Philosophers

- **Machiavelli**
  - Italian
  - 1469 - 1527
  - 1st political scientist
  - Reacting to chaos in Italy
    - City-states were losing power
  - Admired and studied successful rulers
    - Ideal - Cesare Borgia
  - Separated politics and religion
    - What strong rulers do, not what they should do
  - *The Prince*, 1513
    - Most lasting book of the Renaissance
  - Strong rulers
    - *Act in their own self-interest*
      - Both ruthless and merciful
      - Both forthright and sly
      - Both feared and loved
    - Break promises and treaties
  - Significance of Machiavelli:
    - Paved way for absolute monarchs
    - Similar to *Realpolitik* of 19th century
    - Interested in the ends and not the means

- **Rene Descartes**
  - French
  - 1596-1650
  - *Deductive reasoning* (general -- detail)
  - Mathematician
    - Inventor of coordinate geometry
    - *Discourse on Method*
    - Doubted all previous knowledge
  - *Cogito ergo sum*
    - "I think, therefore I am"
    - How to prove what we know
  - Paved the way for Scientific Revolution

- **Sir Francis Bacon**
  - English
  - 1561-1626
  - Scientific method
    - *Inductive reasoning* (detail -- general)
  - *Novum Organum* (Great renewal)
  - Did not understand mathematics
  - Reject everything unless you can prove it
  - Little influence on later scientists; but changed the thought process

- **John Locke**


- English
- 1632 - 1704
- Political scientist
- Basis of democracy

**State of Nature**
- Man without government (positive)
  - Man has basic rights
    - Life
    - Liberty
    - Property

**Social Contract**
- Government
  - To protect the rights of man
- People
  - Have right to overthrow the government

**Empiricism**
- When we are born our brains is a "tabula rasa"
  - "Clean slate"
  - No innate ideas (nothing there before birth)
- Empiricism
  - Environment shapes experience
  - All knowledge comes from sense experience
  - Idea of equality

**Beginning of Liberalism**
- Improve human nature by changing society
- Confidence in social programs
- All able to learn

**Natural Law**
- 17th century
- Right vs. Wrong (Right = natural)
- Universal
  - No matter of heritage, customs, traditions
- Discover natural law through reason
- Law of Nations
- Idea used both by Locke and Hobbes

**Thomas Hobbes**
- English
- 1588 - 1679

**State of Nature:**
- Nasty, brutish, quarrelsome and short tempered
- No capacity for self government
- Conditions so bad that they lead to social contract with the ruler
- Chaos

**Social Contract:**
- Surrender rights and freedoms to ruler
- Ruler protects from fear and gives order
- Absolutist ruler

**Opposed to Glorious Revolution**
- Once man gives up rights he can never get them back
- Man can not overthrow the government because he accepted social contract
- Not allowed to overthrow
- Disagrees with Glorious Revolution
- Opposed to the fact that people overthrew James II
  - Government created by man NOT GOD
  - Man give power to the government
  - Absolutist

### Voltaire
- French
- 1694 - 1778
- VERY POPULAR - Witty, Optimistic, Sarcastic, Easiest to read
- Bourgeois
- Accomplishments:
  - Wrote 70+ books
    - *Candide*
    - Mocked nobility and philosophers
    - "Tend your own garden"
- Religious views:
  - Deist...
    - Great Watchmaker in the Sky
    - God made a watch (earth) stuck it out and left it alone
    - God made it but is not involved in daily affairs
    - Does not believe in worship
  - Believed in religious toleration
  - Criticized Organized Church
    - Christ = religious fanatic
    - Bible = work of ignorant men
    - Miracles = bunch of lies
    - Clergy was more concerned with privilege and power than morals
    - Christianity = history of religious persecution in the name of God
- Political Views:
  - BEST government = Enlightened monarchy
    - Need strong government
    - People too stupid to rule themselves
    - Ruler should be enlightened
  - Democracy is okay... but not for France
  - Government should
    1. Fight stupidity and laziness
    2. Keep church weak
    3. Protect freedom of thought, religion, and press
- Social Views:
  - Source of problems = nobility
  - Get rid of titles of nobility
  - Opposed to slavery
  - Freedom of Thought and press
    - Opposed to censorship
    - "I do not believe a word you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it"

### Montesquieu
- French
- 1689 - 1755
- Aristocrat
- Political Scientist:
  - Studied different governments and cultural
  - Concluded that none of them were perfect, but all had good characteristics
- Critical of absolute monarchy
- **Admired** **Buchan (Constitutionalism)**: law is the highest, not the king or ruler
- **Balance of power**
- Wanted to have a little of every government
  - **Separation of Power** ("Spirit of the Laws" 1748)
    - COMPARSED GOVERNMENTS, needs branches
    - Legislative
    - Executive
    - Judicial
    - To prevent abuse of power (balance of powers)
    - E.g. British 1600s
- Very interested in law
  - Everybody must obey law (Even King)
  - "Liberty is doing whatever the laws allow"
- "Petition Letters" book
  - Criticized nobles
  - Men are better... but **wants*** our ***citizens***... good for separation of power
- Travel log
  - Persians traveling through Europe sending letters back home
  - Escaped censorship this way
- **Forms of government vary with the climate??**
  - Despotism - hot climates
  - Democracy - cooler climates

- Social views:
  - Opposed slavery
  - Violated natural laws

- Religious views:
  - Not very religious
  - Church useful for balance of power
  - Pope = magician
  - AGAINST DIVINE RIGHT
  - Power comes from the people

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**Rousseau**

- Swiss, lived in France
- 1712 - 1788
- Very poor
  - Misfit, not very popular
  - Sold his kids and wife for cash
- Publications:
  - "Confessions" - life, education (empirical)
  - "Confessions" - society (1782)
  - "Social Contract" - government
- Religious Views:
  - Catholic / Protestant (Religious)
  - Not deist
  - Tolerant
  - Believed in empiricism
- Political Views:
  - Most democratic
  - Man is capable of ruling himself
  - **Faith in common man**
  - Government should reflect the "general will" - majority
  - Puro democracy - everyone would directly participate

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- Pure democracy - everyone would directly participate
- Separation of powers
- Some participation

**Robert Owen**
- British
- 1771 - 1858
- Owned a cotton factory
- 2 goals
  - Make a profit
  - Treat workers well
- New Lanark, Scotland
  - Experimental industrial community
  - Textile mill
  - Good working conditions
    - High wages
    - Decent housing
    - Schools
    - Stores (buy goods at fair prices)
- Successful for short time only
  - Later on it fell apart
  - Tried again
- New Harmony, Indiana
  - Experimental agricultural community
  - Good working conditions
  - Failed
    - Workers didn't work as hard
    - Workers took advantage of it
    - Could not sell goods for as cheap
  - Equality for women

**Charles Fourier**
- French
- 1772-1837
- Philanthropist
- Rival of Saint-Simon
- Art of selling - practice of lying and deception
- Started businesses that failed
- Wanted to free society from bourgeois individualism
- 810 personality types
- Goal
  - To create a community in which people work together for the good of all, self-sufficient
- Agricultural community
  - Phalanx - community
    - Self-sufficient
    - Farm and workshop
    - Had to be specific size (1620 people)
      - One man and one woman of each personality type
    - Channel "passions"
    - Do jobs that you are best at or work that you enjoyed
      - Example: criminals would be butchers
    - Rotate the jobs often
    - Kids will do the dirty work
Share all the profits
- "Phalanstery" = place where utopians would live
- None were ever created in France
- A few were made in other countries
  - Not through Fourier himself
  - In United States
  - Brook Farm - in Massachusetts (1842-1847)
- Fourier needed funding
- Failed

**Louis Blanc**
- French
- 1811 - 1882
- Political scientist/utopian
- Goal
  - Wanted to create social workshops run by workers
- "Right to Work"
  - Guaranteed by the government
- The Organization of Work
  - Published
  - Use of competition to eliminate competition
- Universal Suffrage
  - Worker's Party
- Social workshops
  - State would help workers
- "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need"
  - Talking about getting paid
  - Society needs all types of people... as long as all try as hard as they can, but pay people according to need

**German**
- 1744 - 1803
- Concerning the Origins of Speech
- Cultural organization
  - Ethnic origin
- Volksgeist
  - People's spirit
  - Every nation has its own volksgeist
- Helped spread German nationalism

**German**
- 1762 - 1814
- Philosopher
- Formation of Natural rights
- Approved of French Revolution + Terror
- "German Idealism"
- Foundations of Natural Right
  - Published
  - Self-consciousness
- Picked up and took over Volksgeist
  - German people were always different
- Inspired aggressive nationalism in Germans towards other groups
- **Friedrich Nietzsche**
  - German
  - 1844 - 1900
  - **Nihilism**
  - Existence is meaningless
  - Destruction of existing Gov. / social institutions is necessary for future growth and improvement
  - **Secular - "Death of God"**
    - The Antichrist, 1888
  - Similar to anarchist beliefs, his outlooks were adopted by several reformists socialist and anarchist groups

- **John Stuart Mill**
  - English
  - 1806 - 1873
  - **Utilitarianism, 1861**
  - Make working class part of politics
    - Improve living and working conditions
  - More liberal
    - Individual freedom
    - Women's rights
    - Universal suffrage (for women too)
    - Protect women and children workers
    - Education by the state
  - **Protested laissez-faire**
    - Against classical economics
    - Women and children taken advantage of
    - Working class suffers
  - Notable thinker of 19th Century liberalism

- **Jeremy Bentham**
  - English
  - 1748 - 1832
  - **Utilitarianism**
- Greatest good for the greatest number of people
- Requires government regulation of economy to protect those who are being hurt

- Individual economic freedoms
- 19th Century Liberalism
- Women's Rights
- Governmental control of monopolies
- Bentham was one of the first devoted supporters of utilitarianism and he instilled his beliefs in many of his followers and supporters, one being John Stuart Mill

**Edmund Burke**
- Irish
- 1729 - 1797
- Member of British Parliament
  - Fought against abuse and misgovernment
- Against natural rights
- *Reflections of the Revolution of France*
  - Encourages rulers to resist revolutions
- Whig party
- Supported American colonies against George III
- Opposed to the pro-revolutionary "New Whigs" led by Fox
- "Father of Modern Conservatism"

**Jean Paul Sartre**
- French
- 1905 - 1980
- Philosopher, playwright
- Existentialism
  - Absurdity of existence
- *Nausea*, 1938
  - Most famous work
  - Makes connections between animate and inanimate worlds
- "Father of Existentialism"

**Herbert Spencer**
- English
- 1820 - 1903
- Liberal philosopher / political scientists
- "Father of Social Darwinism"
  - *Survival of the Fittest*
- Social Darwinism
  - Applied Darwin's ideas to society
  - The strong have the right to abuse the weak
  - Justified class structure of society
  - Imperialistic (global impact)

**Karl Marx**
- German
- 1818-1883
- Critical of utopians
- Said utopians = naive, unscientific.
- Scientific Socialist
  - Used historical and economical evidence
- Expelled from France
- Studied Hegel
- Friedrich Engels
  - Partner
- Capitalism = stage
  - Class struggle
    - 18th Century = Nobles vs. Bourgeoisie
    - 19th Century = Bourgeoisie vs. Proletariat
    - Haves vs. Have-nots
    - Winner = methods of production
- Capitalism → Proletariat overthrow Bourgeoisie → Socialism → Pure Communism
- Marx’ Flaws:
  - Classless society not possible
  - Government got bigger instead of disappear
  - Underestimated nationalism
  - Underestimated religion
  - Industrial societies will be first to take up Marxism
  - Human = economic animal
  - Underestimated unions and capitalism

**Vladimir Lenin**
- Russian
- 1870 - 1924
- Political scientist
- What Is to Be Done?
  - Outline for a revolutionary party
  - Elite group of intellectuals would lead the party
- Radical
- Revolutionary action
  - Russian revolution (leader)
- Reformist Marxism → Leninism / Leninist communism
  - Party led by elite
  - Government = communist party
  - Government = owns all industry and business

**Jean Bodin**
- French
- 1530 - 1596
- Underlying principles of absolutism
- Believed in divine right
- Calvinist
- Analyzed sovereignty of a state
  - Comes from supernatural power

**Bishop Bossuet**
- French
- 1627 - 1704
• Studied politics and theology
• Ruler’s authority comes from God alone
  ♦ Not a contract
• Divine Right of Kings
• Tutor of Louis XIV

**Martin Luther**

- German
- 1483 - 1546
- Monk
- Critical of church corruption and superstition
- *Ninety-Five Theses*, 1517
  - List of complaints
  - Complaint to *Ritter*, main monk in charge of selling of indulgencies
  - Nailed to church, initially didn’t want to break with the church
  - Wanted to have a debate
- BELIEFS:
  - Priesthood of all believers
    - Individual does not need a priest
  - *Bible = MAIN AUTHORITY*
  - PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH GOD
  - Justification (salvation) by faith alone
    - Only thing to be saved is a deep faith
    - No need of church, prayer, sacrament
    - All you need is deep love of God
    - Good faith brings good things
  - Transubstantiation
    - Priests turn bread and wine into the blood and flesh of God
    - Didn’t say that it was just symbolic
    - God present in it, because God present everywhere
  - Reduced 7 sacraments to 2
    - Baptism and communion (bread and wine)
- AGAINST
  - Pilgrimages
  - Fasts
  - Masses
  - Saints
  - Monasticism; monks
  - Celibacy for clergy
- Appealed to:
  - Princes
    - German particularism/liberality
    - Were now allowed to take all of church property
  - Masses
    - got a sense of standing up to authority
    - Peasant’s Revolt 1524-1525
      - Luther horrified

**John Calvin**

- French
- 1509 - 1564
- *Institutions of the Christian Religion*
  - Famous book
  - Appealed to reason/logic
  - Most comprehensive explanation of Protestant belief
  - Thought world was in moral crisis
  - Worried about “good works” (for church) How much?*
    - Wanted to make sure that he got to heaven

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• Simplicity
• Rejected Iconoclasm
  - Worship of icons and statues of saints

• Beliefs:
  • Similar to Luther.
    □ Recognized same abuses of church
    □ Opposed to celibacy of clergy
    □ No monastic orders
    □ Priests not necessary
    □ Admired simple piety
  • Bible = only source of Xn doctrine
    □ Personal relationship with God
  • Rejected transubstantiation
    □ Communion - symbolic
  • Rejected bishops
  • Salvation by election
    □ Those who will be saved are picked by God at birth
    □ Predestination
  • Theocratic / Theocracy
    □ Church should be in charge of the state
  • Universal, expansionist appeal
    □ Not just Germany like Luther
  • Puritanical approach to life
    □ Puritans who came to the New World were Calvinists

• Calvin's Tulip
  • Total depravity
    □ Man full of sin, incapable of saving himself
  • Unconditional election
    □ God chooses the elect unconditionally, not chosen on basis of merit, Predestination
  • Limited atonement
    □ Only the elect share in Christ's sacrifice
  • Irresistible grace
    □ When God chooses to save someone, he will
  • Perseverance of the Saints
    □ The Elects cannot lose their elect status

• Spread of Calvinism
  • Switzerland
    □ Basel, Geneva, Zurich, Bern
  • Scotland
    □ John Knox / Presbyterianism
  • France
    □ Huguenots
  • England
    □ Puritans
  • Holland
    □ Puritans fled
  • New World
    □ Puritans fled again
  • Spread much further than Lutheranism

• Weber Thesis
  • Max Weber - German sociologist
  • Calvinism led to the development of Capitalism
    □ Calvinism encouraged to work hard and save money
    □ Encouraged reinvesting money
    □ Protestant work ethic
  • Capitalism and democracy
  • Never venerated the state
- Self governing
- Formed covenants
  - Mayflower Compact
  - Made constitution
- Protected minorities
- Emphasized honest work
- Root of development of democracy

- Henry VIII
  - English
  - 1491 - 1547
  - Wanted a divorce, but the church would not give it to him
  - Established Anglican church
    - Act of Supremacy
  - Anglicanism
    - Ruler became head of Anglican Church
    - Later became more Puritan / Protestant

- Erasmus
  - Dutch
  - 1466 - 1536
  - The greatest Christian Humanist
  - Copied the style of the Latins
  - Rejected Middle Ages
  - Interested in behavior and morality
  - Used satire in writing - to expose weaknesses of church
  - Talked about peace, education
  - Critical of hypocrisy
  - NEVER totally rejected the church
  - In Praise of Folly
    - Criticized clergy
    - His most famous book
    - Satirical, makes fun of church values

- Ignatius Loyola
  - Spanish
  - 1491 - 1556
  - Started society of Jesuits
  - Scholarly priests
  - Mission: spread Catholicism, halt Protestant Reformation
  - Eastern Europe
    - Published
  - Became a saint
  - The Jesuits later set up societies in the colonized world to convert the indigenous people to Christianity

- John Wycliffe
  - English
  - 1328 - 1384
  - Prior to the reformation
  - During the "Great Schism"
    - Controversy over having more than one pope claiming authority
  - Asked for reforms within the church
  - Paved the way for the reformation

- Czech
- 1369 - 1415
- Religious reformer
- Studied Wycliffe
- Opposed to the papal schism
- Excommunicated by the church and later burned at the stake
  - Council of Constance

**Sir Thomas More**
- English
- 1478 - 1535
- Lawyer, politician
- Northern Humanist
- Wrote *Utopia*
- Refused to give Henry VIII a divorce and got executed
- Later became a saint

**John Tetzel**
- German
- 1486 - 1519
- Scruped religious, gained high rank in the church
- Sale of indulgences
  - Fraud
  - Excused sins for money
  - Corruption of the clergy
  - Made many people dissatisfied
- Caused Martin Luther to write the 95 Thesis

**Baruch Spinoza**
- Dutch
- 1632 - 1677
- Criticized the bible
- Born Jewish, but questioned
- Pantheism
  - God is everywhere
  - God and nature are equal
- **Gottfried Leibniz**
  - German
  - 1646 - 1716
  - Very intelligent and well educated
  - Studied mathematics
    - Very successful
  - Formulated calculus
    - Independently of Newton
  - Crucial contributor to the advancement of mathematical science

- **Immanuel Kant**
  - German
  - 1724 - 1804
  - One of the greatest philosophers of all time
  - *Critique of Pure Reason*, 1781
    - Rationalism
    - Gathering rational input
  - Came up with a series of rational formulations
  - Studied excessively even today
    - Studied by later influential figures (Marx, Lenin, etc.)

- **Auguste Comte**
  - French
  - 1798 - 1857
  - Believed in the promise of science
  - 3 stages
    - Theological
    - Metaphysical
    - Positive
  - Positivism
    - Facts more vital than theory
    - Applications of the scientific method