

- Humanism

- Interested in the 7 liberal arts (rhetoric, etc....)
- Outlook of philosophical schools of the Renaissance
- Away from scholasticism
- Man is the measure of all things
 - ◻ Man as opposed to God
- A theme of the renaissance
- Petrarch

Christian Humanism

- Wanted the church to reform, but did not reject it
- Did not break with the church
- Much more religious than the regular humanists
- Associated with "Northern Renaissance"

Erasmus

- 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

- Calvinism

John Calvin (1509 - 1564)

- French lawyer/priest
- Exiled from France
- Settled in Geneva
- Influenced by Luther
- *Institutes 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
- Simplicity

- 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
 - T: Total Depravity
 - Man full of sin, incapable of saving himself
 - U: Unconditional election
 - God chooses the elect unconditionally, not chose on basis of merit, Predestination
 - L: Limited atonement
 - Only the elect share in Christ's sacrifice
 - I: Irresistible Grace
 - When God choose to save someone, he will
 - P: Perseverance of the Saints
 - The Elects cannot lose their elect status
- Spread of Calvinism
 - **Switzerland**
 - Basel, Geneva, Zurich, Bern
 - **Scotland**
 - John Knox / *Presbyterians*
 - **France**
 - *Huguenots*
 - **England**
 - Puritans
 - **Holland**
 - Puritans fled
 - **New World**
 - Puritans fled again
 - **SPREAD MUCH FURTHER THAN LUTHERANISM**

Anglicanism

- Henry VIII
 - Ruler of England
 - Wanted a divorce, but the church would not grant it
 - Established Anglican church
 - *Act of Supremacy*
- Anglican Church
 - King = head
 - Church property under Gov. control
 - Similar to Catholic church, but later became more protestant with other Tudors

- Lutheranism

Martin Luther (1483 - 1546)

- German monk
 - Member of the church
 - Critical of church corruption and superstition
 - *Ninety five Theses*, 1517
 - List of complaints
 - Complaint to *Tetzel*, 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
 - Became more and more radical
 - *Diet of Worms*
 - His trial
 - Fled to Saxony
 - *Frederick of Saxony*
 - Protection
- BELIFS:
- 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 / liberties
 - 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

- Very radical group
- Refused to fit in to society
- "utopians"
- No taxes, no army,
- *Münster Anabaptists*
 - Very extremist group
 - Took over Münster
 - Set up a theocracy
 - "New Jerusalem"
 - Burned all books except the Bible
 - Killed anyone who was not an Anabaptist
 - Abolished private property, established barter system
 - polygamy

- Catholicism

- Religion advocated by the Pope
- Questioned by reformers
- Launched "Counter Reformation"
- "Counter Reformation"
- A strategy by leaders of the Catholic Church to:
 - Defend itself from the Protestant Reformation
 - Reform its abuses
- Tools of the Catholic Reformation
 - *The Inquisition*
 - Church court
 - Heretics on trial
 - Roman Inquisition - no torture
 - *Catholic Index*
 - List of books that Catholics were not allowed to read
 - No works of Luther and Calvin
 - Banned books
 - *Persecution of the Jews*
 - Scapegoat
 - "Murders of Christ"
 - Usury - illegal to charge interest on loans

- Restricted trade, because no one could get a loan
- Changed to charging exorbitant interest
- **Society of Jesus**
 - Jesuits
 - Organized by *St. Ignatius Loyola*
 - Scholarly priests
 - Mission: spread Catholicism, halt Protestant Reformation
- **Confraternities**
 - Organizations of laymen (normal people)
 - Not clergy
 - Religious club / brotherhood
- **Council of Trent**
 - 1545-1663
 - Organization where leaders of the church would discuss the problems of the church
 - TO: Clarify the position of the church
 - Reaffirmed:
 - Authority of the pope and bishops
 - 7 sacraments
 - Transubstantiation
 - Belief in Purgatory
 - Celibacy of clergy
 - Monasticism, monks separate from society
 - Saints
 - Most of old Catholic doctrine
 - Made *VERY FEW CHANGES*
 - Justification by faith AND works
 - Limited sale of indulgences
 - Condemned pluralism
 - Condemned behavior of bishops
 - Established *seminaries*
 - ◇ Schools for priests
 - Reformed monasteries

- Protestantism

- Against the established doctrines of the Catholic church
- Tried to make reforms to religion
- Religious reform led to political reform
- Traced through early reformers and later Martin and Luther
- Prevailed despite strong opposition from the established Church
- Church did not want to lose power

War of the League of Schmalkald 1546-1555

- League of Schmalkald = protestant states
- Catholic vs. Protestants
- **Peace of Augsburg 1555**
 - *Religion of ruler = religion of state*
 - Ecclesiastical Reservation
 - Princes had to give back the property
 - Didn't work

Arminianism

- **Jacob Arminius**
 - Theologist
 - 17th Century
 - Dutch
- Protestant belief
- Opposed to absolute predestination of Calvin
- Later led to the *Methodist movement*

Constitutionalism

- Government limited by the people
- Constitution = law for government
- Argued to be more just and fair to the people
- Limits abuse of rulers
- *Constitutional monarch* = king that obeys constitution drafted by people
- Led to revolutions against absolute rulers

Absolutism

- **Principles**
 - Ruler had complete power
 - Being the "father"
 - Duty to care for his people
 - Allegiance to the ruler not to the state
 - Origin: restore law and order after Religious Wars
 - Thomas Hobbes
 - Monarch had complete power
 - People gave up all of their power
 - People had no power to revolt
 - Jean Bodin
 - Divine Right
 - Bishop Bossuet
 - Ruler's authority comes from God alone
 - ◆ Not a contract
 - Tutor of Louis XIV
- **Characteristics**
 - Great power
 - Sometimes abusive
 - Many wars
 - Radical decisions
 - Centralized power
 - Weakened opposition
 - Large standing armies
 - Religious unity = strength
 - Stronger bureaucracy
- **Absolute Monarchs examples**
 - Louis XIV
 - Peter the Great
 - Charles V of Austria

Classical Liberalism

- More than just a political theory
 - o it was a way of viewing the world, an outlook or attitude not an agenda
- Supported by the middle class
 - o business and professional classes
 - o considered themselves modern, enlightened, fair
- Social
 - o Confident that human progress was inevitable
 - o Humanity could improve itself
 - o Faith in man's ability to rule himself and his capacity for self control
- Politics
 - o Favored constitutional monarchy
 - o Radicals favored a republic
 - o Wanted written constitutions
 - o Legislative process
 - o Wanted to broaden franchise (vote)
 - opposed to UMS (feared excesses of mob rule)
 - opposed to women's vote
 - o Utilitarianism - greatest good for the greatest number
 - o Wanted GOV. to protect private property and maintain the peace
- Economics
 - o Believed in private enterprise and private property
 - laissez-faire and freedom to work
 - opposed to tariffs
 - opposed to unions and strikes
 - o Followers of A. Smith and Manchester School of economics
 - o Iron Law of Wages (market forces will result in subsistence wage)
 - David Ricardo
 - Workers only just get by
 - o Disliked ~~war~~ and ~~military expenditures~~

Liberalism

- Political belief
- Political center = liberty
- Freedom of expression and beliefs
- Government does not limit the people, but gives them equal opportunities under the law
- Prominent during the Enlightenment
 - o Montesquieu, Rousseau, etc..
- Driving force behind political change in 18th and early 19th century
- Left
- Want change
- 19th Century
 - Middle class
 - Support Enlightenment and Fr. Rev.
 - Supported social reform
 - Reason, progress and education

- Wanted political change
 - Written constitutions
 - Limited monarchy or republic
- Extend suffrage to all eligible citizens
- Favored break up large empires
- Freedom of the individual
 - Speech
 - Religion
 - press

- Conservatism

- Right wing
- Opposed to change
- To keep old ruling forces in power
- 19th Century
 - Upper class
 - Supported Old Regime
 - Favored old traditions
 - Wanted to change back to old times
 - Turn back the clock
 - Supported status quo
 - The way things always have been
 - Favored law order stability
 - Opposed to political change
 - Monarchy
 - Return old king (absolute monarchs)
 - Hereditary monarchy
 - Legitimacy
 - *Restricted vote*
 - Balance of power
 - *Restrict civil rights*
 - Censorship
 - *Established church*
 - Opposed to nationalism
 - Opposed to liberalism
- Conservative ideology
 - Turn back clock
 - Undo French Revolution
 - Prevent future revolutions
 - Church
 - Law and order
 - Tradition, status quo
 - Less natural rights
- 3 Main Principles
 - Legitimacy
 - Balance of Power
 - Prevention of future revolution / spread of liberalism

- Romanticism

- Strong emotion

- Interested in exotic subjects
- Vivid colors
- Fascination with storms / death
- pictured Turks massacring Greeks, hearts of Europeans went out to Greek cause, emotion stirred
- Eugene Delacroix
 - Massacre at Chios
 - Liberty Leading the People
- *Raft of the Medusa*

- Realism

- Depicting real life
- Real / ordinary people doing ordinary tasks
- Dull ordinary colors
- Started 1850's and 1860's
- Bergson
 - Philosopher of irrationality
 - "dynamic energy" - something you cant define
- Charles Baudelaire
 - Poet of modern life, novelist
 - Urban life
 - Rebelled against the bourgeois culture
 - Banned, controversial, sexually suggestive
- Barbizon Painters
 - Village near Paris
 - Paintings of village life (peasants, harvests, etc.)
 - *Jean-Francois Millet*
 - *The Gleaners*
- Gustave Courbet
 - Abandoned idealization
 - *Burial at Ornans*
 - Family being lowered into a grave
- Henrik Ibsen
 - Modern drama (realism)
 - *A Dolls House*
 - Women's lives
- Emile Zola
 - French Novelist
 - Ordinary people as he saw it
- Renan
 - "progressive ideas"
 - *Life of Jesus*
 - historical view of Christ
 - problems with church

- Nationalism

- Pride for own country
- Unity for people
- Constructive nationalism
 - Caused cultural regions to unify into larger states
 - ◻ Germany, Italy
- Aggressive nationalism
 - To put other nations down, and establish supremacy over other nations
 - Led to imperialism
- Destructive nationalism
 - Too many ethnic / cultural groups to cooperate cohesively
 - Austria Hungary

- Socialism

- Start of Socialism
 - Europe
 - Economy underwent much change (1830,40)
 - New political forces
 - ◻ Equality for all social classes
 - Answer to the IR
- Socialist beliefs
 - People, as a group, own means of production
 - Government ensures social equality
 - Everyone in society perceived more or less equal

- Utopian Socialism

- "Utopia" = fantasy / ideal societies
 - Failed
- Utopian Socialists
 - Most were French
 - Dreamed of "perfect" societies
 - "The Social Question"
 - ◻ The rich will not help the poor
 - Children of the enlightenment
 - Count Claude-Henri de Saint Simon
 - ◻ Beliefs
 - ◆ "religion of humanity"
 - ◆ In 1820 he published a provocative parable
 - ◇ In this he asked what would happen if all of France's royalty and nobility sank in a ship wreck. - he said it would be a tragic loss but not as much as a damage to society as if all of the bankers, artisans and farmers sank
 - ◆ Wanted hierarchy not on blood but based on productivity
 - ◆ Hard work rewarded
 - ◻ Wrote "The New Christianity"
 - ◆ Economic / modern approach to religion

- Charles Fourier
 - 1772-1837
 - Rival of Saint-Simon
 - *Art of selling* = practice of lying and deception
 - Wanted to free society from bourgeoisie individualism
 - 810 personality types
 - Goal
 - ◆ To create a community in which people work together for the good of all; self-sufficient
 - Phalanx = community
 - ◇ Self-sufficient
 - ◇ Farm and workshop
 - ◇ Had to be specific size (1620 people)
- Robert Owen
 - 2 goals
 - Make a profit
 - Treat workers well
 - (thought possible to do both at same time)
 - Actually did it
 - 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

Communism

- More extreme socialism
 - In theory
- Pure communism
 - No classes
 - Everybody equal
 - Classless society
 - No government
 - No religion
 - No money
 - Perfect person who works for the common goal
 - Paradise for the working class

Totalitarianism

- Government controls EVERYTHING
- Single party dictatorship
- Demanded obedience
 - ◆ Critics were silenced
 - ◆ State more important than the individual
- State controlled all aspects life
 - ◆ Work
 - ◆ Education
 - ◆ Living
- Extreme nationalism
- Far LEFT
 - ◆ No private property
 - ◆ Fascist states protect private property
- Propaganda
 - ◆ Every media
- Socialist realism
 - ◆ All art shows socialist message
 - ◆ Very clear and obvious
 - ◆ Statues... not great art, but can be understood and are obvious
- Standard of living
 - ◆ Shortages of consumer goods
 - ◆ NO unemployment
- Example: under rule of Joseph Stalin

- Totalitarian rule
 - Dictator controlled all aspects of life
- Glorified state
 - Everyone worked for the state, not for individual
- Single party dictatorship
- Strong ruler (Il Duce)
- Protected private property and private enterprise
- Excessive government regulation
- Aggressive nationalism
 - Glorified war
 - Peace = Weakness
 - Violence is GOOD
 - Imperialistic
 - Strong nations have the right and responsibility to take over weak ones
 - Bullies
- AGAINST
 - Democracy
 - Too weak
 - Socialism
 - Communism

- Capitalism

- "Wealth of Nations" - 1776 Adam Smith
- Leave economy alone
- Invisible Hand would control economy
 - Market Forces
 - Supply and demand
 - Competition
- Role of Government
 - Maintain legal framework
 - Banking laws
 - Business laws
 - Set up so that business takes place... maintain contracts
 - Maintain competition
 - Not allow monopolies
 - Keep the peace
 - Promote stability
 - Law and order
- Division of Labor
- Self Interest
 - If everyone does what's good for them, it will be good for the nation

- Orthodox Marxism

- Ideas of Karl Marx
 - *"Communist Manifesto"*
- Blamed capitalism for sins of the IR
- Hated utopians
 - Dreamers
- Scientific socialism
 - Ideas based on history and economics
- Man = economic animal
 - Everything done for economic reasons
- Society determined by economics
- Revolution is inevitable
 - Worse and worse and worse for the proletariat
 - Religion won't help
 - Bourgeoisie control the church
 - Religion = opiate of the masses
 - Makes people not complain
 - Government won't help
 - Bourgeoisie control the government
 - Eventually workers revolt
 - *"Workers of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains"*
 - Industrial society required for industrialization
- Class struggle**
 - 18th Century = Nobles vs. Bourgeoisie
 - 19th Century = Bourgeoisie vs. Proletariat
 - *Haves vs. Have-nots*
 - Winner = methods of production
- Workers will take over and create "Dictatorship of the Proletariat"
 - Very short

- Pure communism
- Revolutions would happen 1st in the most industrialized countries
 - WRONG... happened in less industrialized
 - Would spread everywhere
- Nationalism wasn't important
 - Social class is most important
- DID NOT WORK
- Capitalism --> Proletariat overthrow Bourgeoisie --> Socialism --> Pure Communism

Revisionist Marxism

- French Worker's Party
 - Founded in 1883
 - "The Red Pope"
 - 1st modern political party
 - Electoral campaigns
 - Unified Marxist views
- "The Westernizers"
 - Russian Marxists
 - "Scientific Socialism"
 - Workers' revolution after bourgeoisie revolution
- The Fabian Society
 - 1884
 - Socialist group
 - Gradual change
 - American writer
 - American writer
 - "single tax"
 - Some got elected to office
- German Social Democratic Party (S.P.D.)
 - Est. 1875
 - Slowly grew very large
 - Spread through social means (clubs, media, events)
 - Reformist socialism ideas
- "The Possibilists"
 - Supported republic
 - Believed in mass elections
 - Reforms through voting
 - "municipal socialism"
 - Working class towns
 - Not very successful
 - French Gov. was too centralized

Dialectical Materialism

- Marx and Engel
- Matter precedes thought
- A philosophical theory behind Marxism

- Georg Hegel
 - Everything understood concretely
- Also used by Plekhanov and Lenin

Anarchism

- No government
 - Russian anarchist
 - Anarchist communism = everyone equal
 - Individual corrupted by organized society
- "Black International"
 - Anarchist group (France, Italy, US)
 - Little power, expelled from other org.
- Anarchist assassinations
 - Russian officials of Alexander II
 - King Umberto I of Italy
 - President William McKinley of the USA
 - Wave of bombings all over Europe

Nihilism

- Existence is meaningless
- Destruction of existing Gov. / social institutions is necessary for future growth and improvement
- Secular
- Friedrich Nietzsche

Darwinism

- Charles Darwin and the origin of species
- Creatures reproduce and offspring adapt to environment, therefore causing change
- Controversial at the time, more widely accepted today

Social Darwinism

- "Survival of the Fittest"
- The stronger group is given the right to live and exterminate weaker groups
- Darwin's theory applied to society
- Examples
 - Imperialism, aggressive nationalism, genocide

Impressionism

- Rejected religious subjects and formal presentation
- Initial impression
 - Fast glance, quick glimpse, fuzzy
- Spontaneous

- Lighter and brightener colors
- *The Salon* - large national gallery
- Edouard Manet
 - Controversial
- Edgar Degas
 - Unattractive things in life

- Post Impressionism

- Importance to stress subject
- Vincent van Gogh
- Influenced by Impressionism

- During the Russian civil war
- Lenin's economic plan
- To increase production and win the war
- Government seized more power
 - Took control of all industry
 - Confiscated grain and war supplies
- Failed
- Similar to "Total War"

- Syndicalism

- Organized unions
- Workers would be able to seize control of their industries
- Trade unions would replace the state
- Rejected political participation
- Strikes in France and Italy
 - Put down by Gov. and military

- Mercantilism

- GOVERNMENTS job to build up economy
- Built roads, canals, ports
- Encouraged business and trade
- Goals
 - Self-sufficient state
 - Gather specie (tangible currency)
 - Show off prosperity
- Favored by absolute rulers

- Rationalism

- Truth discovered by reason and analysis
- *Sir Francis Bacon* - the scientific method
- Favored during the Enlightenment

- Led to Deism

- Scholasticism

- philosophy of the Middle Ages
- reason to prove religious ideas
- Contradictory to individualism / humanism

- German Particularism

- Germanic states independent
- Two competing dominant powers
 - Prussia, Austria
- German princes unwilling to sacrifice own power and form united state

- Conciliarism

- Church authority in council not in pope
- 15th century
- Avignon papacy
- Disputes in Catholic Church

- Puritanism

- Movement to "purify" the church
- Sought church reform
- Officials in question
- More strict / controlling of daily life
- Puritans moved to the New World

- Italian Irredentism

- Italian states strive to unite
- Garibaldi, Cavour, Mazzini
- Finally unite, but problems follow

- Anti-Semitism

- Persecution of the Jews
- Jews are socially inferior
- Prominent in numerous cultures
 - Germany, Russia
- Dreyfus Affair - France
- Pogroms - attacks on Jews in Russia
- Evident in WWII

- Jingoism

- Desire to go to war
- Intensified through the public media

- A driving force behind start of WWI
- Part of aggressive nationalism

- Mannerism

- Form of visual art
- Against High Renaissance
- 1520-1600
- Emotional distortion
- Violent and expressive colors
- Skewed perspective and scale

- Chartism

- Movement to extend suffrage and other liberal reform
- Petitions to British parliament for Reform
- Slowly all reform was achieved
 - People's Charter
 - 6 points
 - ◆ Secret ballot
 - ◆ UMS
 - ◆ Pay Members of Parliaments (MPs)
 - ◆ Elimination of property requirement
 - ◆ Equalize electoral districts
 - ◆ Annual Parliament
 - ◇ Elections every year
 - Rejected twice
 - ◆ Slowly... 1 at a time all of these were passes except annual Parliament

- [REDACTED]

- Philosophical principle
- Facts more vital than theory
- Applications of the scientific method
- Similar to empiricism and learning through experience

- Pan Slavism

- Joining of Slavic cultures
- Russia = biggest supporter
- Helped Serbia and other Balkan nations
- Unifying force for WWI

- Socialist Realism

- Form of propaganda
- Media displays what the government wants to show
- Very patriotic and spirited
- Glorifies the working class
- USSR, China, other communist nations