

the concept of the political carl schmitt

the concept of the political carl schmitt is a foundational idea in political theory that explores the nature of sovereignty, the essence of political identity, and the defining characteristics of the political realm. Developed by the German jurist and political theorist Carl Schmitt in the early 20th century, this concept challenges traditional liberal notions of politics by emphasizing the significance of the friend-enemy distinction as the core of political life. Understanding Schmitt's concept of the political is essential for grasping his broader philosophy, which critically examines the nature of power, authority, and decision-making in modern states.

Introduction to Carl Schmitt and His Political Philosophy

Who Was Carl Schmitt?

Carl Schmitt (1888–1985) was a prominent and controversial German legal theorist and political philosopher. His works have had a profound influence on political theory, legal philosophy, and international relations. Schmitt's ideas gained notoriety for their critique of liberal democracy, emphasizing the importance of sovereign authority and the existential nature of political conflict.

Core Ideas and Historical Context

Schmitt's thought was shaped by the tumultuous political landscape of early 20th-century Germany, including World War I, the Weimar Republic, and the rise of Nazism. His writings often reflect a skepticism toward liberalism, parliamentary democracy, and the idea that politics can be entirely rational or consensus-based.

The Concept of the Political: Definition and Significance

What Is the Concept of the Political?

At its core, the concept of the political, as articulated by Carl Schmitt, revolves around the idea that politics is fundamentally about the distinction between friends and enemies. This distinction is not merely about personal animosities but about the existential threat or alliance that defines collective identity and sovereignty.

Why Is the Concept of the Political Important?

Schmitt argued that understanding this friend-enemy distinction is essential to comprehending the nature of sovereignty, statehood, and political action. It emphasizes that:

- Politics involves decisive action in the face of existential threats.
- The political realm is distinct from moral, legal, or economic spheres.
- Sovereign authority is ultimately rooted in the power to decide on the state of exception—i.e., to determine who is friend and who is enemy.

Key Elements of Schmitt's Political Theory

The friend-enemy distinction

- Definition: A fundamental binary in Schmitt's political thought, where the political is about identifying allies and adversaries.
- Implication: The enemy is not necessarily evil but is seen as a real threat to the collective identity or survival of the political community.
- Significance: This distinction underpins the sovereignty and the capacity for decisive action.

Sovereignty and the Decision

- The Sovereign: The person or body that has the authority to decide on the state of exception.
- Decisionism: Schmitt's view that ultimate authority lies in the capacity to make decisive judgments in crises.
- State of Exception: The suspension of normal legal rules during emergencies, justified by the sovereign's decision.

The Political as a Distinct Sphere

- Schmitt posited that the political cannot be reduced to other spheres like morality or economics.
- It is characterized by existential conflicts that require decisive

leadership.

Critique of Liberalism

- Schmitt was critical of liberal ideals emphasizing consensus, pluralism, and legal neutrality.
- He believed that liberalism often masks the true nature of political conflict.
- For Schmitt, the recognition of the friend-enemy distinction is vital for authentic political action.

Applications and Implications of Schmitt's Political Concept

In Sovereignty and State Power

- The concept underscores the importance of sovereignty, where the sovereign's role is to determine the enemy and act accordingly.
- It highlights the dangers of legal or constitutional constraints during crises, as the sovereign must have the power to decide on the exception.

In International Relations

- Schmitt's ideas influence realist theories that emphasize power politics and conflict.
- The friend-enemy distinction is central to understanding alliances, conflicts, and the nature of international enemies.

In Contemporary Politics

- Discussions about nationalism, populism, and authoritarianism often invoke Schmitt's friend-enemy logic.
- The concept helps explain how political actors mobilize collective identities against perceived enemies.

Criticisms and Controversies Surrounding

Schmitt's Political Theory

Ethical and Moral Concerns

- Critics argue that Schmitt's emphasis on the friend-enemy distinction can justify authoritarian or fascist policies.
- The focus on conflict and the suspension of legal norms during crises raises concerns about the abuse of power.

Philosophical Critiques

- Some scholars contend that Schmitt's decisionism dismisses the importance of legal constraints and democratic procedures.
- Others argue that his focus on sovereignty neglects the importance of pluralism and moral considerations.

Historical Controversies

- Schmitt's association with the Nazi regime has tainted his legacy, leading to debates about the ethical implications of his ideas.

Legacy and Relevance of the Concept of the Political Today

Influence on Political Theory and Practice

- Schmitt's ideas remain influential in understanding authoritarian regimes, national security policies, and emergency powers.
- His concept of the political continues to inform debates about sovereignty, state authority, and conflict resolution.

Modern Interpretations and Critiques

- Contemporary scholars examine Schmitt's work through critical, post-structuralist, and democratic lenses.
- There is ongoing debate about the applicability of his ideas in liberal democracies versus authoritarian contexts.

Schmitt's Concept in a Globalized World

- The friend-enemy distinction is increasingly relevant in the context of global conflicts, terrorism, and cyber warfare.
- Understanding Schmitt helps analyze how political communities define threats and mobilize collective action.

Conclusion: The Enduring Significance of Schmitt's Political Concept

The concept of the political as developed by Carl Schmitt remains a powerful framework for understanding the core dynamics of political life. By emphasizing the fundamental binary of friend and enemy, Schmitt highlights the existential and decisionistic nature of sovereignty and statehood. While controversial and subject to ethical critiques, his ideas continue to resonate in contemporary political discourse, especially in times of crisis, conflict, and the assertion of state power. Recognizing the importance of the friend-enemy distinction offers a deeper insight into how political communities define themselves, confront threats, and exercise authority in an often turbulent world.

Keywords for SEO Optimization:

- Carl Schmitt
- Concept of the political
- Friend-enemy distinction
- Sovereignty and decisionism
- Political theory
- State of exception
- Schmitt and liberalism
- Political conflict
- Modern political philosophy
- Authoritarianism and Schmitt
- International relations and Schmitt

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the core idea behind Carl Schmitt's concept of the political?

Carl Schmitt's core idea is that the political is defined by the distinction between friend and enemy, emphasizing the existential and confrontational nature of political identity and conflict.

How does Carl Schmitt differentiate between the political and other social spheres?

Schmitt distinguishes the political from other spheres like morality or economics by emphasizing its focus on the potential for conflict and the ultimate decision over who constitutes the enemy, making it a realm of existential significance.

Why is the concept of the 'friend-enemy' distinction central to Schmitt's political theory?

The 'friend-enemy' distinction is central because it encapsulates the fundamental basis of political identity and action, where politics revolves around identifying and confronting enemies to preserve the group's existence.

In what ways has Carl Schmitt's concept of the political influenced contemporary political thought?

Schmitt's emphasis on sovereignty, decisionism, and the friend-enemy distinction has influenced debates on sovereignty, emergency powers, and the nature of political conflict, especially in discussions about authoritarianism and crisis governance.

How does Schmitt's concept of the political relate to his views on sovereignty?

Schmitt argues that sovereignty is exemplified by the power to decide the state of exception, highlighting that the sovereign is the one who determines the political order in moments of crisis based on the friend-enemy distinction.

What criticisms are commonly directed at Carl Schmitt's concept of the political?

Critics argue that Schmitt's emphasis on conflict and the friend-enemy divide can justify authoritarianism or fascism, and that his ideas overlook the importance of pluralism and liberal democratic values.

Can Schmitt's concept of the political be applied to modern international relations?

Yes, scholars often apply Schmitt's ideas to analyze international conflicts, state sovereignty, and the role of enemies in global politics, viewing international relations through the lens of friend-enemy distinctions and sovereign decision-making.

Additional Resources

Political Theory of Carl Schmitt: A Comprehensive Analysis

Carl Schmitt, a towering figure in 20th-century political philosophy, remains one of the most influential and controversial thinkers of modern political theory. His ideas about sovereignty, the state of exception, and the nature of political identity continue to resonate across academic disciplines, from political science and law to philosophy and critical theory. This article offers an in-depth exploration of Schmitt's political concept, unpacking its core principles, historical context, and contemporary relevance.

Introduction to Carl Schmitt's Political Philosophy

Carl Schmitt (1888–1985) was a German jurist and political theorist whose work centered on the nature of sovereignty, authority, and the political. His thinking emerges from a tumultuous period marked by two World Wars, the rise of totalitarian regimes, and profound upheavals in Western political structures. Schmitt's philosophy is characterized by a realist perspective that emphasizes the primacy of power, decision-making, and the existential struggles inherent in politics.

Key to understanding Schmitt's political theory is recognizing his critique of liberalism, which he viewed as insufficiently capable of addressing the fundamental conflicts and crises that define politics. Instead, he argued that the essence of politics lies in the distinction between friend and enemy, a dichotomy that underpins his entire conceptual framework.

The Concept of the Political

Defining the Political

At the heart of Schmitt's thought is his seminal work, *The Concept of the Political* (1932). In this book, Schmitt seeks to define what constitutes the political and how it differs from other spheres of social life such as ethics, morality, or economics.

Schmitt posits that the political is rooted in the existential conflict between friend and enemy. Unlike disputes over economic interests or moral

disagreements, the political involves a fundamental confrontation that threatens the very existence of the group or community.

Core elements of Schmitt's concept include:

- Friend-enemy distinction: The defining feature of the political. It is a binary opposition that determines political identity.
- Sovereignty: The capacity of the state or decision-maker to determine the state of exception – that is, to suspend normal legal processes during crises.
- Decisiveness: The importance of decisive action in moments of crisis, emphasizing the role of the sovereign in making ultimate decisions.

Schmitt argues that the political is distinguished by its capacity for conflict and its recognition that conflict is intrinsic to human coexistence. This perspective confronts the liberal notion of consensus and emphasizes the inevitable presence of antagonism in politics.

Friend and Enemy: The Core Dichotomy

Schmitt's friend-enemy distinction is not merely metaphorical but a concrete political reality. It reflects the recognition that political groups identify themselves by defining who their enemies are. This identification is crucial for collective identity and survival.

Implications of this distinction:

- It legitimizes the use of force in defending the community.
- It underscores that politics involves existential choices, not just policy disagreements.
- It reveals that political loyalty often hinges on shared enemy identification.

Importantly, Schmitt clarifies that the enemy is not necessarily evil but an adversary whose existence threatens the community's survival. The enemy's classification is based on real or perceived threats, making the distinction pivotal in moments of national or collective crisis.

The Sovereign and the State of Exception

The Concept of Sovereignty

Schmitt's understanding of sovereignty is closely tied to his notion of the

state of exception. He contends that the sovereign is he who decides on the exception – that is, who has the authority to suspend normal legal and constitutional procedures in times of crisis.

Key points about sovereignty:

- It is not merely about legislative power but about the capacity to make critical decisions during emergencies.
- Sovereignty is rooted in the ability to preserve the political order when it is threatened.
- The sovereign's decision is often opaque, as it involves choices that cannot be fully codified in law ahead of time.

Schmitt's emphasis on the state of exception reflects his view that legal order is always subordinate to the political necessity of maintaining the state's existence. This idea has had profound implications for understanding emergency powers, constitutional law, and the limits of constitutional liberalism.

The State of Exception in Practice

The state of exception is a situation where normal legal constraints are temporarily suspended. Schmitt argues that such moments are essential for sovereignty because they reveal the true nature of political authority.

In practice, this means:

- The sovereign may suspend civil liberties.
- The executive or ruling authority assumes extraordinary powers.
- The decision to declare a state of exception is the ultimate act of sovereignty.

Historical examples include wartime measures, martial law, or other emergency declarations. Schmitt contends that the capacity to recognize and act during such moments distinguishes sovereign power from merely legal authority.

The Decisionism and the Role of the Decision

Decisionism Explained

One of Schmitt's most distinctive contributions is his doctrine of decisionism. He asserts that in the core of politics, decisive action is fundamental, especially in moments of crisis when legal procedures may be

inadequate or ambiguous.

Key aspects of decisionism:

- Political authority is characterized by its capacity to make bold, definitive choices.
- Legal norms are subordinate to the political decision, especially during emergencies.
- The decision of the sovereign or political leader is not dictated by legal rules but stems from the necessity of preserving the political order.

This perspective challenges liberal legalism, emphasizing that law alone cannot address existential political conflicts.

The Significance of the Decisive Moment

Schmitt argues that history is shaped by decisive moments – moments where critical decisions determine the fate of nations or communities. Recognizing these moments and acting decisively is the essence of political leadership.

Implications include:

- The importance of a strong leader or sovereign capable of making such decisions.
- An understanding that legal and constitutional developments are subordinate to the political necessity of action.
- An acknowledgment that politics involves risk and uncertainty, requiring courageous decision-making.

Controversies and Critiques of Schmitt's Political Concept

Political and Ethical Criticisms

Schmitt's ideas have attracted significant criticism, particularly regarding their implications for democracy and ethics.

Main critiques include:

- Potential for authoritarianism: His emphasis on sovereignty and decisionism can be interpreted as justifying authoritarian or dictatorial regimes.
- Friend-enemy dichotomy: This binary can foster exclusion, intolerance, or

even violence against perceived enemies.

- Associations with Nazi ideology: Schmitt's involvement with the Nazi regime has tainted his reputation, raising questions about his political commitments and the ethical implications of his theories.

Philosophical and Legal Critiques

Schmitt's rejection of liberal legalism and his focus on the decisionist sovereign challenge modern constitutional principles. Critics argue that:

- His theory undermines the rule of law by prioritizing the decision of the sovereign over legal constraints.
- It risks justifying exceptional measures that could erode civil liberties.
- The friend-enemy distinction oversimplifies complex social and political conflicts.

Despite these critiques, many scholars see Schmitt's work as a sober reflection on the realities of power, especially in times of crisis, rather than an endorsement of authoritarianism.

Contemporary Relevance of Schmitt's Political Concept

In recent years, Schmitt's ideas have experienced renewed interest amid global crises, political polarization, and debates over sovereignty, emergency powers, and the limits of law.

Applications include:

- State of emergency debates: How governments justify extraordinary measures during crises like pandemics or terrorism.
- Sovereignty in a globalized world: Challenges to traditional sovereignty posed by supranational institutions and transnational threats.
- Populism and political identity: The friend-enemy dichotomy as a template for understanding rising populist and nationalist movements.

Schmitt's emphasis on the political as conflict and decision-making remains a vital lens for analyzing contemporary issues, although always with awareness of its potential pitfalls.

Conclusion: The Enduring Legacy of Schmitt's Political Concept

Carl Schmitt's political concept, centered on the friend-enemy distinction, sovereignty, and decisionism, offers a stark but compelling view of the nature of politics. It reminds us that politics is fundamentally about conflict, survival, and the capacity to make decisive choices under conditions of uncertainty.

While his ideas are controversial and have been associated with authoritarian tendencies, they continue to provoke critical reflection on the nature of sovereignty, the limits of law, and the realities of political power. Understanding Schmitt's concept of the political is essential for anyone seeking a nuanced grasp of the dynamics that underpin both historical and contemporary political landscapes.

In embracing or critiquing Schmitt, scholars and practitioners alike are compelled to confront the enduring question: What is the true essence of the political, and how should societies navigate its inherent conflicts?

The Concept Of The Political Carl Schmitt

the concept of the political carl schmitt: *The Concept of the Political* Carl Schmitt, 1996-06 In this, his most influential work, legal theorist and political philosopher Carl Schmitt argues that liberalism's basis in individual rights cannot provide a reasonable justification for sacrificing oneself for the state. This edition of the 1932 work includes the translator's introduction (by George Schwab) which highlights Schmitt's intellectual journey through the turbulent period of German history leading to the Hitlerian one-party state. It also includes Leo Strauss's analysis of Schmitt's thesis and a foreword by Tracy B. Strong placing Schmitt's work into contemporary context.

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2011-08-26 Heinrich Meier's work on Carl Schmitt has dramatically reoriented the international debate about Schmitt and his significance for twentieth-century political thought. In *The Lesson of Carl Schmitt*, Meier identifies the core of Schmitt's thought as political theology—that is, political theorizing that claims to have its ultimate ground in the revelation of a mysterious or suprarational God. This radical, but half-hidden, theological foundation underlies the whole of Schmitt's often difficult and complex oeuvre, rich in historical turns and political convolutions, intentional deceptions and unintentional obfuscations. In four chapters on morality, politics, revelation, and history, Meier clarifies the difference between political philosophy and Schmitt's political theology and relates the religious dimension of his thought to his support for National Socialism and his continuing anti-Semitism. New to this edition are two essays that address the recently published correspondences of Schmitt—particularly with Hans Blumberg—and the light it sheds on his conception of political theology.

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the concept of the political carl schmitt: The Political Discourse of Carl Schmitt

Montserrat Herrero López, 2015 Carl Schmitt is a key figure in modern political thought, but discussion of his work often focuses upon specific elements or themes within his texts. This book provides a wide-ranging discussion of Carl Schmitt's discourse and provides a new perspective on his contribution, presenting the idea of *Nomos of the Earth* as the key idea that organizes his political and legal discourse. This book creates a 'reverse genealogy' of Schmitt's theoretical system, starting from his legal and political concept of *nomos* so as to reconstruct his understanding of order. It connects the different topics the Carl Schmitt developed along his intellectual trajectory, which have generally been approached in separate ways by scholars: the legal theory, the concept of the political, the theory of international relations and political theology. The text considers the whole of Carl Schmitt's work including writings that have been previously unknown to the English speaking academy; old journals with just three or four pages, newspaper articles, manuscripts of conferences, and *Festschriften*. It provides a balanced examination of the whole complex of Carl Schmitt's political discourse. ages, newspaper articles, manuscripts of conferences, and *Festschriften*. It provides a balanced examination of the whole complex of Carl Schmitt's political discourse. ages, newspaper articles, manuscripts of conferences, and *Festschriften*. It provides a balanced examination of the whole complex of Carl Schmitt's political discourse. ages, newspaper articles, manuscripts of conferences, and *Festschriften*. It provides a balanced examination of the whole complex of Carl Schmitt's political discourse.

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affect or a mood, something one feels. The product of an action is not a result that can be evaluated according to moral standards, but rather an emotional experience that can be judged only in aesthetic and emotive terms. These observations lead Schmitt to a profound reflection on the shortcomings of liberal politics. Apart from the liberal rule of law and its institution of an autonomous private sphere, the romantic inner sanctum of purely personal experience could not exist. Without the security of the private realm, the romantic imagination would be subject to unpredictable incursions. Only in a bourgeois world can the individual become both absolutely sovereign and thoroughly privatized: a master builder in the cathedral of his personality. An adequate political order cannot be maintained on such a tolerant individualism, concludes Schmitt.

the concept of the political carl schmitt: *Politics and the Concept of the Political* James Wiley, 2016-05-26 A recent trend in contemporary western political theory is to criticize it for implicitly trying to conquer, displace or moralize politics. James Wiley's book takes the next step, from criticizing contemporary political theory, to showing what a more politics-centered political theory would look like by exploring the meaning and value of politics in the writings of Max Weber, Carl Schmitt, Paul Ricoeur, Hannah Arendt, Sheldon Wolin, Claude Lefort, and Ernesto Laclau and Chantal Mouffe. These political theorists all use the concept of the political to explain the value of politics and defend it from its detractors. They represent state-centered, republic-centered and society-centered conceptions of politics, as well as realist, authoritarian, idealist, republican, populist and radical democratic traditions of political thought. This book compares these theorists and traditions of the political in order to defend politics from its critics and to contribute to the development of a politics-centered political theory. *Politics and the Concept of the Political* will be a useful resource to general audiences as well as to specialists in political theory.

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the concept of the political carl schmitt: *The Contemporary Relevance of Carl Schmitt* Matilda Arvidsson, Leila Brännström, Panu Minkkinen, 2015-08-20 What does Carl Schmitt have to offer to ongoing debates about sovereignty, globalization, spatiality, the nature of the political, and political theology? Can Schmitt's positions and concepts offer insights that might help us understand our concrete present-day situation? Works on Schmitt usually limit themselves to historically isolating Schmitt into his Weimar or post-Weimar context, to reading him together with classics of political and legal philosophy, or to focusing exclusively on a particular aspect of Schmitt's writings. Bringing together an international, and interdisciplinary, range of contributors, this book explores the question of Schmitt's relevance for an understanding of the contemporary world. Engaging the background and intellectual context in which Schmitt wrote his major works – often with reference to both primary and secondary literature unavailable in English – this book will be of enormous interest to legal and political theorists.

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Although Schmitt never answered Strauss publicly, in the third edition of his book he changed a number of passages in response to Strauss's criticisms. Now, in this elegant translation by J. Harvey Lomax, Heinrich Meier shows us what the remarkable dialogue between Schmitt and Strauss reveals about the development of these two seminal thinkers. Meier contends that their exchange only ostensibly revolves around liberalism. At its heart, their "hidden dialogue" explores the fundamental conflict between political theology and political philosophy, between revelation and reason and ultimately, the vital question of how human beings ought to live their lives. "Heinrich Meier's treatment of Schmitt's writings is morally analytical without moralizing, a remarkable feat in view of Schmitt's past. He wishes to understand what Schmitt was after rather than to dismiss him out of hand or bowdlerize his thoughts for contemporary political purposes."—Mark Lilla, *New York Review of Books*

the concept of the political carl schmitt: *The Autonomy of the Political* Eckard Bolsinger, 2001-03-31 In sharp contrast to dominant moral approaches to political theory, Bolsinger defends political realism as an analytically valuable type of political thought. Believing that current theories are inadequate for understanding the violent character of modern politics, he sets forth the lessons to be learned by reexamining the realist thinking of Carl Schmitt and Lenin.

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the concept of the political carl schmitt: Carl Schmitt Carl Schmitt, 2020-11-11 The Sovereign Collection consists of the three most influential works by renowned legal theorist and jurist Carl Schmitt. These works are indispensable in the effort to understand contemporary and future political developments. The first work, *Political Theology*, consists of four essays, which address, respectively: Sovereignty, political power, 'decisionism' (decision theory), and the state of exception. It is renowned among English-speaking dissidents for its hard-hitting description of the relationship between political leaders, the norms of legal order, and Schmitt's definition of the 'Sovereign'. *The Concept of the Political* is Carl Schmitt's most influential work and one of the most influential works of political philosophy. First published in 1932 as an elaboration of a 1927 journal article, Schmitt lays out the concept of the political - the friend-enemy distinction - and delivers a cogent critique of the impossibility and impracticability of anything that seeks to abolish that distinction. Schmitt also sets up a cohesive theory that takes account of the varying intensities of the political. His theory cuts to the heart of the political phenomena and provides insight that will prove increasingly relevant for coming generations. The concluding text, *Theory of the Partisan*, consists of two lectures, delivered by Carl Schmitt in 1962, addressing the transformation of war in the post-European age. This accessible work analyzes the origin, evolution, and practical effects of the modern partisan. With the rise of political terrorism and the universal acceptance of critical theory, Schmitt's *Theory of the Partisan* emerges today more relevant than ever. All three works are newly translated by C.J. Miller in 2020. These translations are more faithful to the original German. Antelope Hill Publishing is proud to present an original collection of Carl Schmitt's most cutting and

eternally relevant contributions to political philosophy, The Sovereign Collection.

the concept of the political carl schmitt: Carl Schmitt's Critique of Liberalism John P. McCormick, 1997 This is the first in-depth critical appraisal in English of the political, legal, and cultural writings of Carl Schmitt, perhaps this century's most brilliant critic of liberalism. It offers an assessment of this most sophisticated of fascist theorists without attempting either to apologise for or demonise him. Schmitt's Weimar writings confront the role of technology as it finds expression through the principles and practices of liberalism. Contemporary political conditions such as disaffection with liberalism and the rise of extremist political organizations have rendered Schmitt's work both relevant and insightful. John McCormick examines why technology becomes a rallying cry for both right- and left-wing intellectuals at times when liberalism appears anachronistic, and shows the continuities between Weimar's ideological debates and those of our own age.

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