Gramsci On Hegemony Intellectuals And Ideology

What is Hegemony? Antonio Gramsci and the Prison Notebooks
He was not only a thinker involved in the revision and development of Marxism, who wrote in several socialist and communist Italian journals, but also a [...]
In November 1926 the General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party, Antonio Gramsci, was arrested and subsequently sentenced to twenty years in prison by the Fascist State. His long and miserable confinement, which re-

had led to serious political errors on the part of the ...

The Gramsci Institute Foundation: The Gramsci Institute Foundation was founded in 1982, on the basis of the pre-existent Gramsci Institute, born in 1949 with the aim to collect bibliographic and archival materials concerning Antonio Gramsci’s profile and thought, the history of Italian labour and socialist movements, the history of the Italian communist party.

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What Is Cultural Hegemony?
Piazza Gramsci – a central square, named after Gramsci in Siena in Tuscany. Via Antonio Gramsci, the main road to the Central Train Station in Cefalù, on the northern coast of Sicily, Italy is also named after Gramsci. Additional streets named after Gramsci are found in the cities of Naples, Turin, Lascari, Pollina, Collesano, Volterra and ...

Gramsci traveled to Vienna in 1923, where he met Georg Lukács, a prominent Hungarian Marxist thinker, and other Marxist and communist intellectuals and activists who would shape his intellectual work.
1. Gramsci and hegemony

Gramsci introduces the concept of hegemony, or ideological and moral leadership of society, to explain how the ruling-class maintains their dominance and influence over society. He argues that in order to overcome hegemony, the proletariat must develop its own ‘counter-hegemony’ to win leadership of society.

Gramsci claims that hegemony lies under modern capitalism and that the bourgeoisie can maintain its economic control by allowing certain demands made by trade unions and mass political parties within civil society to be met by the political sphere.

For Gramsci, hegemony was a form of control exercised primarily through a society’s superstructure, as opposed to its base or social relations of production of a predominately economic character. In Marxism and Literature, Raymond Williams identifies three ways in which “superstructure” is used in the work of Karl Marx, including:

The idea of a ‘third face of power’, or ‘invisible power’ has its roots partly, in Marxist thinking about the pervasive power of ideology, values and beliefs in reproducing class relations and concealing contradictions (Heywood, 1994: 100).

This video concerns the Italian Marxist Antonio Gramsci’s concept of hegemony. It asks one basic question: why do the powerless consent to be dominated by th...
Gramsci states that “All men are intellectuals” and everyone must be able to practice intellectualism however they see fit in society. These intellectuals lay the ground for hegemony, the social, cultural, and ideological impact that an intellectual has on society.

However, according to Gramsci, the hegemony of the ruling class is never complete, for two reasons: The ruling class are a minority – and as such they need to make ideological compromises with the middle classes in order to maintain power. The proletariat have dual consciousness.

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