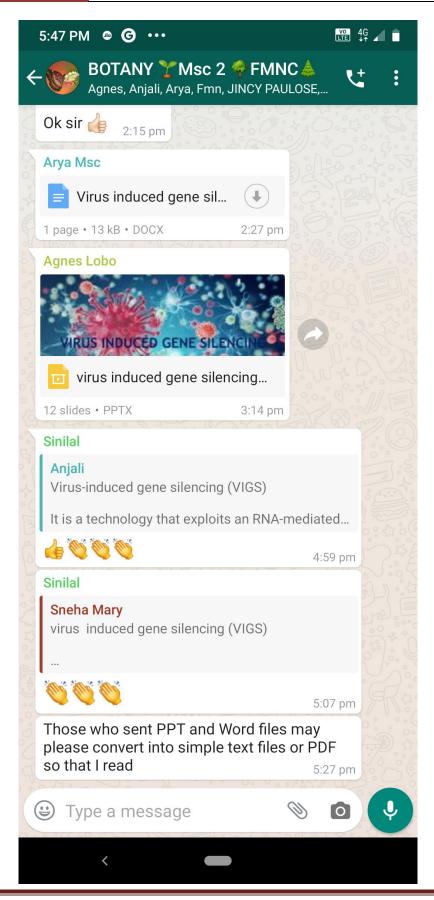
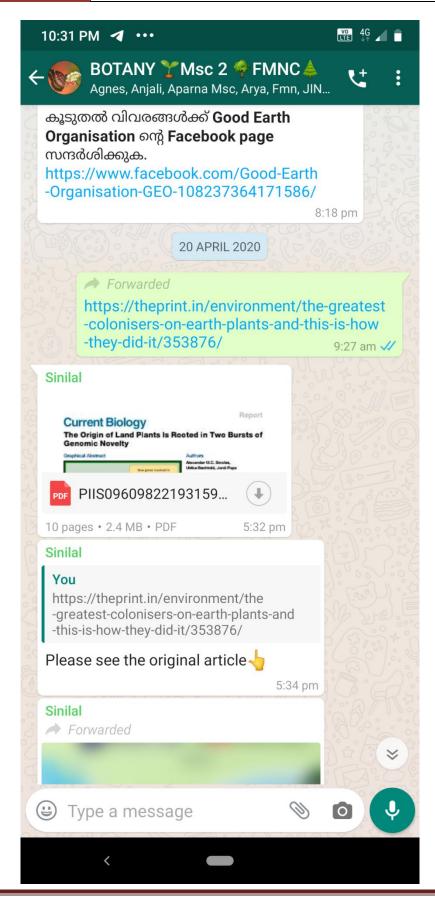
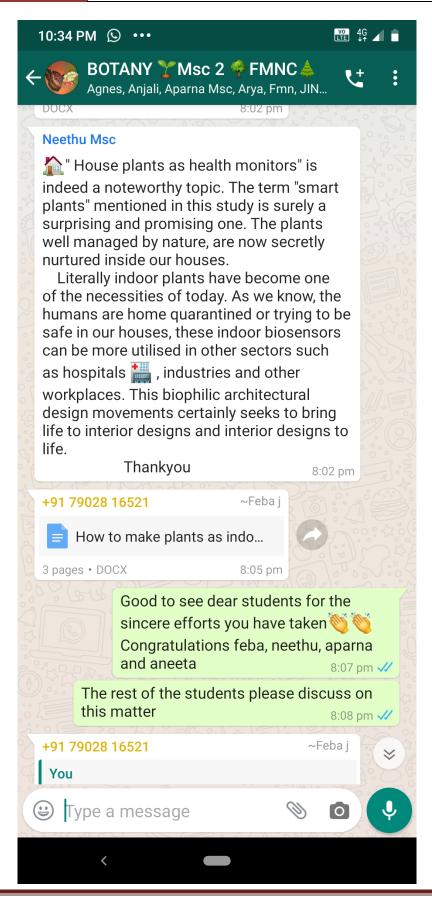


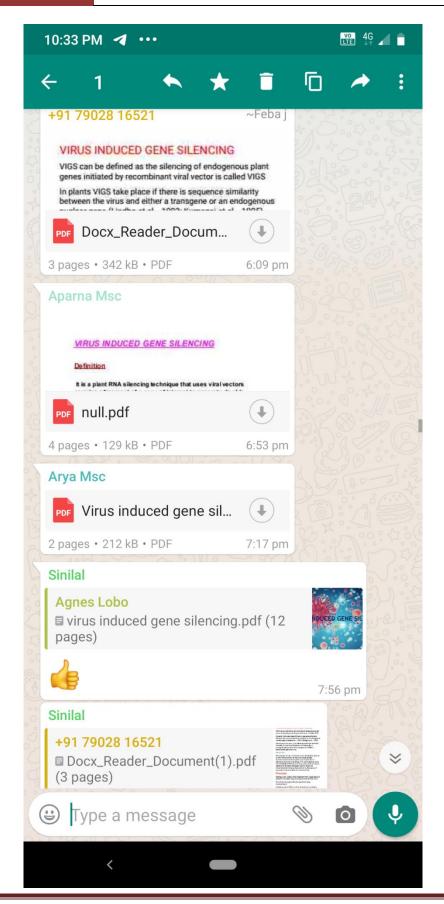
2.3.2 Academic Communication
Through Social Media

IQACINTERNAL QUALITY
ASSURANCE CELL









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Save Copy to Evernote

Last updated: Apr 19, 2020

Culture is Ordinary

Raymond Williams

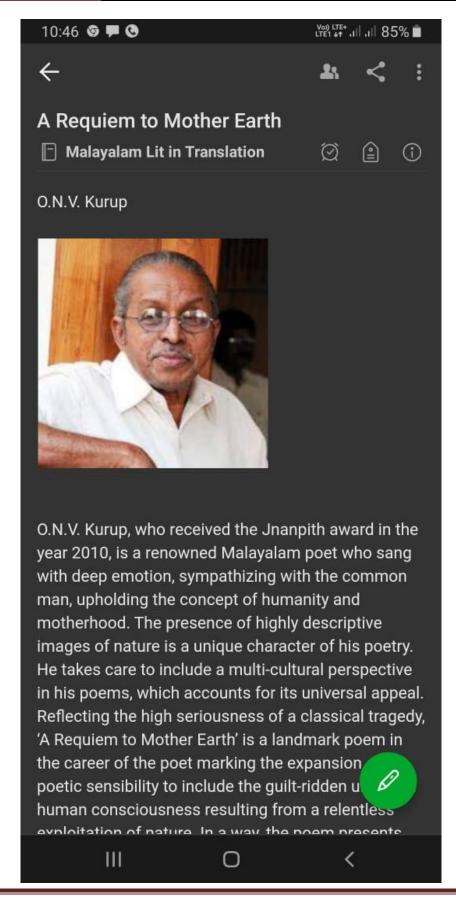


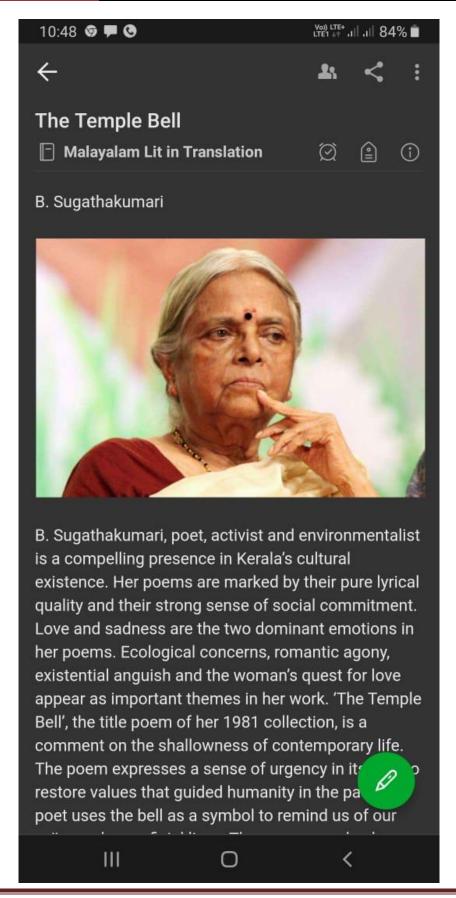
Raymond Williams briefly introduces his working class background, including his family, their history, and the farming community and land they are intimately tied to, as he describes his perspective on culture. These first paragraphs serve to reinforce his central argument that "culture is ordinary," as he describes his ordinary life growing up in an ordinary agricultural community, a community that also lived through and benefited from industrialization and the subsequent growth of the culture of productivisim of ordinary culture that followed. Like Richard Johnson advocates, Williams considers and evaluates different theories and approaches to understanding culture (primarily from Marx and Leavis), always

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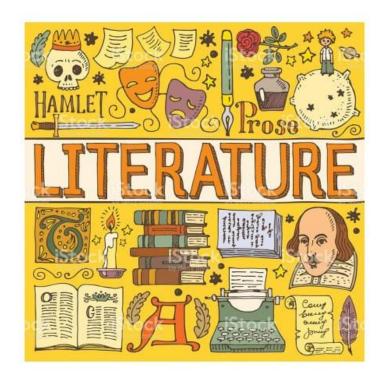


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General Topics



1. John Wycliffe (1320? – 84)

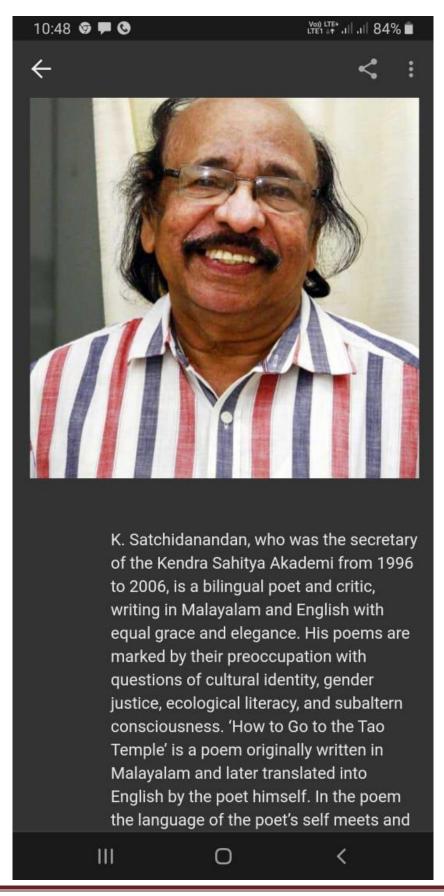
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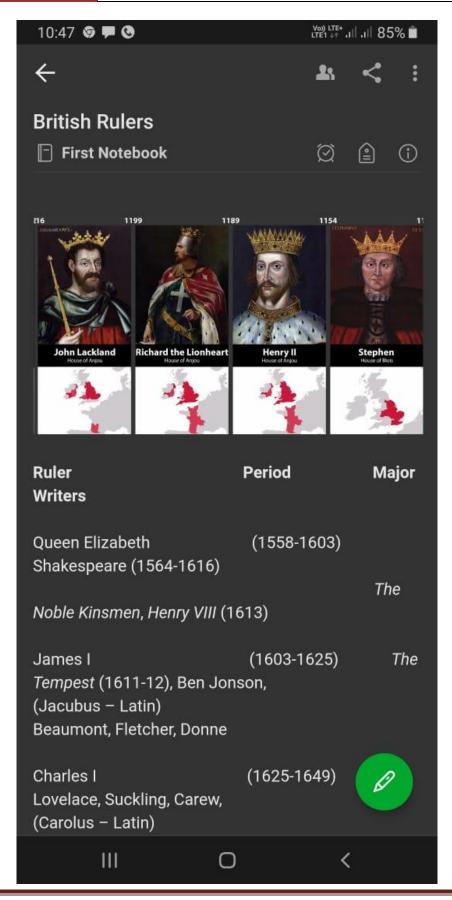
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John Wycliffe the forerunner of English Protestantism was a 14th Century religious reformer. He started attacking the Pope and the popal court, at first on political grounds. He attacked the wealth of the senior clergy, and contrasted it with the poverty of the parish priests. His patron and protector was John

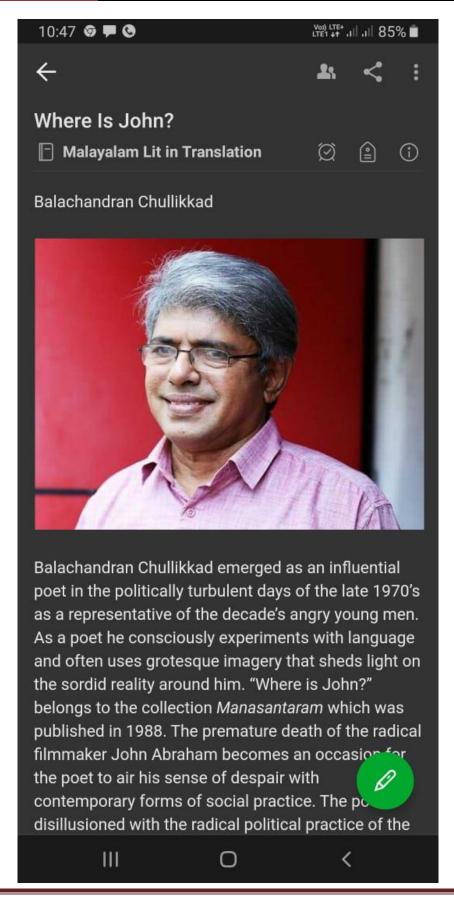
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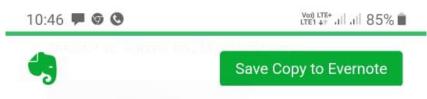














Adorno



Horkheimer

"Culture Industry: Enlightenment as Mass Deception" is a chapter in Theodor Adorno and Max Horkheimer's book *Dialectic of Enlightenment* which discusses their famous notion of the "culture industry". In this chapter Adorno and Horkheimer view capitalist society's culture industry as an aspect

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