

resistance to civil government pdf

resistance to civil government pdf is a keyword phrase that often refers to the digital version of Henry David Thoreau's influential essay, "Resistance to Civil Government," also known as "Civil Disobedience." This essay is a foundational text in the discourse on individual conscience versus governmental authority, exploring themes of moral obligation, political resistance, and the limits of state power. The availability of a resistance to civil government pdf makes this classic work accessible for study and reference in academic, legal, and philosophical contexts. This article delves into the historical background, key themes, and ongoing relevance of the essay, as well as practical considerations for accessing and utilizing the resistance to civil government pdf. Readers will gain a comprehensive understanding of the text's significance and how it continues to influence contemporary discussions about civil rights and governmental authority.

- Historical Context of Resistance to Civil Government
- Key Themes and Philosophical Foundations
- Availability and Importance of the Resistance to Civil Government PDF
- Applications and Influence in Modern Society
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Historical Context of Resistance to Civil Government

The essay "Resistance to Civil Government" was written by Henry David Thoreau in 1849 following his brief imprisonment for refusing to pay a poll tax that supported the Mexican-American War and slavery. Thoreau's act of defiance was a protest against what he saw as an unjust government, and his essay articulates the philosophy behind civil disobedience as a form of political resistance. The historical backdrop includes the expansionist policies of the United States, the moral controversies surrounding slavery, and the broader abolitionist movement of the 19th century. Understanding this context is critical for interpreting the essay's arguments and the motivations behind Thoreau's resistance.

Political Climate of 19th Century America

The mid-1800s were marked by intense debates over slavery, territorial expansion, and the role of government. The Mexican-American War (1846-1848) was particularly contentious, seen by many as an unjust war aimed at expanding slaveholding territories. Thoreau's refusal to fund this war through taxation was a direct challenge to the government's policies and reflected a growing movement that questioned the legitimacy of governmental authority when it conflicted with individual conscience and justice.

Thoreau's Personal Experience

Thoreau's night in jail served as the catalyst for his essay. His personal experience of incarceration for an act of conscience highlights the tension between individual morality and legal obligation. This event informed the essay's core message that individuals should not permit governments to overrule their sense of justice, and that they have a duty to resist unjust laws peacefully.

Key Themes and Philosophical Foundations

The resistance to civil government pdf typically presents Thoreau's critical ideas on government, morality, and individual responsibility. These themes have been extensively analyzed in philosophical and political discourse. The essay is a seminal text in the tradition of civil disobedience and has influenced thinkers and activists worldwide.

Individual Conscience vs. Government Authority

A central theme is the primacy of individual conscience over governmental laws. Thoreau argues that when a government enacts unjust laws, individuals must act according to their moral judgment rather than comply blindly. This principle challenges the notion of absolute obedience to the state and promotes active moral engagement with political issues.

Nonviolent Resistance

Thoreau advocates for nonviolent resistance as a powerful means to oppose injustice. His essay asserts that civil disobedience is a legitimate and effective form of protest, which does not seek to overthrow the government through violence but to awaken its conscience and prompt reform.

Critique of Majority Rule

Thoreau critiques the tyranny of the majority, where democratic processes may still result in unjust laws. He emphasizes that justice is not always aligned with popular opinion or the will of the majority, reinforcing the need for individual moral judgment as a check on government power.

Availability and Importance of the Resistance to Civil Government PDF

The resistance to civil government pdf is widely available as a digital document, making Thoreau's essay accessible to a global audience. This accessibility allows students, scholars, activists, and the general public to engage with the text in various contexts, from academic research to grassroots activism.

Formats and Accessibility

The PDF format is favored for its portability, ease of distribution, and consistent formatting across devices. Many educational institutions and libraries provide free access to the resistance to civil government pdf, ensuring that the text remains in circulation and relevant for contemporary readers.

Benefits of Digital Access

- Convenient for annotation and study
- Easy to share among academic and activist networks
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- Preserves historical and philosophical texts for future generations

Applications and Influence in Modern Society

The ideas presented in the resistance to civil government pdf have had a

profound impact on political thought and social movements. Thoreau's essay has inspired leaders and movements advocating for civil rights, social justice, and political reform globally.

Influence on Civil Rights Movements

Prominent figures such as Martin Luther King Jr. and Mahatma Gandhi have cited Thoreau's essay as foundational in their advocacy for nonviolent resistance. The text's emphasis on moral responsibility and civil disobedience continues to resonate in movements fighting systemic injustice and oppression.

Contemporary Relevance

In today's political climate, where debates over government surveillance, police brutality, and human rights remain prominent, the principles articulated in the resistance to civil government pdf provide a framework for evaluating the legitimacy of governmental actions and the rights of individuals to dissent.

Accessing and Using the Resistance to Civil Government PDF

Accessing a reliable and accurate resistance to civil government pdf is essential for scholarly work and informed activism. Various sources provide the text, but ensuring the version is complete and properly formatted is important for effective use.

Where to Find the PDF

The essay is often included in collections of Thoreau's works or anthologies on political philosophy. Many reputable academic websites and digital libraries offer free downloads of the resistance to civil government pdf due to its public domain status.

Tips for Effective Use

1. Verify the source for accuracy and completeness

2. Use annotation tools to highlight key passages
3. Cross-reference with scholarly commentaries for deeper understanding
4. Incorporate quotations properly in research and analysis
5. Share responsibly within academic and activist communities

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main theme of 'Resistance to Civil Government' by Henry David Thoreau?

The main theme of 'Resistance to Civil Government' is the individual's moral duty to resist unjust laws and government actions, advocating for civil disobedience as a form of protest.

Where can I find a free PDF of 'Resistance to Civil Government'?

Free PDFs of 'Resistance to Civil Government' are available on public domain websites such as Project Gutenberg and archive.org, where you can legally download and read the text.

How does Thoreau justify civil disobedience in his essay?

Thoreau justifies civil disobedience by arguing that individuals should not permit governments to overrule their consciences and must avoid enabling injustice by refusing to comply with unjust laws.

Why is 'Resistance to Civil Government' considered a foundational text for civil rights movements?

The essay inspired many civil rights leaders by promoting nonviolent resistance against unjust laws, influencing figures like Martin Luther King Jr. and Gandhi in their struggles for justice and equality.

What historical context influenced Thoreau's writing of 'Resistance to Civil Government'?

Thoreau wrote the essay in response to the Mexican-American War and slavery, criticizing the government's policies that he viewed as immoral and unjust.

Are there modern interpretations or analyses of 'Resistance to Civil Government' available in PDF format?

Yes, many academic institutions and scholars have published modern interpretations and analyses of Thoreau's essay, which can often be found as PDFs through educational websites and online libraries.

How can 'Resistance to Civil Government' be applied to contemporary social justice issues?

The essay's principles encourage individuals today to peacefully resist and challenge unjust laws and government actions, promoting ethical activism and civil disobedience in movements like climate justice, racial equality, and human rights.

Additional Resources

1. Resistance to Civil Government by Henry David Thoreau

This classic essay, also known as "Civil Disobedience," argues for individual resistance to unjust government policies. Thoreau presents a powerful case for nonviolent protest and the moral responsibility to oppose injustice. It has inspired numerous social and political movements worldwide.

2. On Civil Disobedience and Other Essays by Henry David Thoreau

A collection of Thoreau's influential writings, including "Resistance to Civil Government," this volume explores themes of individual conscience and social justice. The essays emphasize the importance of standing against governmental oppression through peaceful means. It provides historical context and philosophical insights into civil disobedience.

3. Civil Disobedience: An American Tradition by Lewis Perry

This book traces the history of civil disobedience in the United States from colonial times to the 20th century. Perry examines key figures and events that shaped the practice of resisting unjust laws. The analysis highlights the evolution of resistance as a democratic tool for social change.

4. The Politics of Nonviolent Action by Gene Sharp

Gene Sharp's comprehensive work outlines strategies and theories behind nonviolent resistance to political authority. It is a seminal text for understanding how civil disobedience can effectively challenge oppressive governments. The book serves as a guide for activists seeking peaceful methods of protest.

5. Gandhi's Philosophy of Civil Disobedience by Thomas Weber

This book explores Mahatma Gandhi's adaptation and expansion of civil disobedience as a political tool in colonial India. Weber discusses how Gandhi's approach was rooted in ethical and spiritual principles, influencing

global movements for justice. The text connects Thoreau's ideas with Gandhi's practice.

6. *Why Civil Resistance Works: The Strategic Logic of Nonviolent Conflict* by Erica Chenoweth and Maria J. Stephan

Chenoweth and Stephan analyze data from numerous conflicts to demonstrate the effectiveness of nonviolent resistance. The book argues that civil disobedience and other peaceful tactics are more successful than violent uprisings in achieving political change. It provides empirical support for resistance to civil government.

7. *Disobedience and Democracy: Nine Fallacies on Law and Order* by Howard Zinn

Howard Zinn challenges traditional views on law, order, and obedience to government. He argues that civil disobedience is essential to democracy and social progress. The book encourages readers to critically examine the legitimacy of laws and the role of dissent.

8. *Breaking the Law: Civil Disobedience and the Moral Responsibility of Citizens* by Judith Shklar

Shklar discusses the ethical dimensions of resisting unjust laws and the responsibilities citizens hold in democratic societies. The book delves into philosophical debates about legality, morality, and political obligation. It offers a nuanced perspective on when and why civil disobedience is justified.

9. *The Ethics of Resistance: Civil Disobedience in an Age of Terror* by Stephen Nathanson

This work investigates the moral challenges and justifications for civil disobedience in contemporary political contexts, including counterterrorism measures. Nathanson explores how resistance can be ethically maintained without compromising security. The book provides a modern ethical framework for opposing unjust government actions.

Resistance To Civil Government Pdf

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Resistance to Civil Government PDF

Author: Henry David Thoreau (adapted and expanded for modern readers)

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Resistance to Civil Government: A Deep Dive into Thoreau's Enduring Legacy

Henry David Thoreau's seminal essay, "Resistance to Civil Government" (often mistakenly called "Civil Disobedience"), remains strikingly relevant centuries after its publication. This timeless work explores the complex relationship between the individual conscience and the authority of the state, offering a powerful argument for civil resistance against unjust laws. This article delves into the core tenets of Thoreau's philosophy, examining its historical context, its enduring impact, and its ongoing relevance in contemporary society.

Introduction: Exploring the Concept of Civil Disobedience

Thoreau's essay isn't simply a call to anarchy; it's a carefully reasoned argument for conscientious objection. He doesn't advocate for violence or the overthrow of government; rather, he champions a form of peaceful, non-violent resistance focused on the individual's moral responsibility to disobey unjust laws. The central premise revolves around the idea that individuals have a higher moral obligation to their conscience than to the state, and that this obligation necessitates resisting laws deemed morally repugnant. This introduction lays the groundwork, defining key terms like civil disobedience, conscientious objection, and just vs. unjust laws, providing a conceptual framework for understanding Thoreau's arguments.

Chapter 1: Thoreau's Life and Context: Understanding the Origins of "Civil Disobedience"

Understanding the genesis of "Resistance to Civil Government" requires exploring Thoreau's life and the socio-political climate of 19th-century America. His personal experiences, including his imprisonment for refusing to pay a poll tax in protest against slavery and the Mexican-American War, profoundly shaped his views. This chapter analyzes the historical context, including the abolitionist movement, the expansionist policies of the United States, and the pervasive social inequalities of the time. It demonstrates how these factors directly influenced Thoreau's

philosophical development and the articulation of his ideas on civil disobedience.

Chapter 2: Key Arguments in "Resistance to Civil Government": A Deep Dive

This chapter examines the core arguments presented in Thoreau's essay. It dissects his central thesis: that a government that permits injustice is itself unjust and that citizens have a moral duty to resist such a government. The chapter explores key concepts such as:

The moral duty to disobey unjust laws: Thoreau argues that individuals should not blindly follow laws that violate their conscience, even if it means facing legal consequences.

The importance of individual conscience: He emphasizes the crucial role of personal morality in determining one's actions and the rejection of conformity for its own sake.

The power of minority resistance: Thoreau suggests that even a small number of individuals willing to resist unjust laws can have a significant impact on societal change.

The limitations of majority rule: He highlights the dangers of unquestioning adherence to majority opinion, arguing that justice should not be determined by popularity.

Chapter 3: Analyzing the Mexican-American War and its Implications

Thoreau's opposition to the Mexican-American War serves as a powerful illustration of his principles in action. This chapter analyzes his critique of the war, emphasizing his condemnation of its imperialist motives and its moral implications. He saw it as an unjust expansionist war driven by a desire for territorial acquisition rather than legitimate self-defense. This section explores the connection between his opposition to the war and his broader philosophy of civil disobedience.

Chapter 4: The Power of Individual Conscience and Moral Obligation

This chapter delves into the ethical underpinnings of Thoreau's philosophy. It examines the concept of individual conscience as the ultimate arbiter of moral action, highlighting the importance of personal responsibility and the rejection of conformity. Thoreau's emphasis on individual conscience as a higher authority than the state is crucial to understanding his advocacy for civil disobedience. This chapter unpacks the concept of moral obligation and its role in shaping individual actions within a political system.

Chapter 5: Practical Applications of Civil Disobedience: Historical Examples and Modern Relevance

Thoreau's ideas have inspired countless movements for social justice throughout history. This chapter explores various historical examples of civil disobedience, such as the Suffragette movement, the Civil Rights Movement, and the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa. It demonstrates the practical application of Thoreau's principles and highlights the effectiveness of non-violent resistance in achieving significant social and political change. It also examines modern examples, showing the continued relevance of his ideas in contemporary struggles for social justice.

Chapter 6: Criticisms and Counterarguments: Addressing Common Objections

This chapter engages with common criticisms leveled against Thoreau's arguments. It addresses concerns about the potential for chaos and instability resulting from widespread civil disobedience. It also tackles objections regarding the potential for abuse and the limitations of non-violent resistance. By acknowledging and addressing these counterarguments, this chapter provides a more nuanced and comprehensive understanding of the complexities surrounding civil disobedience.

Chapter 7: The Limits of Civil Disobedience: When Does Resistance Become Counterproductive?

While advocating for civil disobedience, Thoreau implicitly acknowledges its limits. This chapter explores the crucial question of when resistance becomes counterproductive. It considers scenarios where civil disobedience might exacerbate conflict or undermine broader social goals. This nuanced perspective highlights the importance of carefully considering the strategic implications of any act of resistance.

Conclusion: The Enduring Legacy of Thoreau's Ideas and their Continued Importance

In conclusion, Thoreau's "Resistance to Civil Government" continues to serve as a powerful and timely reminder of the importance of individual conscience and the moral responsibility to resist injustice. This chapter summarizes the key arguments and explores the enduring legacy of Thoreau's ideas, highlighting their continued relevance in the 21st century, and encouraging readers to engage with the complex ethical dilemmas surrounding civil disobedience in the context of modern society.

FAQs

1. What is the difference between "Civil Disobedience" and "Resistance to Civil Government"? While often used interchangeably, "Resistance to Civil Government" is the actual title of Thoreau's essay. "Civil Disobedience" is a more commonly used term that captures the essence of his philosophy.
2. Is Thoreau advocating for anarchy? No, Thoreau's philosophy advocates for conscientious objection to unjust laws within the existing political system, not for the complete dismantling of government.
3. What are some examples of unjust laws according to Thoreau's philosophy? Laws that support slavery, discrimination, or war based on unjust motives would be examples.
4. What are the potential drawbacks of civil disobedience? Potential drawbacks include legal repercussions, social ostracism, and the risk of escalating conflict.
5. How does Thoreau's philosophy relate to non-violent resistance? Thoreau's philosophy strongly emphasizes non-violent resistance as the most effective and ethical approach.
6. What is the role of individual conscience in Thoreau's argument? Individual conscience is paramount; it is the ultimate judge of the morality of laws and actions.
7. How can Thoreau's ideas be applied in the 21st century? His ideas remain relevant in addressing issues like climate change, social injustice, and political corruption.
8. What are some criticisms of Thoreau's ideas? Critics argue that his approach is impractical, potentially chaotic, and ignores the complexities of democratic governance.
9. What is the significance of Thoreau's imprisonment? His brief imprisonment for refusing to pay the poll tax symbolized his commitment to his principles and became a powerful illustration of his philosophy.

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Thoreau wrote Civil Disobedience in 1849. It argues the superiority of the individual conscience over acquiescence to government. Thoreau was inspired to write in response to slavery and the Mexican-American war. He believed that people could not be made agents of injustice if they were governed by their own consciences.

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For more than a century, from 1900 to 2006, campaigns of nonviolent resistance were more than twice as effective as their violent counterparts in achieving their stated goals. By attracting impressive support from citizens, whose activism takes the form of protests, boycotts, civil disobedience, and other forms of nonviolent noncooperation, these efforts help separate regimes from their main sources of power and produce remarkable results, even in Iran, Burma, the Philippines, and the Palestinian Territories. Combining statistical analysis with case studies of specific countries and territories, Erica Chenoweth and Maria J. Stephan detail the factors enabling such campaigns to succeed and, sometimes, causing them to fail. They find that nonviolent resistance presents fewer obstacles to moral and physical involvement and commitment, and that higher levels of participation contribute to enhanced resilience, greater opportunities for tactical innovation and civic disruption (and therefore less incentive for a regime to maintain its status quo), and shifts in loyalty among opponents' erstwhile supporters, including members of the military establishment. Chenoweth and Stephan conclude that successful nonviolent resistance ushers in more durable and internally peaceful democracies, which are less likely to regress into civil war. Presenting a rich, evidentiary argument, they originally and systematically compare violent and nonviolent outcomes in different historical periods and geographical contexts, debunking the myth that violence occurs because of structural and environmental factors and that it is necessary to achieve certain political goals. Instead, the authors discover, violent insurgency is rarely justifiable on strategic grounds.

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Hugh “Boom” Trenchard of Great Britain and William “Billy” Mitchell of the United States, is justly recognized as one of the three great spokesmen of the early air power era. This reprint is offered in the spirit of continuing the dialogue that Douhet himself so perceptively began with the first edition of this book, published in 1921. Readers may well find much that they disagree with in this book, but also much that is of enduring value. The vital necessity of Douhet’s central vision-that command of the air is all important in modern warfare-has been proven throughout the history of wars in this century, from the fighting over the Somme to the air war over Kuwait and Iraq.

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published in the twentieth century. Drawing on Gandhi's ideas and practice, Gregg explains in detail how the organized power of nonviolence (power-with) exercised against violent opponents can bring about small and large transformative social change and provide an effective substitute for war. This edition includes a major introduction by political theorist, James Tully, situating the text in its contexts from 1934 to 1959, and showing its great relevance today. The text is the definitive 1959 edition with a foreword by Martin Luther King, Jr. It includes forewords from earlier editions, the chapter on class struggle and nonviolent resistance from 1934, a crucial excerpt from a 1929 preliminary study, a biography and bibliography of Gregg, and a bibliography of recent work on nonviolence.

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resistance to civil government pdf: Race for Profit Keeanga-Yamahtta Taylor, 2019-09-03 LONGLISTED FOR THE 2019 NATIONAL BOOK AWARD FINALIST, 2020 PULITZER PRIZE IN HISTORY By the late 1960s and early 1970s, reeling from a wave of urban uprisings, politicians finally worked to end the practice of redlining. Reasoning that the turbulence could be calmed by turning Black city-dwellers into homeowners, they passed the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and set about establishing policies to induce mortgage lenders and the real estate industry to treat Black homebuyers equally. The disaster that ensued revealed that racist exclusion had not been eradicated, but rather transmuted into a new phenomenon of predatory inclusion. Race for Profit uncovers how exploitative real estate practices continued well after housing discrimination was banned. The same racist structures and individuals remained intact after redlining's end, and close relationships between regulators and the industry created incentives to ignore improprieties. Meanwhile, new policies meant to encourage low-income homeownership created new methods to exploit Black homeowners. The federal government guaranteed urban mortgages in an attempt to overcome resistance to lending to Black buyers - as if unprofitability, rather than racism, was the cause of housing segregation. Bankers, investors, and real estate agents took advantage of the perverse incentives, targeting the Black women most likely to fail to keep up their home payments and slip into foreclosure, multiplying their profits. As a result, by the end of the 1970s, the nation's first programs to encourage Black homeownership ended with tens of thousands of foreclosures in Black communities across the country. The push to uplift Black homeownership had descended into a goldmine for realtors and mortgage lenders, and a ready-made cudgel for the champions of deregulation to wield against government intervention of any kind. Narrating the story of a sea-change in housing policy and its dire impact on African Americans, Race for Profit reveals how the urban core was transformed into a new frontier of cynical extraction.

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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.

resistance to civil government pdf: Dispossession Pete Daniel, 2013-03-29 Between 1940 and 1974, the number of African American farmers fell from 681,790 to just 45,594--a drop of 93 percent. In his hard-hitting book, historian Pete Daniel analyzes this decline and chronicles black farmers' fierce struggles to remain on the land in the face of discrimination by bureaucrats in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He exposes the shameful fact that at the very moment civil rights laws promised to end discrimination, hundreds of thousands of black farmers lost their hold on the land as they were denied loans, information, and access to the programs essential to survival in a capital-intensive farm structure. More than a matter of neglect of these farmers and their rights, this passive nullification consisted of a blizzard of bureaucratic obfuscation, blatant acts of discrimination and cronyism, violence, and intimidation. *Dispossession* recovers a lost chapter of the black experience in the American South, presenting a counternarrative to the conventional story of the progress achieved by the civil rights movement.

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resistance to civil government pdf: When Civil Resistance Succeeds Jonathan Pinckney, 2018 Several studies show that nonviolent revolutions are generally a more positive force for democratization than violent revolutions and top-down political transitions. However, many nonviolent revolutions, such as the Arab Spring revolution in Egypt, do not seem to fit this pattern. This study takes on this puzzle and reveals that the answer lies in large part in the actions of civil society prior to and during transition. Democracy is most likely when activists can keep their social bases mobilized for positive political change while directing that mobilization toward building new political institutions. The study first lays out what we already know about the connections between nonviolent resistance and democratization. It then presents new statistical evidence that nonviolent resistance has a positive effect on democratization independently of other conditions. Additionally, in-depth case studies of Nepal, Zambia, and Brazil—woven throughout this monograph—demonstrate that the positive effect of civil resistance on democratic transition requires continued civic mobilization and a move away from radical, all-or-nothing struggles toward more regular, institutionalized politics. The study concludes with concrete takeaways on how to achieve these changes, designed for civil resistance thinkers, activists, and external actors interested in supporting nonviolent movements.

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political outcomes.

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resistance to civil government pdf: Civil Resistance Michael Randle, 1994 Government can only function with the co-operation or at least the compliance of the population. Compliance may be secured by the threat or use of force, but excessive repression can erode a regime's authority, lead to economic stagnation, and provoke rebellion, and possibly the imposition of international sanctions. Eventually a repressive regime may forfeit the support of its power base and the loyalty of the army, police and civil service. It will then no longer have the means to enforce compliance. Civil resistance employs strikes, boycotts, civil disobedience and so forth to undermine the opponents' authority and sources of power. It may have the revolutionary aim of overthrowing a regime or the more limited objective of securing reform. It has been used to overthrow colonial rule and repressive regimes, and to resist occupation and military coups. It has been used, too, in parliamentary democracies in struggles for civil rights, opposing preparations for nuclear war and other goals. Civil resistance took on a new dimension with the coming of industrialisation in the 19th century. Today, due to the communicationst revolution, the expansion of further education and the integration of the global economy, its potential has again increased exponentially as the 'People Power' successes of the 1980s and 1990s have demonstrated. It could play a crucial role in establishing and consolidating democratic societies, and defending them against internal and external threats. It could also figure in preparations for national defence as a substitute for, or complement to, military preparations.

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at the age of forty-three. Taught everywhere—from high school classrooms to graduate seminars in creative writing—it has become required reading for any American and continues to challenge readers in their perceptions of fact and fiction, war and peace, courage and fear and longing. The Things They Carried won France's prestigious Prix du Meilleur Livre Etranger and the Chicago Tribune Heartland Prize; it was also a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Critics Circle Award.

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Henry David Thoreau, 2008 In addition to the texts of 'Walden' and 'Civil Disobedience', this revised and expanded 'Norton Critical Edition' reprints the increasingly important works 'Slavery in Massachusetts', 'Walking' and 'Wild Apples'. All texts are accompanied by annotations.

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