that could be used to justify rule by the wealthy. In the 2010s, it has spread from east to west, aided by Russian warfare in Ukraine and cyberwar in Europe and the United States. Russia found allies among

nationalists, oligarchs, and radicals everywhere, and its drive to dissolve Western institutions, states, and values found resonance within the West itself. The rise of populism, the British vote against the EU, and the election of Donald Trump were all Russian goals, but their achievement reveals the vulnerability of Western societies. In this forceful and unsparing work of contemporary history, based on vast research as well as personal reporting, Snyder goes beyond the headlines to expose the true nature of the threat to democracy and law. To understand the challenge is to see, and perhaps renew, the fundamental political virtues offered by tradition and demanded by the future. By revealing the stark choices before us--between equality or oligarchy, individuality or totality, truth and falsehood--Snyder restores our understanding of the basis of our way of life, offering a way forward in a time of terrible uncertainty.

on tyranny: Tyranny of the Majority Lani Guinier, 1995 At last...the public hearing she was denied...These essays reveal keen powers of analysis applied to some of the most obdurate problems that bedevil electoral politics. Anyone who cares about the mechanisms of democracy should be engaged by her tough-minded explorations. It doesn't matter where you think you stand: it's all here, to argue or agree with. -- Henry Louis Gates, Jr. Lani Guinier's fascinating book is a prophetic intervention into a public conversation we desperately need to rejuvenate. There is no doubt that her powerful voice will produce good consequences for our nation and world. -- Cornel West, Author of *Race Matters* Intriguing and desperately needed... -- The San Francisco Chronicle

on tyranny: On Tyranny and the Global Legal Order Aoife O'Donoghue, 2021-09-30 Since classical antiquity debates about tyranny, tyrannicide and preventing tyranny's re-emergence have permeated governance discourse. Yet within the literature on the global legal order, tyranny is missing. This book creates a taxonomy of tyranny and poses the question: could the global legal order be tyrannical? This taxonomy examines the benefits attached to tyrannical governance for the tyrant, considers how illegitimacy and fear establish tyranny, asks how rule by law, silence and beneficence aid in governing a tyranny. It outlines the modalities of tyranny: scale, imperialism, gender, and bureaucracy. Where it is determined that a tyranny exists, the book examines the extent of the right and duty to effect tyrannicide. As the global legal order gathers ever more power to itself, it becomes imperative to ask whether tyranny lurks at the global scale.

on tyranny: Participation Bill Cooke, Uma Kothari, 2001-02 This book shows how participatory government can lead to the unjust and illegitimate exercise of power. It addresses the gulf between the almost universally fashionable rhetoric of participation, promising empowerment and appropriate development. Looking at what actually happens when consultants and activists promote and practice participatory development, this book offers a sharp challenge to the advocates of participatory development. Some contributors look at particular examples of failed participatory practice; others present more conceptually-oriented analyses. Together they provide a new, rigorous, and provocative understanding of participatory development.

on tyranny: The Tyranny of Common Sense Irmgard Emmelhainz, 2021-11-01 As one of the first countries to implement a neoliberal state apparatus, Mexico serves as a prime example of the effects of neoliberal structural economic reform on our sensibility. Irmgard Emmelhainz argues that, in addition to functioning as a form of politico-economic organization, neoliberalism creates particular ways of seeing and inhabiting the world. It reconfigures common sense, justifying destruction and dispossession in the name of development and promising to solve economic precarity with self-help and permanent education. Pragmatism reigns, yet in always aiming to maximize individual benefit and profit, such common sense fuels a culture of violence and erodes the distinction between life and death. Moreover, since 2018, with the election of a new Mexican president, neoliberalism has undergone what Emmelhainz calls post-neoliberal conversion, intensifying extractivism and ushering in a novel form of moral, political, and intellectual hegemony rooted in class tensions and populism. Integrating theory with history and lived reality with art, film, and literary criticism, *The Tyranny of Common Sense* will appeal to academics and readers interested in the effects of neoliberalism and, now, post-neoliberalism in Mexico from a broader, global perspective. Originally published in Spanish in 2016 as *La tiranía del sentido común: La reconversión neoliberal de México*,

the English edition has been thoroughly revised and expanded to encompass a critical vision of the current regime.

on tyranny: Distant Tyranny Regina Grafe, 2012-01-08 Spain's development from a premodern society into a modern unified nation-state with an integrated economy was painfully slow and varied widely by region. Economic historians have long argued that high internal transportation costs limited domestic market integration, while at the same time the Castilian capital city of Madrid drew resources from surrounding Spanish regions as it pursued its quest for centralization. According to this view, powerful Madrid thwarted trade over large geographic distances by destroying an integrated network of manufacturing towns in the Spanish interior. Challenging this long-held view, Regina Grafe argues that decentralization, not a strong and powerful Madrid, is to blame for Spain's slow march to modernity. Through a groundbreaking analysis of the market for bacalao--dried and salted codfish that was a transatlantic commodity and staple food during this period--Grafe shows how peripheral historic territories and powerful interior towns obstructed Spain's economic development through jurisdictional obstacles to trade, which exacerbated already high transport costs. She reveals how the early phases of globalization made these regions much more externally focused, and how coastal elites that were engaged in trade outside Spain sought to sustain their positions of power in relation to Madrid. *Distant Tyranny* offers a needed reassessment of the haphazard and regionally diverse process of state formation and market integration in early modern Spain, showing how local and regional agency paradoxically led to legitimate governance but economic backwardness.

on tyranny: The Golden Legend Nadeem Aslam, 2017-04-18 When shots ring out on the Grand Trunk Road in the fictional Pakistani city of Zamara, Nargis's life begins to crumble around her. Soon her husband—and fellow architect—is dead and, under threat from a powerful military intelligence officer, she fears that a long-hidden truth about her past will be exposed. For weeks someone has been broadcasting people's secrets from the minaret of the local mosque, and, in a country where even the accusation of blasphemy is a currency to be bartered, the mysterious broadcasts have struck fear in Christians and Muslims alike. A revelatory portrait of the human spirit, in *The Golden Legend*, Nadeem Aslam gives us a novel of Pakistan's past and present—a story of corruption and resilience, of love and terror, and of the disguises that are sometimes necessary for survival.

on tyranny: The Tyranny of Ordinary Meaning Christopher Hutton, 2019-06-21 This book offers an in-depth analysis of the case of *Corbett v Corbett*, a landmark in terms of law's engagement with sexual identity, marriage, and transgender rights. The judgement was handed down in 1970, but the decision has shaped decades of debate about the law's control and recognition of non-normative gender identities. The decision in this case – that the marriage between the Hon. Arthur Corbett and April Ashley was void on the grounds that April Ashley had been born male – has been profoundly influential across the common law world, and came as a dramatic and intolerant intervention in developing discussions about the relationships between medicine, law, questions of sex versus gender, and personal identity. The case raises fundamental questions concerning law in its historical and intellectual context, in particular relating to the centrality of ordinary language for legal interpretation, and this book will be of interest to students and scholars of language and law, legal history, gender and sexuality.

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