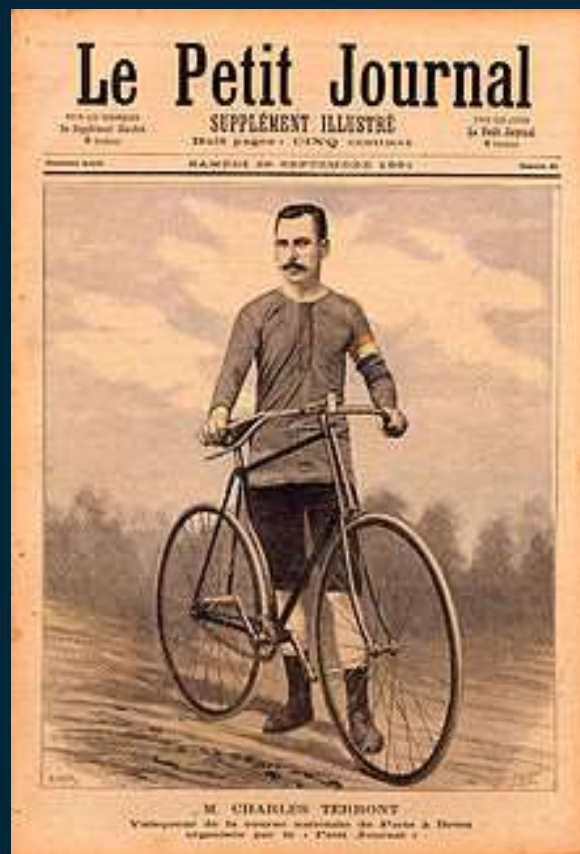


The Birth of Modern European Thought



The New Reading Public

Between 1850 and 1900, Europe emerged as a primarily literate society with a massive reading public



Advances in Primary Education

- Implementation of elementary schools by nation
- Hungary 1868, Britain 1870, Switzerland 1874
- Italy 1877, France 1878-1881

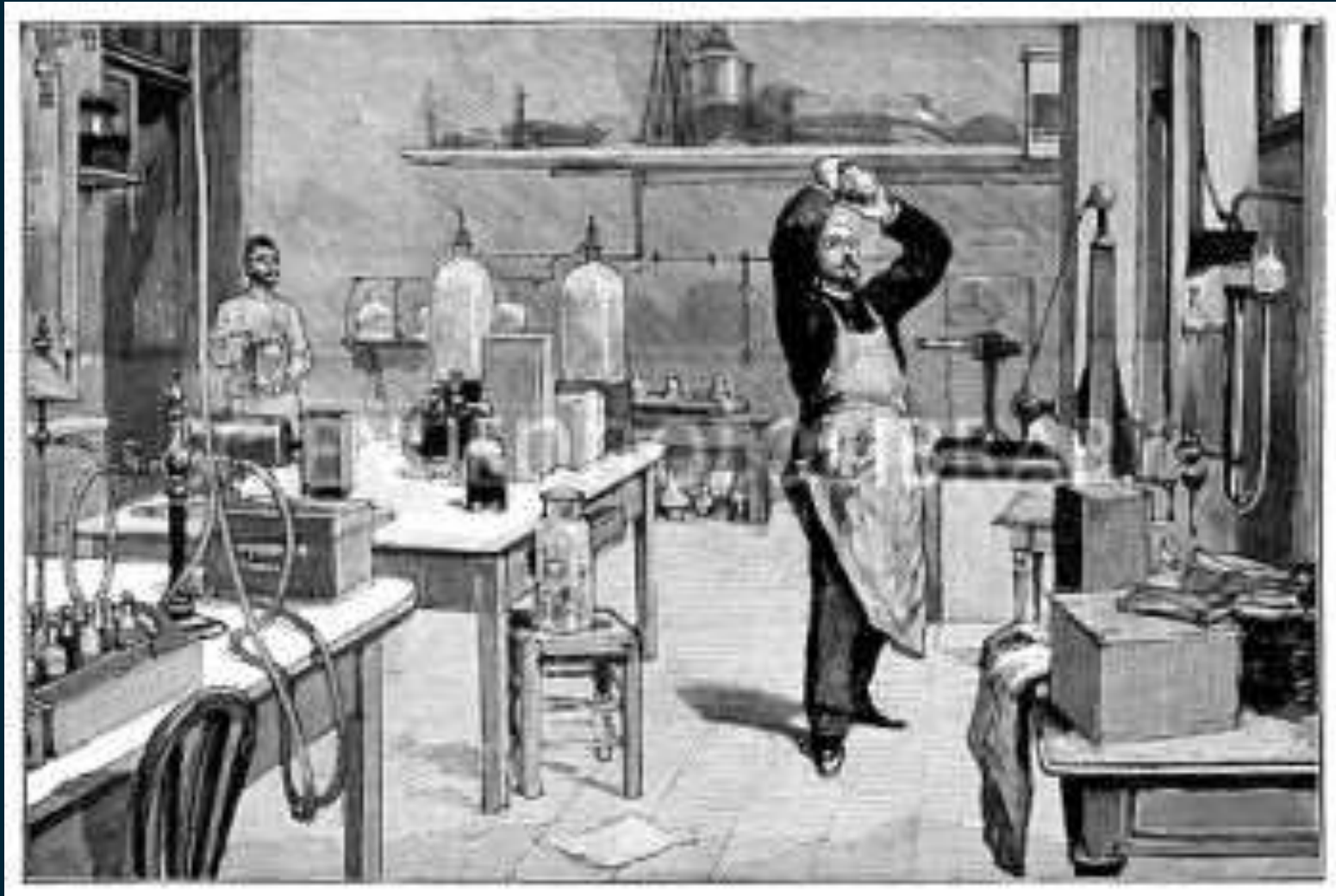


Reading Material for the Mass Audience



Science at Mid-Century

- The term 'scientist' invented in the 1830s.



Auguste Comte

Positivism - A philosophy of human intellectual development that culminated in science which was describes by Auguste Comte in The Positive Philosophy (1830-1842).

Auguste Comte: Weathering a Storm of Change

What sort of person would invent sociology?

Certainly someone living in times of momentous change. Comte (1798-1857) grew up in the wake of the French Revolution, which brought a sweeping transformation to his country. And if that wasn't sufficient, another revolution was under way as factories were sprouting up across continental Europe, recasting the lives of the entire population. Just as people enduring a storm cannot help but think of the weather, so those living during Comte's turbulent era became keenly aware of the state of society. Drawn from his small hometown by the bustle of Paris, Comte was soon deeply involved in the exciting events of his time. More than anything else, he wanted to understand the human drama that was unfolding all around him. Once equipped with knowledge about how society operates, Comte believed, people would be able to build for themselves a better future. He divided his new discipline into two parts: how society is held together (which he called social statics), and how society changes (social dynamics). From the Greek and Latin words meaning "the study of society," Comte came to describe his work as sociology.



PROMINENT FIGURES IN SOCIOLOGY



Auguste Comte
(1820-1903)

- French sociologist who coined the term Sociology
- Father of Sociology
- Conceptualized “positivism”, a way to understand the social world based on scientific facts
- For him, sociology can help guide change

Positivism

- Three stages of human intellectual development
- Stage one: theological stage
- Stage two: metaphysical stage
- Stage three: positive stage (exact descriptions of observable phenomena)
- Comte considered the father of sociology

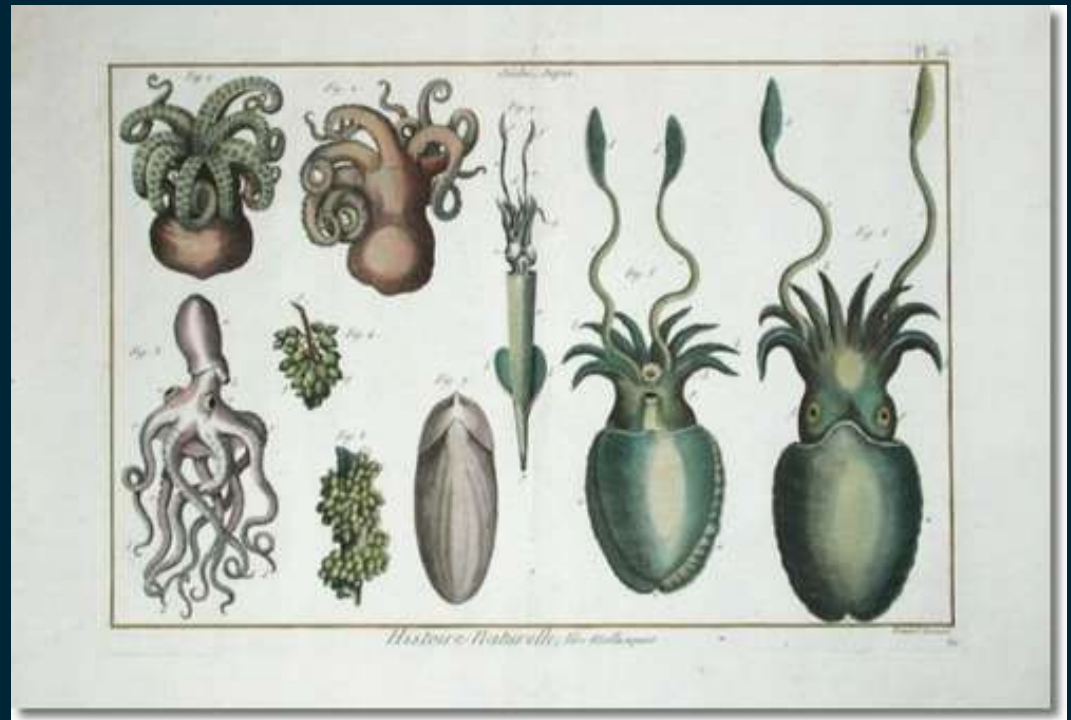


To understand a science it is necessary to know its history.

(Auguste Comte)

Jean Baptiste Lamarck

- Jean Baptiste Lamarck (1744-1829) all forms of life had arisen through a long process of continuous adjustment to the environment. The flaw in his theory is his assertion that characteristics parents acquired in the course of their lives could be passed on to their offspring by heredity.



Darwin's Theory of Natural Selection

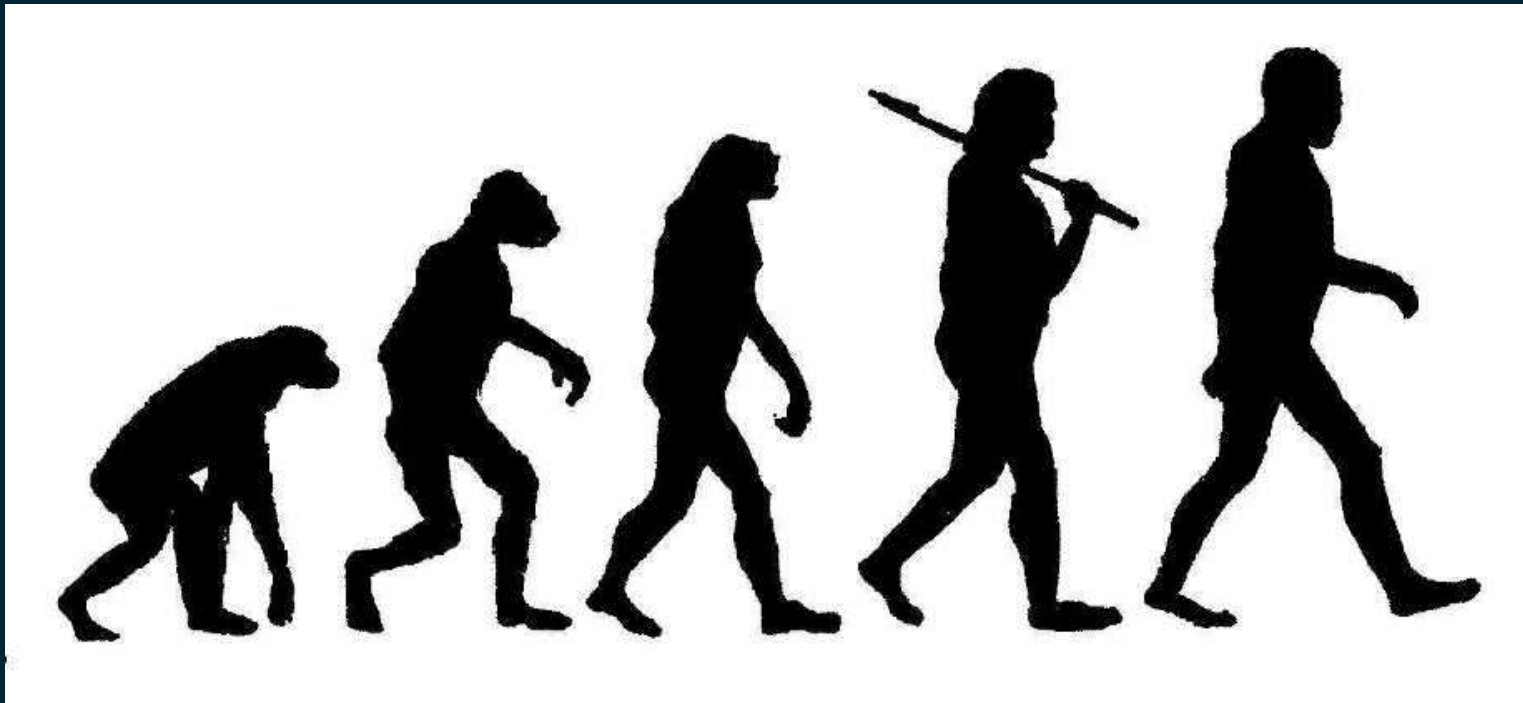
Charles Darwin (1809-1882)

On Origin of Species (1859)

- Explained how species evolved over time through natural selection.
 - Influence by Thomas Malthus' premise that more living organisms come into existence than can survive in their environment.
 - Natural selection is mechanistic; that is, it requires no guiding mind behind the development of organic nature.
- 'Darwinism' contradicted the biblical narrative of Creation and also undermined the argument for the existence of God and fixity in nature

The Descent of Man (1871)

- Application of the principle of evolution by natural selection to human beings.
- Darwin contends that humankind's moral nature and religious sentiments, as well as its physical frame, had developed naturalistically largely in response to the requirements of survival



Darwin's Finches

ADAPTIVE RADIATION

Leaves



Buds / Fruit



Seeds



Insects



Grubs



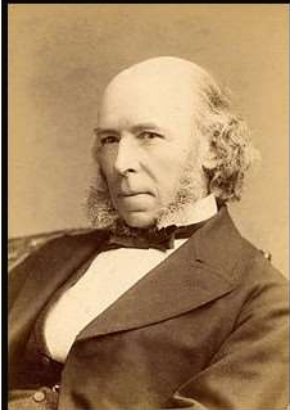
Tool Using Finch





Social Darwinism

- Herbert Spencer—British philosopher and supporter of evolutionary ethics
- Human societies progress through competition; if the weak receive too much protection, the rest of human kind is the loser
- Idea used to justify not aiding the poor and the working class, colonialism, and aggressive competition between nations.
- Doctrine of ‘might makes right’.



This survival of the fittest which I have here sought to express in mechanical terms, is that which Mr. Darwin has called 'natural selection, or the preservation of favored races in the struggle for life.

(Herbert Spencer)

izquotes.com



Development in Social Theory

- Meaning of development influenced by theories of social evolution, including Social Darwinists like Herbert Spencer.
- Spencer coined the phrase “survival of the fittest”



Herbert Spencer
(1820-1903)

SOCIAL DARWINISM



- Similar to Darwin's theory of "natural selection", but applied to everyday social circumstances
- Herbert Spencer came up with the idea in the 1870's
- Influenced business and competition
- Made the poor seem lazy and inferior
- Motivated eugenics, racism, imperialism, fascism.

Beliefs about HUMAN NATURE

CHARLES DARWIN

On the Origin of Species
(1859)

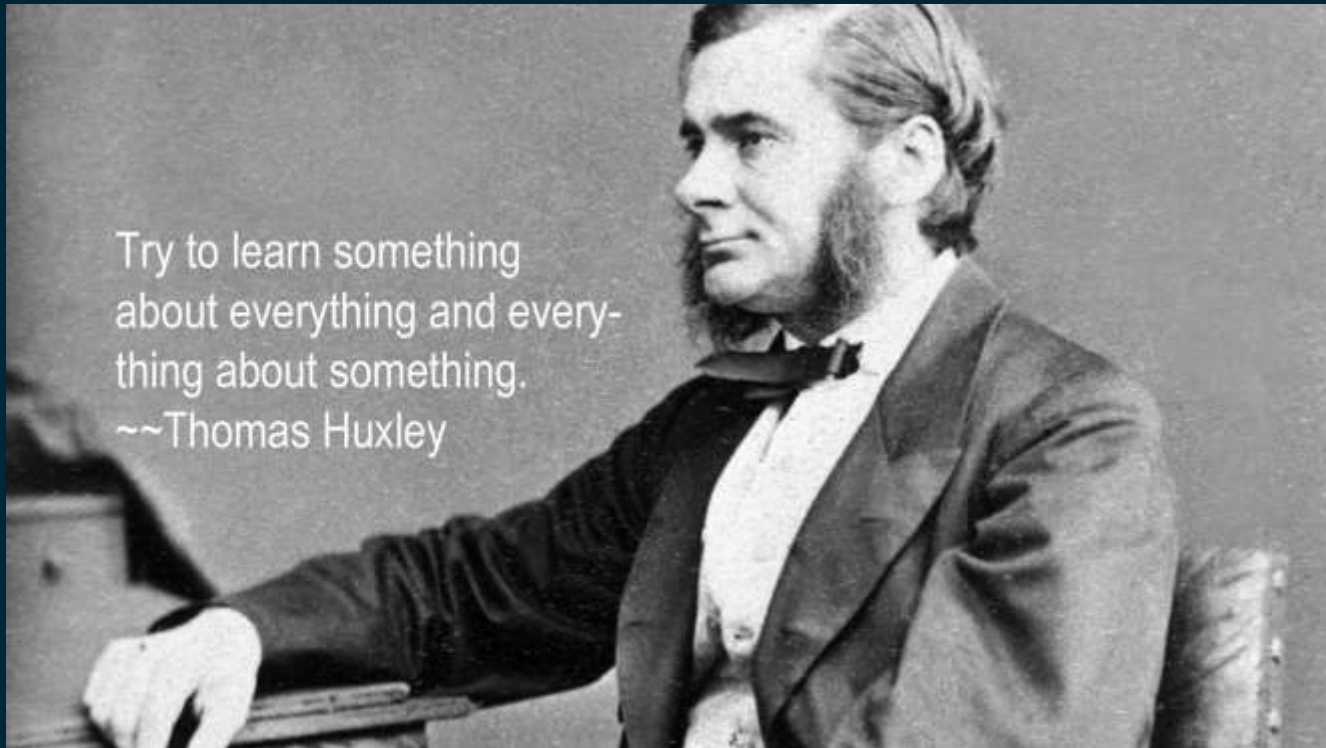


HERBERT SPENCER —
SOCIAL DARWINISM (1860)

Thomas Henry Huxley

—chief opponent of evolutionary ethics

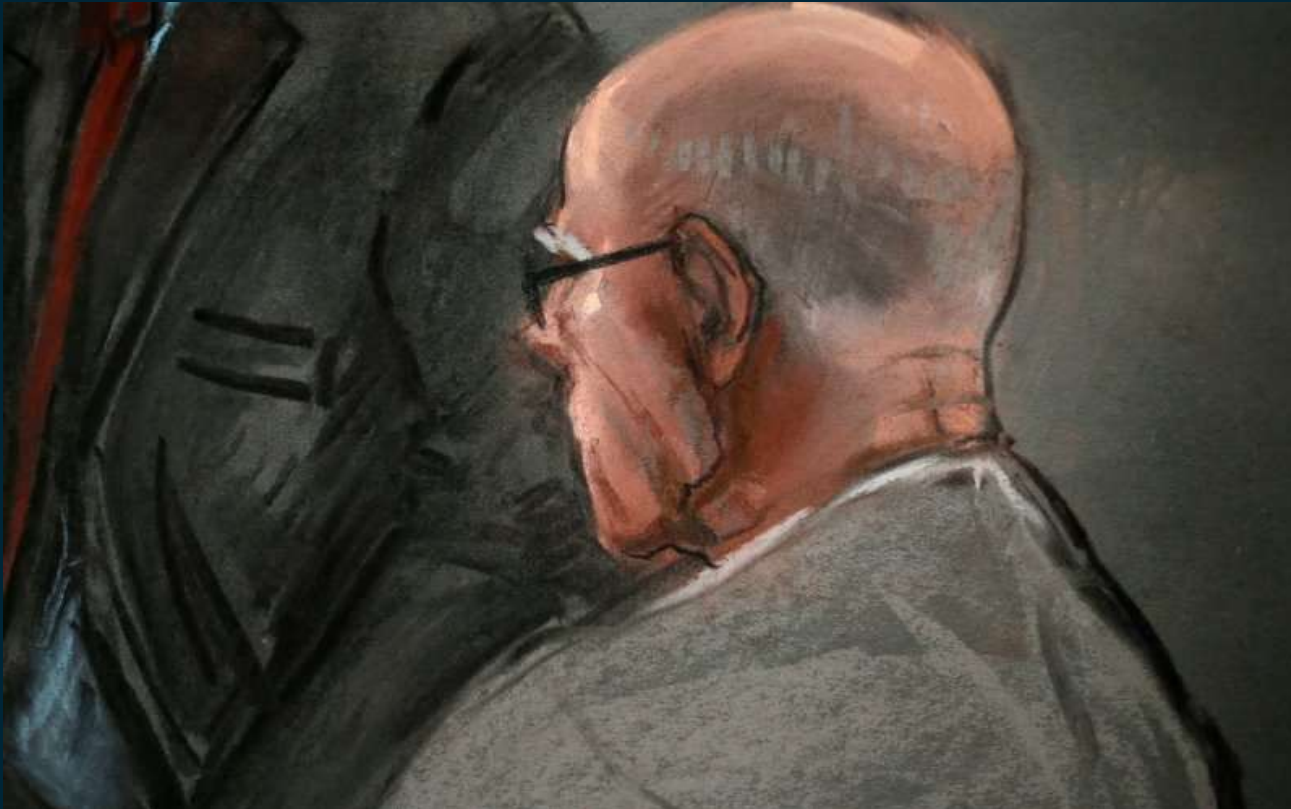
Believed the physical process of evolution was at odds with human ethical development; the struggle in nature showed how humans should not behave



Try to learn something
about everything and every-
thing about something.
~~Thomas Huxley

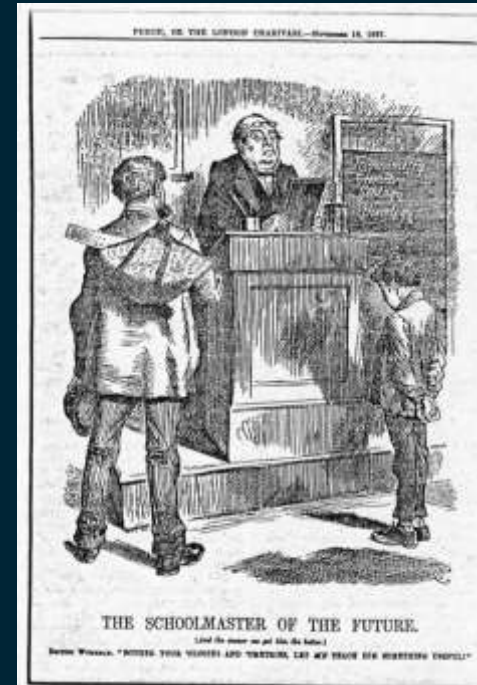
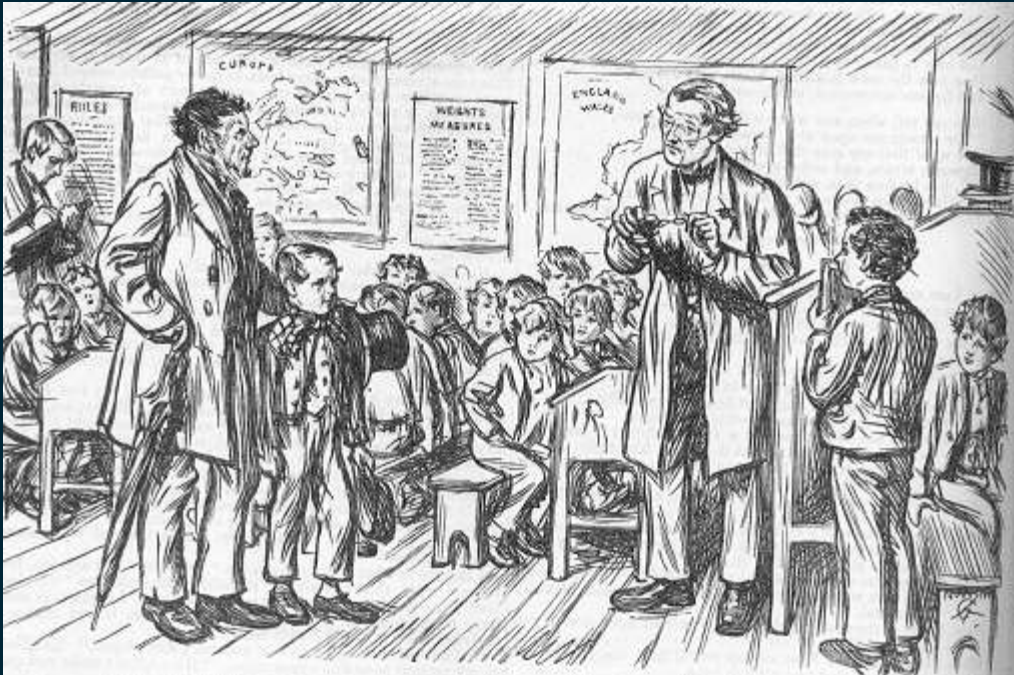
Intellectual Skepticism

- Intellectuals challenged the historical credibility, the scientific accuracy, and the morality of the Christian church



Conflict Between Church and State

Great Britain Education Act of 1870 provided for state-supported schools run by elected school boards, whereas previously the government had given grants to religious schools.



Conflict Between Church and State

France Falloux Law of 1850

local priest provided religious education in the public schools

The Third Republic vs. the Catholic Church

Between 1878 and 1886, a series of educational laws sponsored by Jules Ferry (1832-1893) replaced religious instruction in the public schools with civic training.



Jules Ferry; politician and imperialist

- *1880-demanded and got the expulsion of the Jesuits*
- *the Ferry Laws of 1881-2 made elementary education free, non-clerical and compulsory (either state or religious)*
- *1885-his imperialism--"the superior races have a right because they have a duty; it is their duty to civilize the inferior races"*



1832-1893

Conflict Between Church and State

Germany and the Kulturkampf

In 1870, Bismarck removed the clergy from overseeing local education in Prussia and set education under state direction.

“May Laws” of 1873 (applied to Prussia but not the entire German Empire)

required priests to be educated in German schools and universities and to pass state examinations.

state could veto the appointments of priests.

Many clergy refused to obey these laws and by 1876 Bismarck had either arrested or expelled all Catholic bishops from Prussia

Kulturkampf failed as many Germans remained loyal to the Catholic Church

The Roman Catholic Church and the Modern World

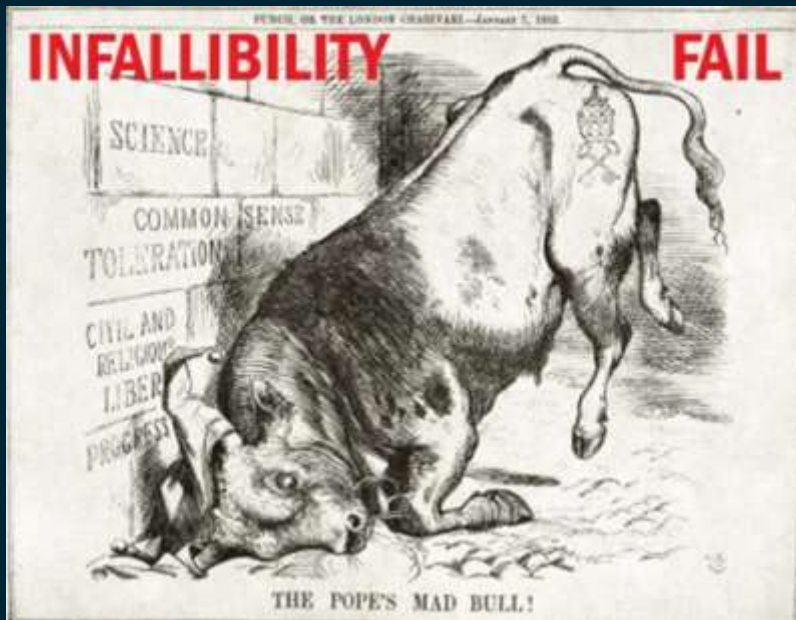
Syllabus of Errors
issued by Pope Pius IX in 1864

pitted the Catholic faith against science, philosophy, and politics.



Papal infallibility

- The pope was the ultimate source of truth when speaking on matters of faith and morals.
- No earlier pope had asserted such centralized authority within the church.



Pope Leo XIII (r. 1878-1903)

- Rerum Novarum(1891), an alternative to socialism and capitalism
- Defended private property, religious education, and religious control of marriage laws, and he condemned socialism and Marxism, but also declared that employers should treat employees justly.
- Corporate societies
- Supported laws that protected workers and urged modern society to be organized in corporate groups that would include people from various classes who would cooperate according to Christian principles.
- Democratic Catholic political parties were formed throughout Europe as a result of Leo's pronouncement

Pope Leo XIII

- Pope Leo XIII (r.1878-1903) formulated a social doctrine that combined a belief in private property with a concern for poverty and inequality. In the encyclical Rerum Novarum (“of modern things”), Leo suggested that much of socialism reflected Christian teachings, but he firmly rejected Marxist ideology as materialist and antireligious



Islam

- The few European intellectuals who wrote about Islam subjected it to the same critical historical analysis that was being directed toward the Bible.



Science: The Revolution in Physics

- Theories of Quantum Energy, Relativity, and Uncertainty
- **Max Planck, 1900**
- Pioneered the explanation of the quantum theory of energy, according to which energy is a series of discrete quantities, or packets, rather than a continuous stream.
- **Albert Einstein, 1905**
- Published his first paper on relativity in which he contended that time and space exist not separately, but rather as a combined continuum.
- The measurement of time and space, therefore, depends on the observer as well as on the entities being measured.
- **Werner Heisenberg, 1927**
- Uncertainty principle—the behavior of subatomic particles is a matter of statistical probability rather than exactly determinable cause and effect.

Literature: Realism and Naturalism

Realist and naturalist movement in literature portrayed the hypocrisy, brutality, and dullness that underlay bourgeois life.



Realism

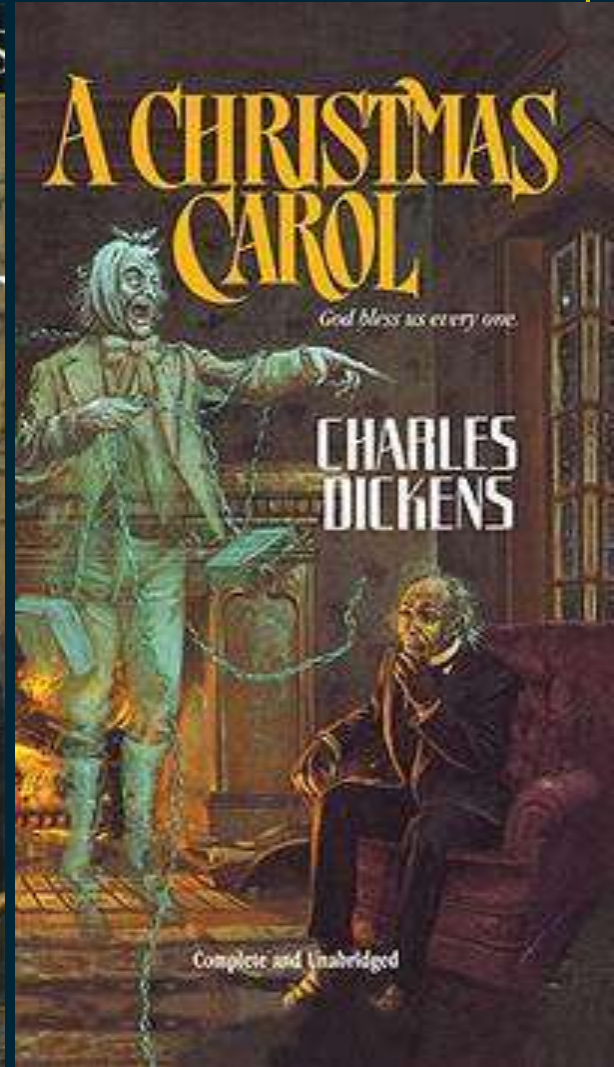
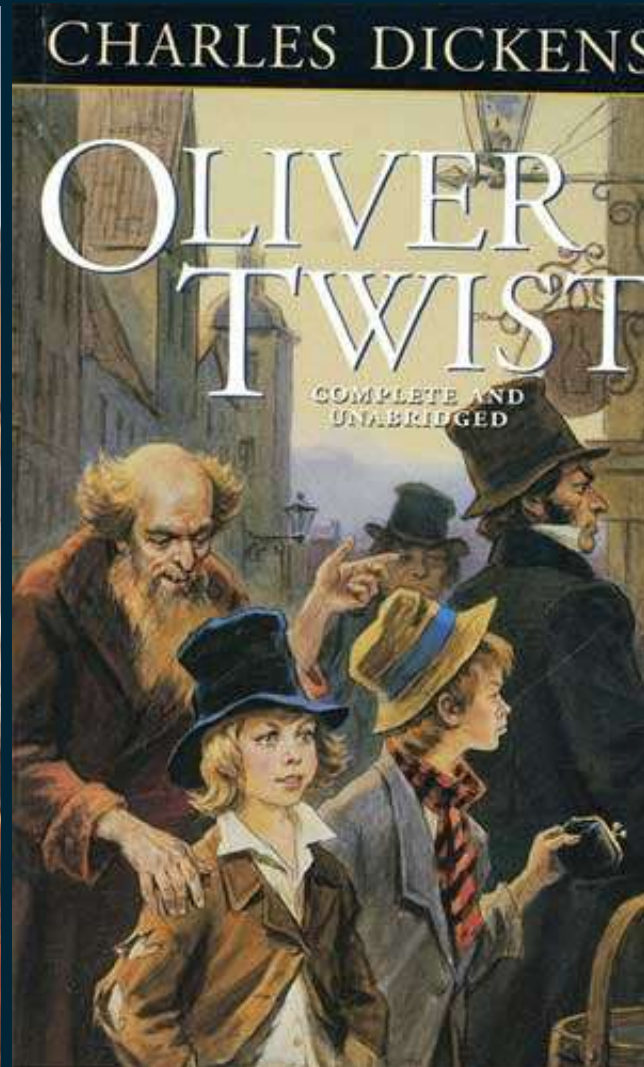
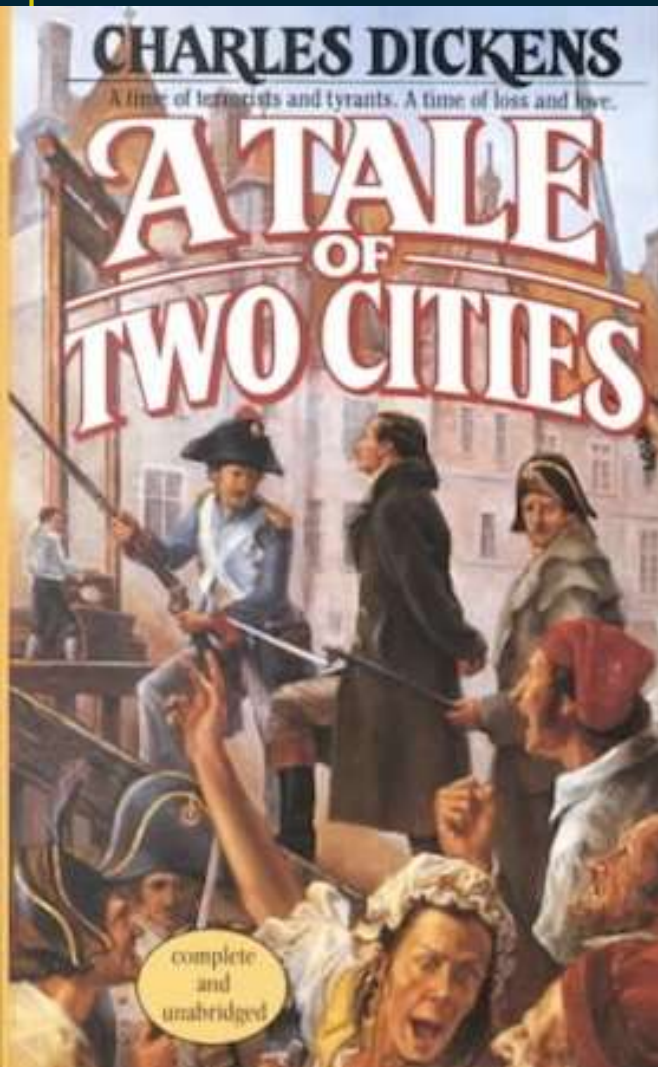


infused scientific objectivity and observation in their works.

Realism rejected the romantic idealization of nature, the poor, love, and polite society. portrayed human beings as subject to passions, materialistic determinism, and the pressures of the environment like any other animal.

Realist writers believed that literature should depict life exactly as it was sex, strikes, violence, and alcoholism

Charles Dickens



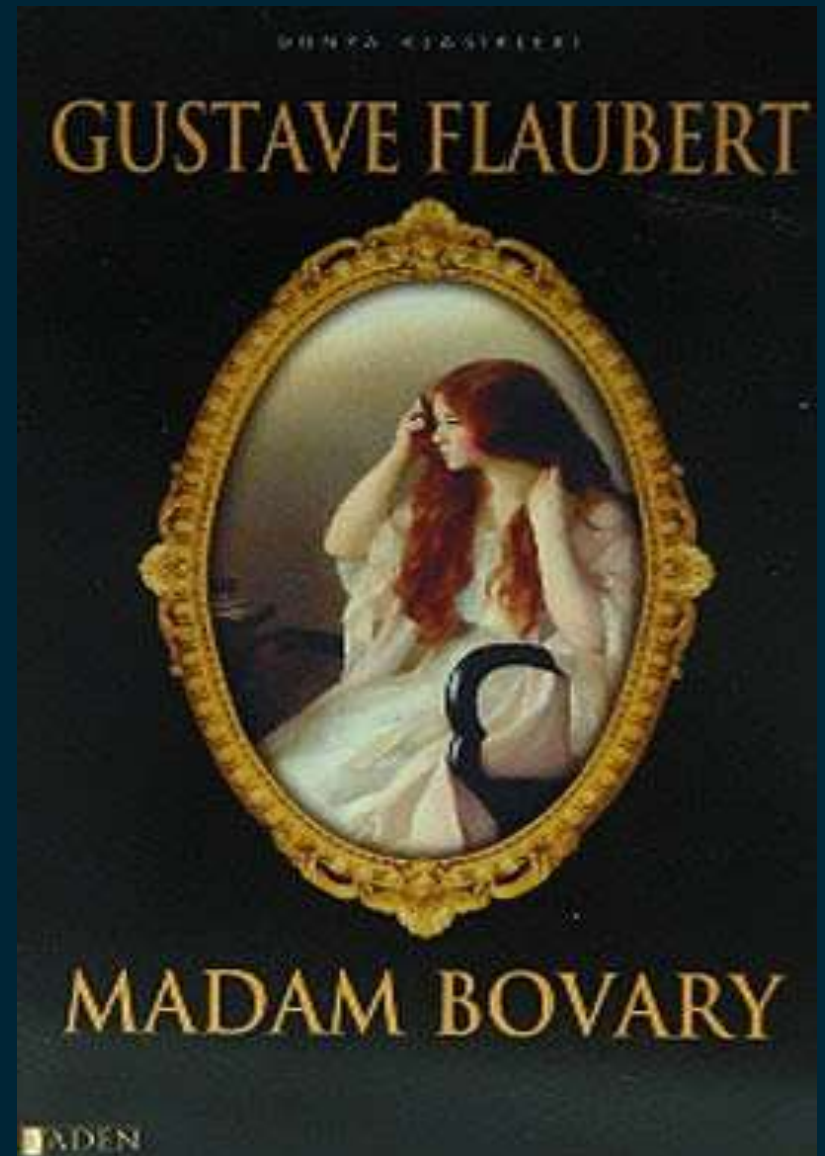
Honore de Balzac

- *The Human Comedy* a 100 volume masterpiece of realism
- Balzac pictures urban society as grasping, amoral and brutal
- Darwinian struggle for wealth and power



Madame Bovary, Gustave Flaubert

- tells the story of the dullness of provincial life as a woman searches for love in and outside of marriage; the work portrayed life without heroism, purpose, or even civility,
- considered the first realist novel



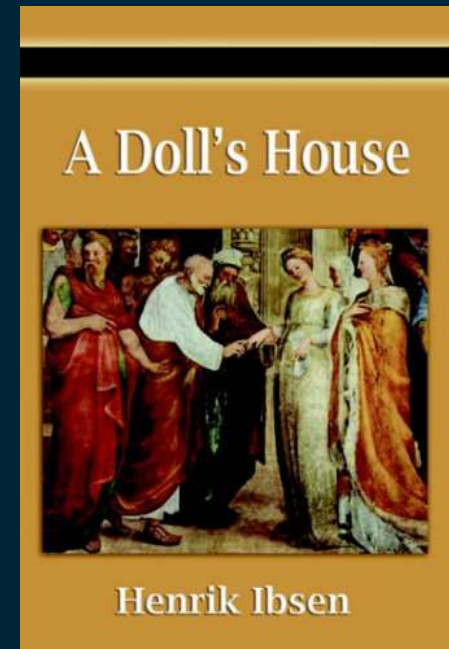
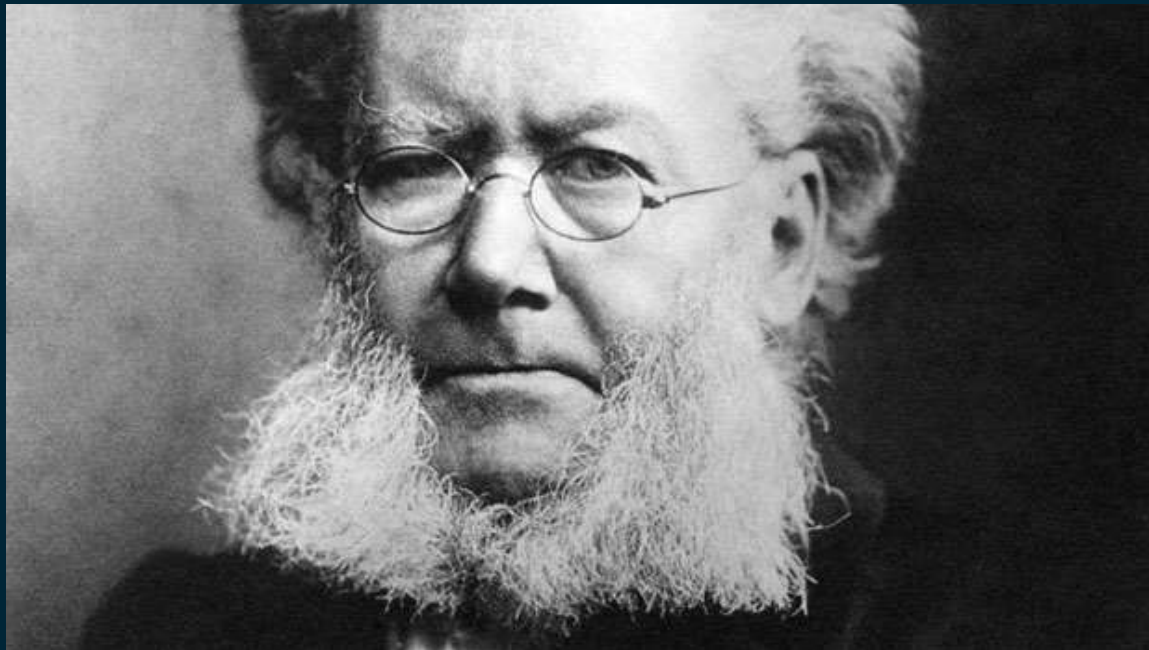
Emile Zola

- Between 1871 and 1893, he published twenty novels exploring subjects like alcoholism, prostitution, adultery, and labor strife.
- He took a leading role in the defense of Dreyfus



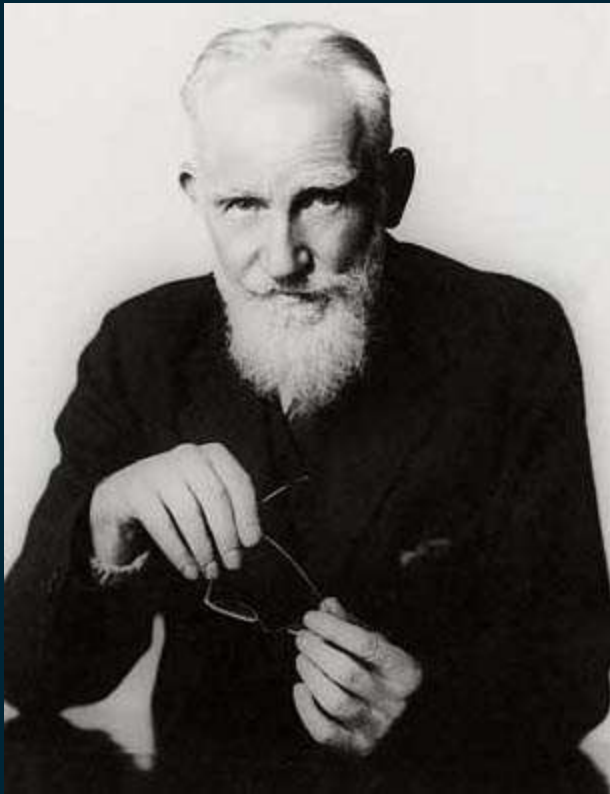
Henrik Ibsen (1828-1906)

- Norwegian playwright who carried realism into the dramatic presentation of domestic life.
- In A Doll's House the protagonist has a husband who refuses to tolerate independence of character or thought on her part; she finally leaves him.



George Bernard Shaw

Irish writer, In *Man and Superman*, he scorned the romantic ideals of love and war

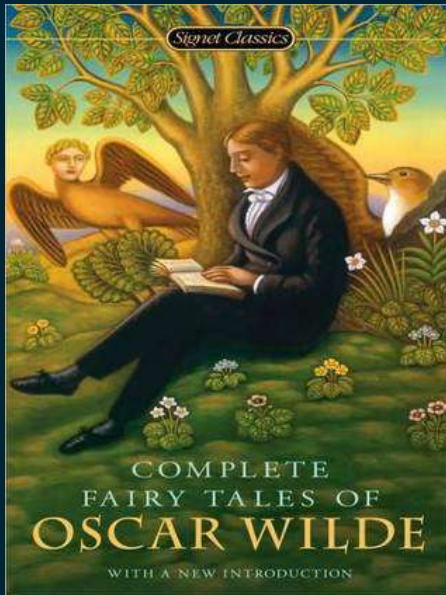


**You see things; and you say, 'Why?'
But I dream things that never were;
and I say, 'Why not?'**

- George Bernard Shaw

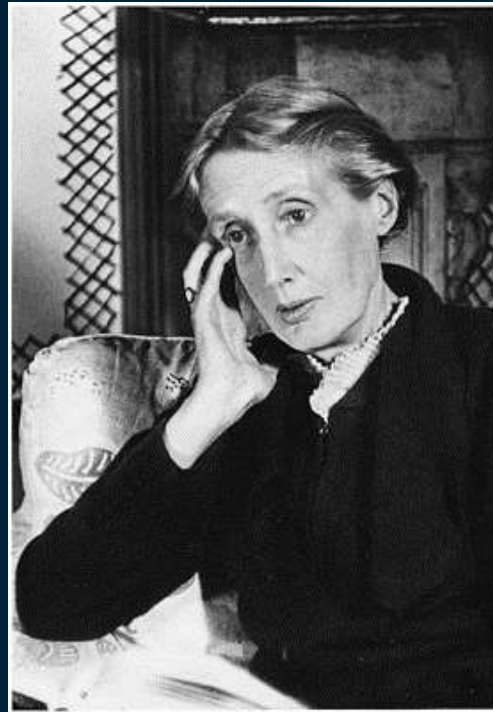
Modernism in Literature

- New movement in late 19th century art and literature that was critical of middle-class society and morality
- Not concerned with social issues, but instead focused on aesthetic and beauty.
- Modernism in literature arose before World War I and flourished after the war, nourished by the turmoil and social dislocation it created.



Stream of consciousness

Woolf, Joyce and Faulkner-
stream of consciousness-
different time periods come up
randomly

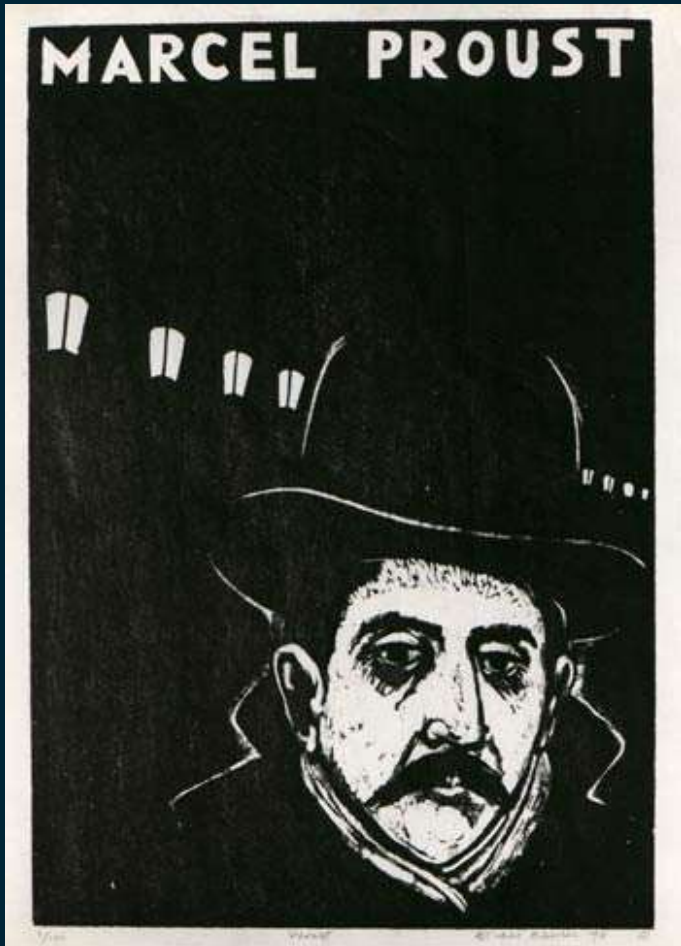


Virginia Woolf (1882-1941)

- British modernist writer



Marcel Proust French modernist



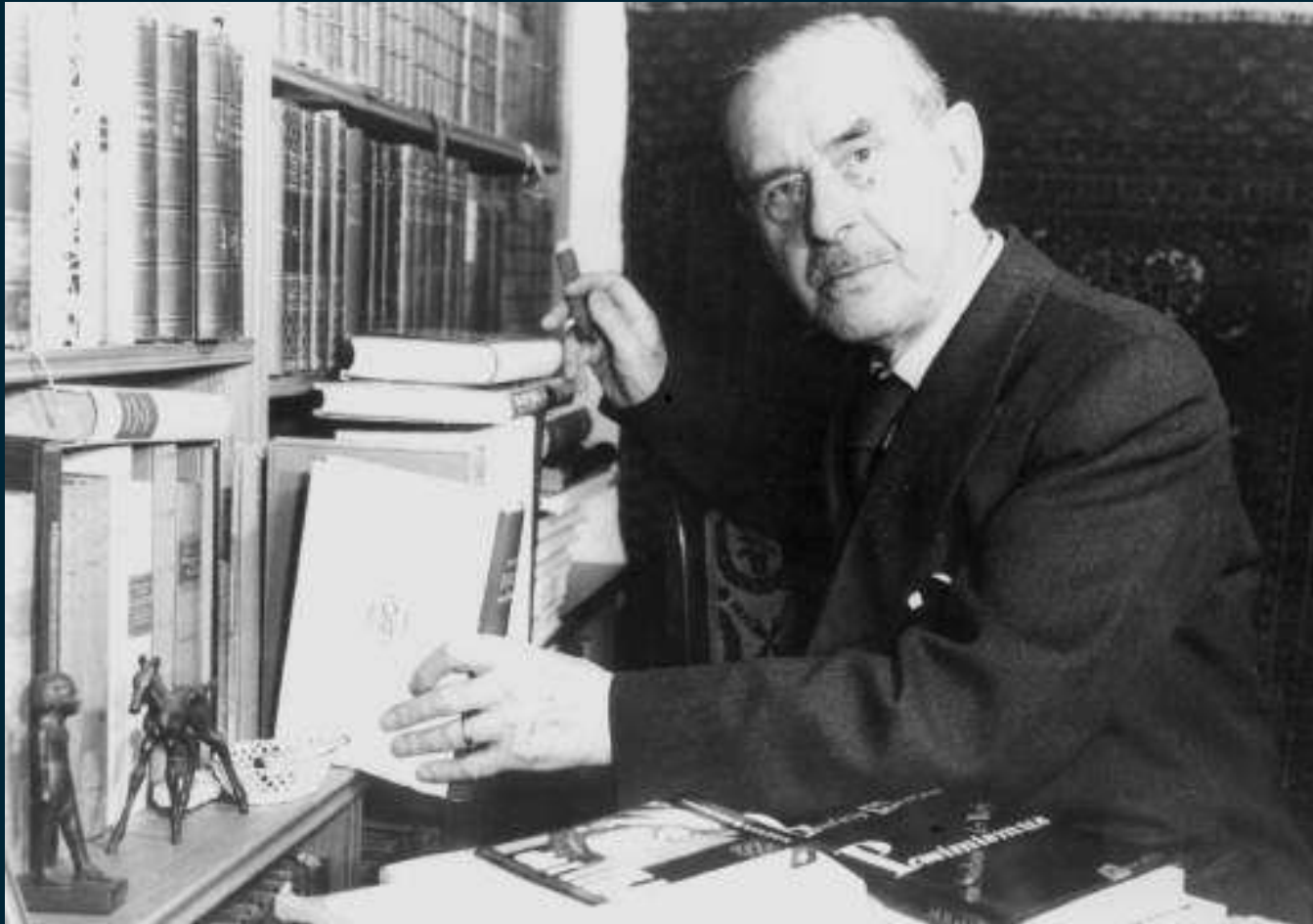
French novelist **Marcel Proust** (1871-1922) embraced psychological relativity- the attempt to understand oneself by looking at one's past.

He adopted a stream-of-consciousness format that allowed him to explore his memories.

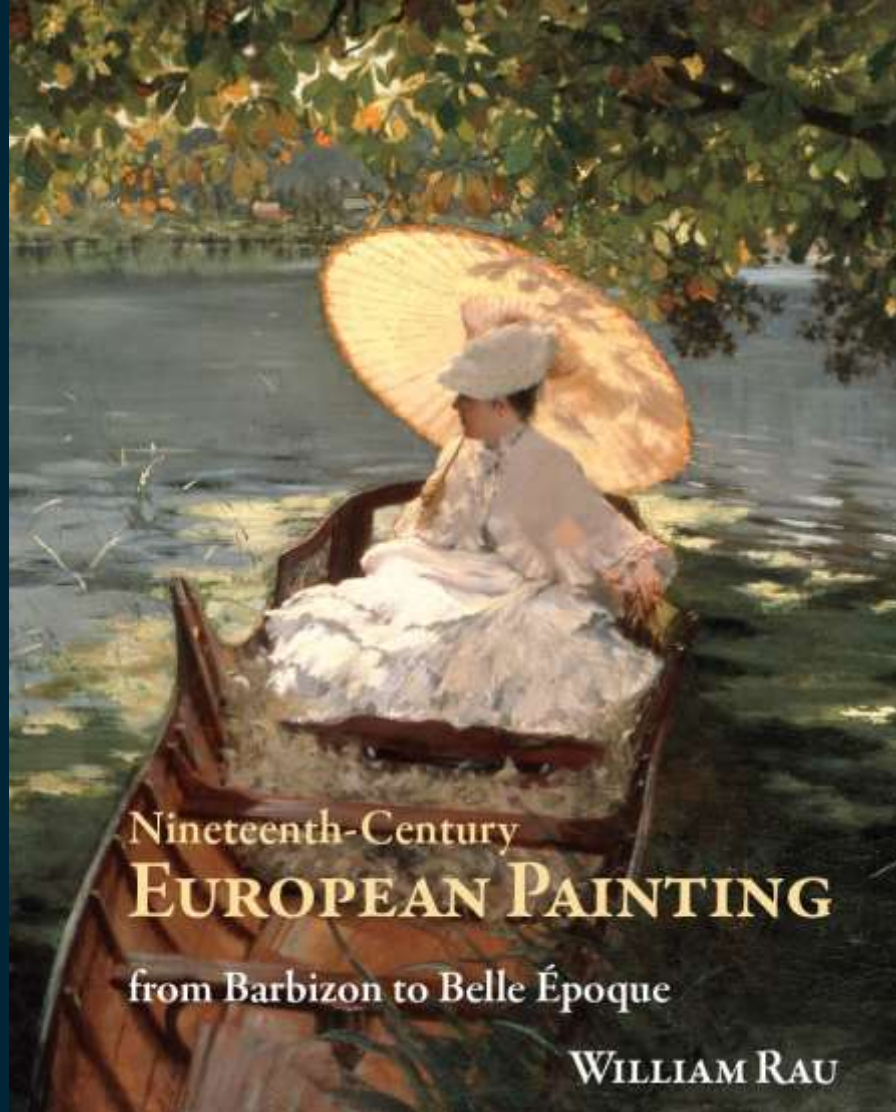


Thomas Mann (1875-1955)

German modernist



Modern Art



Impressionism

- Instead of religious, mythological, and historical scenes, painters began to depict modern life
- Social, leisure, and urban life of the middle and lower middle classes.
- Fascination with light, color to create a visual experience for viewer



EDOUARD MANET (1837-1883)



- *Luncheon on the grass*



The Gare Saint-Lazare: Arrival of a Train by Claude Monet, 1877 This painting illustrates Monet's fascination with light as it is reflected and absorbed by the sky, clouds, windows, and trains.





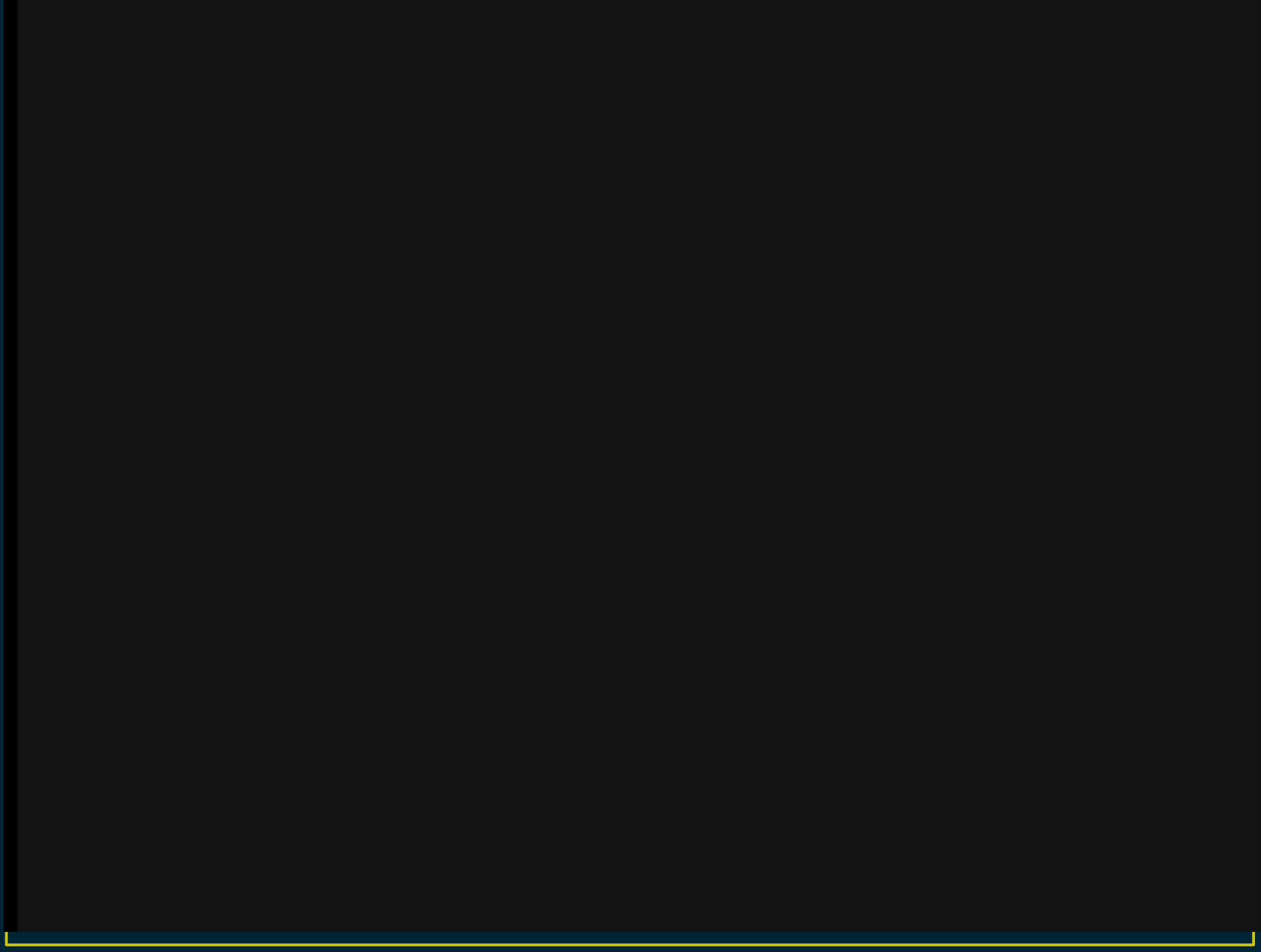
Claude Monet (1840-1926)





Pierre-Auguste Renoir (1841-1919)





Edgar Degas (1834-1917)





- *Women Ironing* 1884

Post-impressionism

- Leading post-impressionist painters Georges Seurat, Paul Cezanne, Vincent Van Gogh, and Paul Gauguin



Georges Seurat



- A Sunday afternoon on the island of la Grande Jatte

Vincent Van Gogh



Cubism



Pablo Picasso (1881-1973)



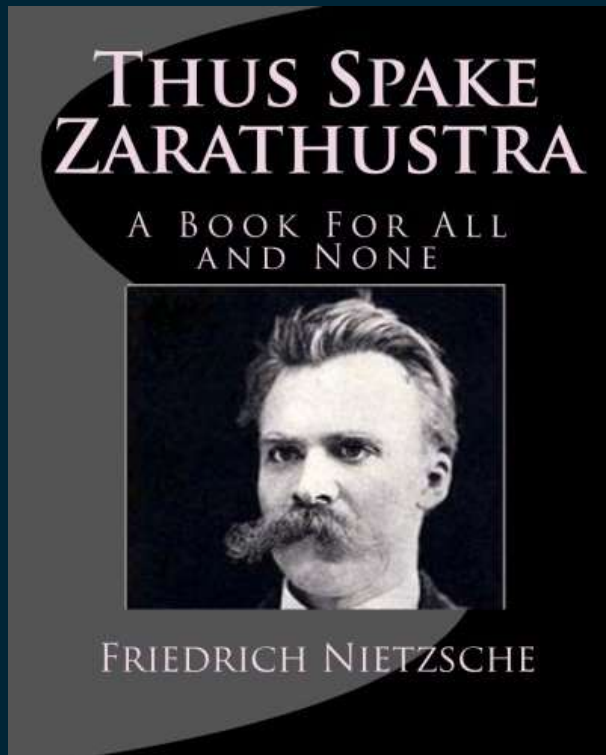
Friedrich Nietzsche

Friedrich Nietzsche and the Revolt Against Reason.

Rejected Christianity “God is dead”

“The only way for the individual was to accept the meaninglessness of human existence”

Believed few superior supermen had to become the leaders



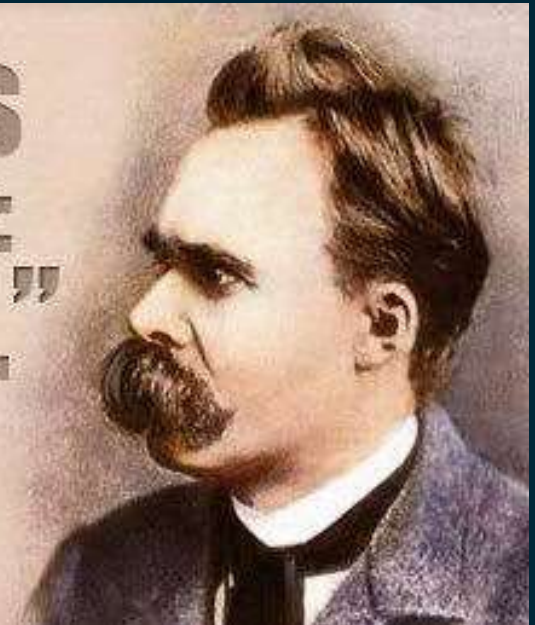
Nietzsche- Christianity equals slave mentality- glorified weakness, envy and mediocrity

Before WW1 Nietzsche proclaimed that the optimistic Christian order of the west was absolute and that it stifled creativity and excellence. He called for superior individuals to recognize the emptiness of social convention and meaninglessness of individual life

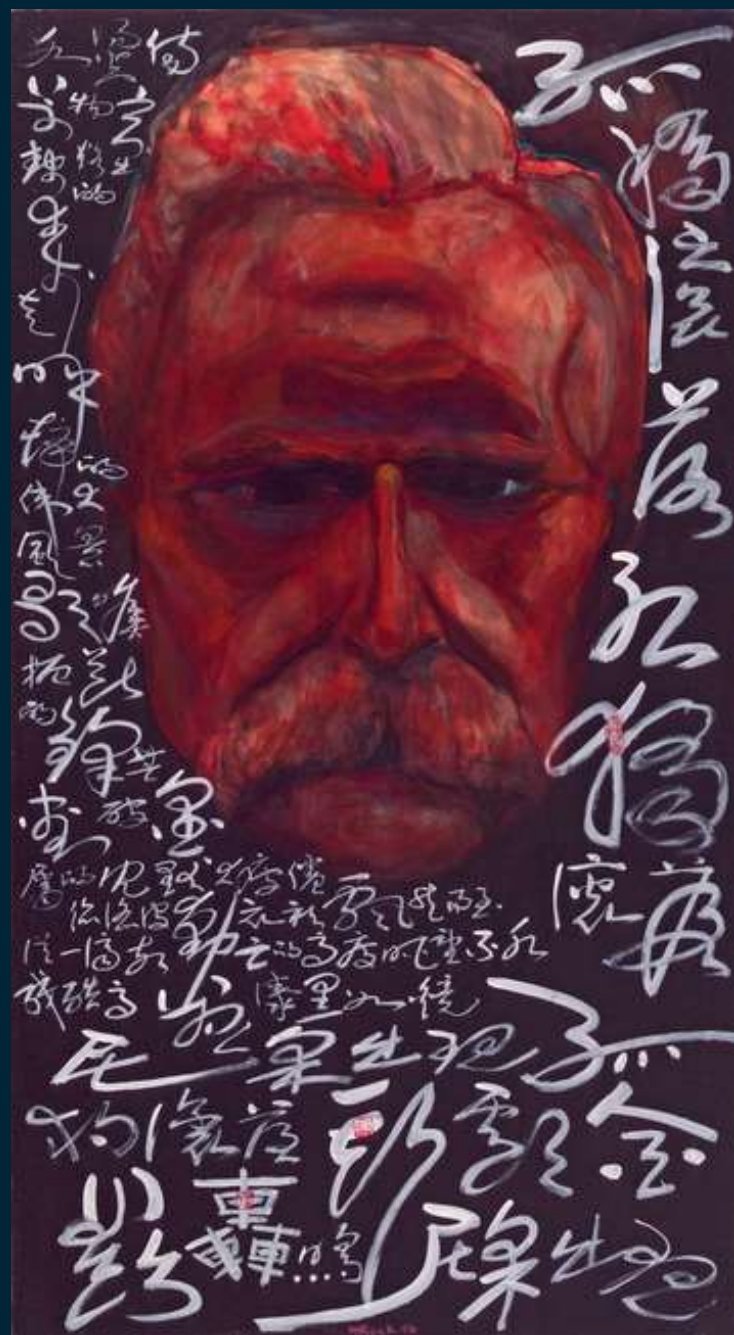
Nietzsche was the son of a Lutheran minister

“A politician divides mankind into two classes: tools and enemies.”

-Friedrich Nietzsche



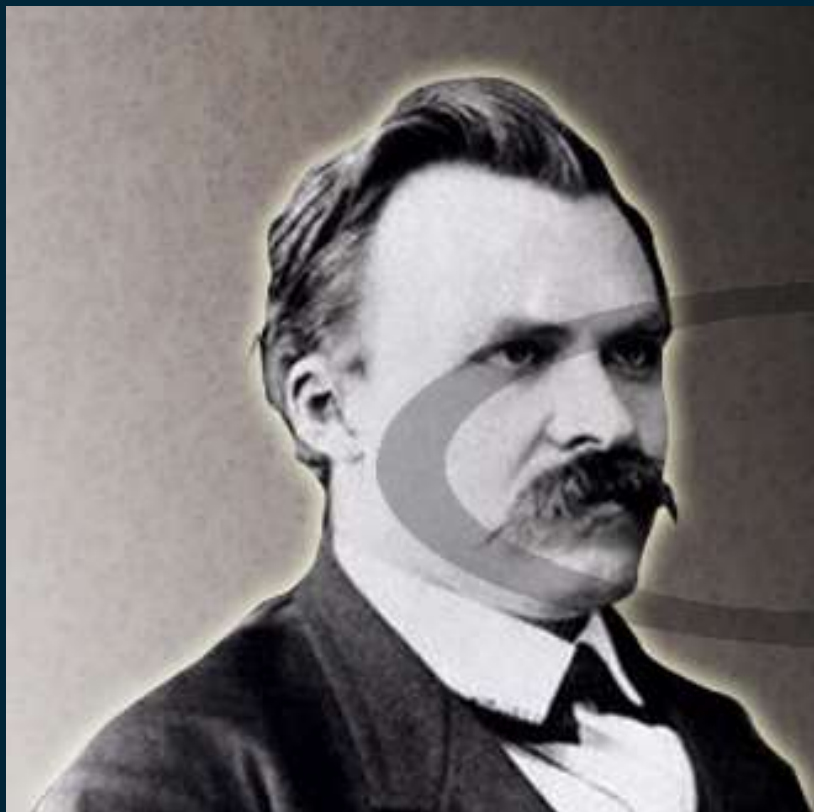






FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE ON CHRISTIANITY

"The word "Christianity" is already a misunderstanding - in reality there has been only one Christian, and he died on the Cross."



Faith means not wanting
to know what is true.

Friedrich Nietzsche





“God is dead.”

- Nietzsche, 1883

“Nietzsche is dead.”

- God, 1900

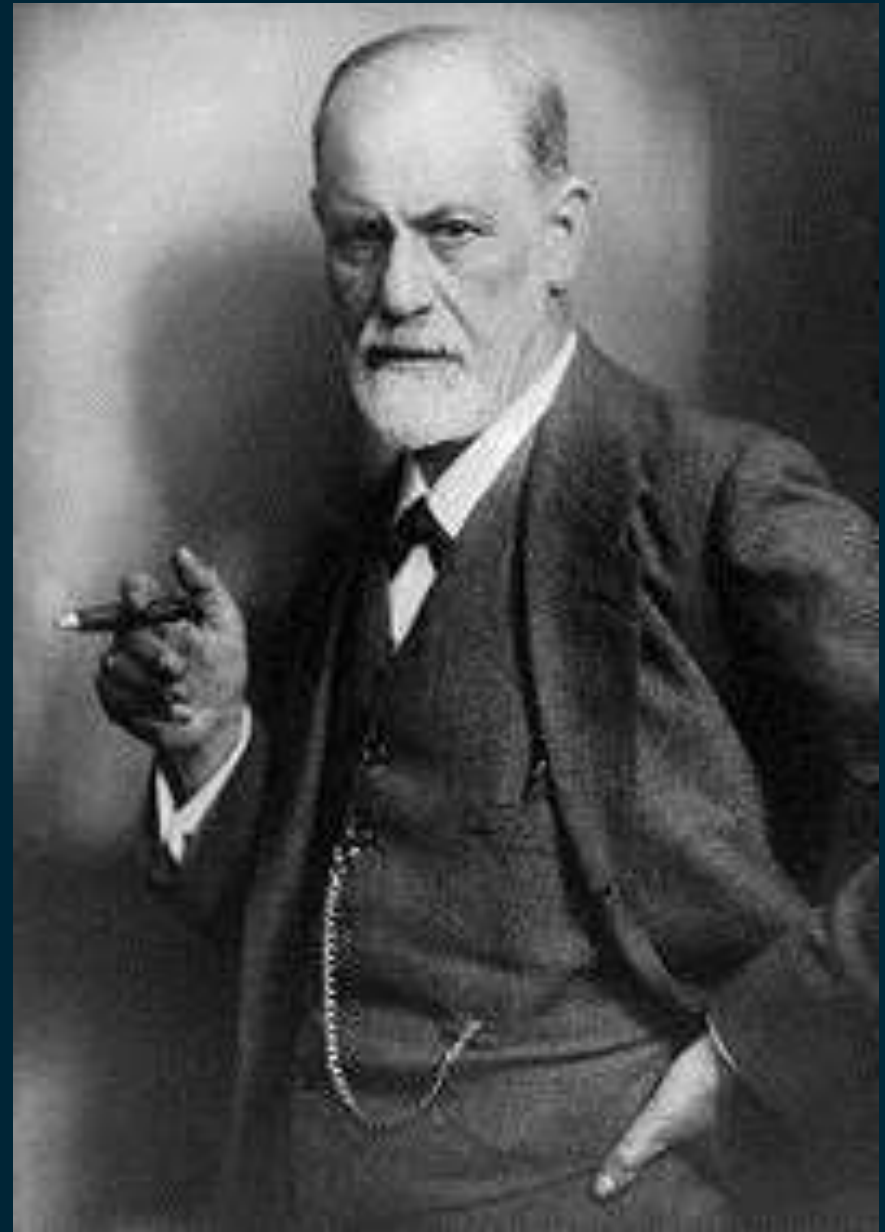
Sigmund Freud

- Psychoanalysis

Freudian Psychology

According to Freud human behavior is basically irrational

- Id- unconscious (driven by desires)
- Ego- rationalizing conscious
- Superego- tells what a person should do



Max Weber

Max Weber (1864-1920)

- Not economy (Marx), but meaning underlies human action/interaction
- Examined the role of Protestantism in the development of capitalism
- Developed concept of bureaucracy



Racism

- Deep rooted history of racism in European history.
- Renaissance explorers had displayed prejudice against nonwhite peoples.
- Biologist and anthropologists had classified human beings according to the color of their skin.
- Biological sciences justified racial thinking starting in the late nineteenth century.
- Hierarchy of superior races

Anti-Semitism and the Birth of Zionism

- Religious anti-Semitism existed in Europe since the Middle Ages, but after the French Revolution, western European Jews gradually gained entry into civil life; nonetheless, during the last third of the century, as finance capitalism changed the economic structure of Europe, many non-Jewish European threatened by changes became hostile toward the Jewish community.



Le Petit Journal

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paraît tous les jours
Le Supplément illustré
paraît tous les dimanches

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Le capitaine Dreyfus devant le conseil de guerre

Anti-Semitic Politics

Karl Lueger (1844-1910)

Mayor of Vienna who used anti-Semitism as a major attraction for his Christian socialist party.

Adolf Stoecker (1835-1909)

Famous ultra-conservative Lutheran chaplain in Germany.

Dreyfus Affair in France
focused a new hatred
toward Jews.

Le Petit Journal

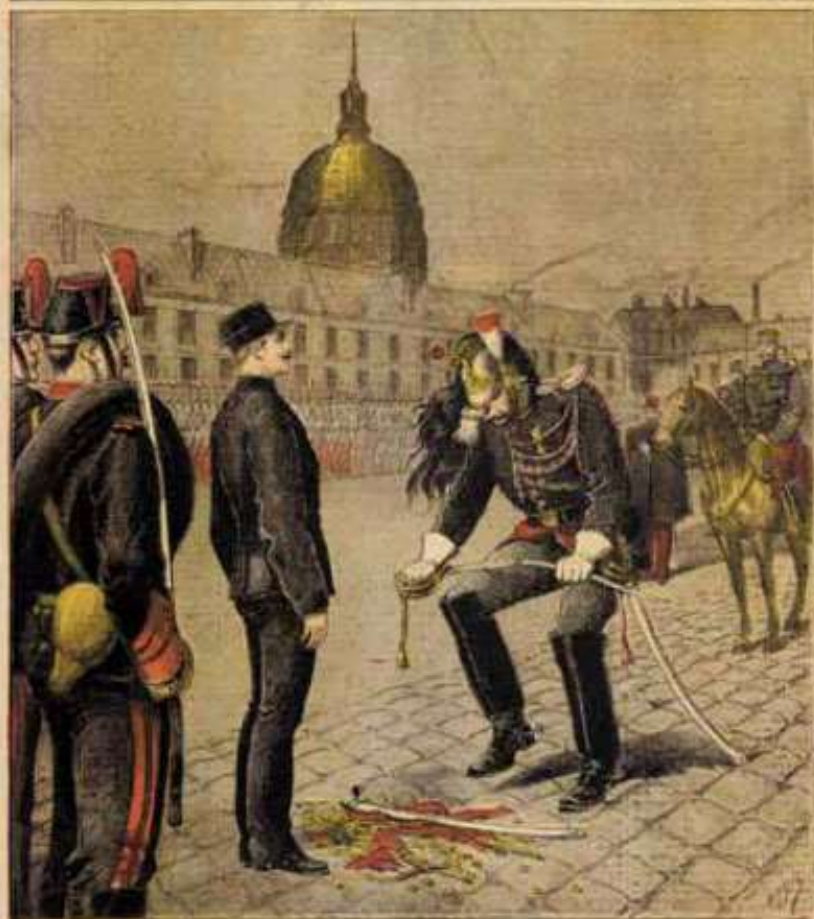
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LE TRAITRE
Dégradation d'Alfred Dreyfus

The Traitor. Degradation of Alfred Dreyfus
The captain is stripped of his commission

Le Petit Journal

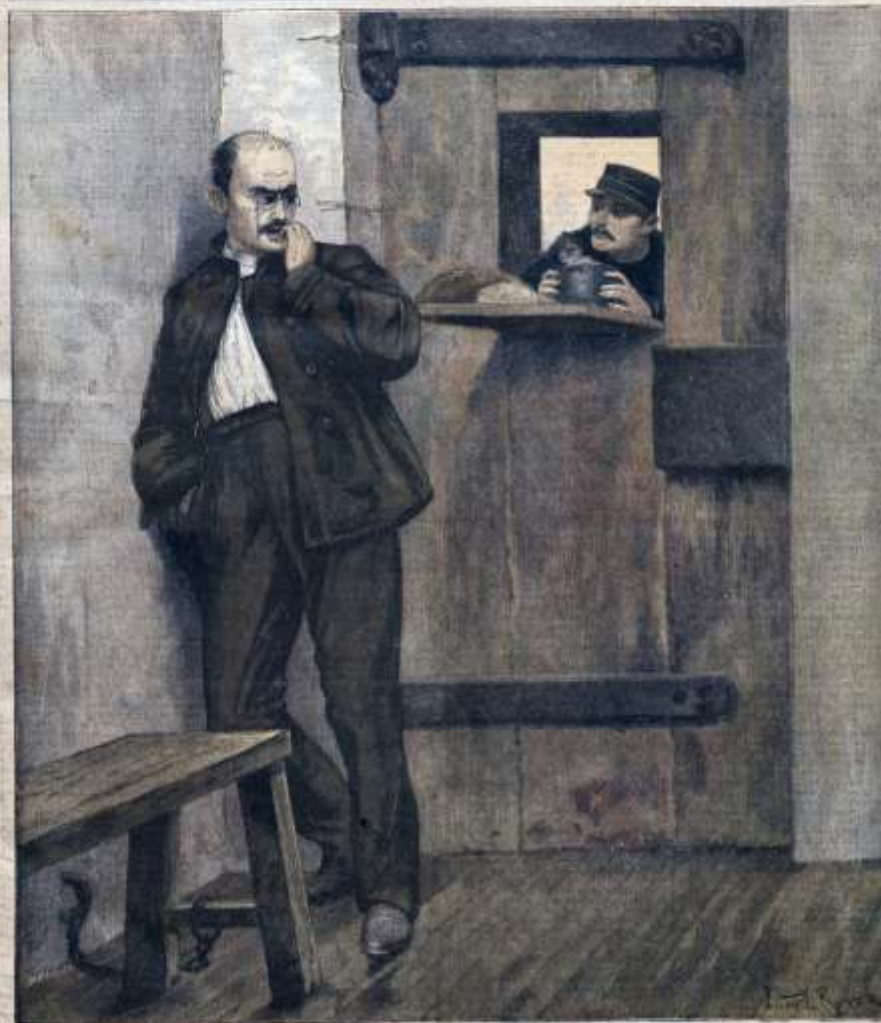
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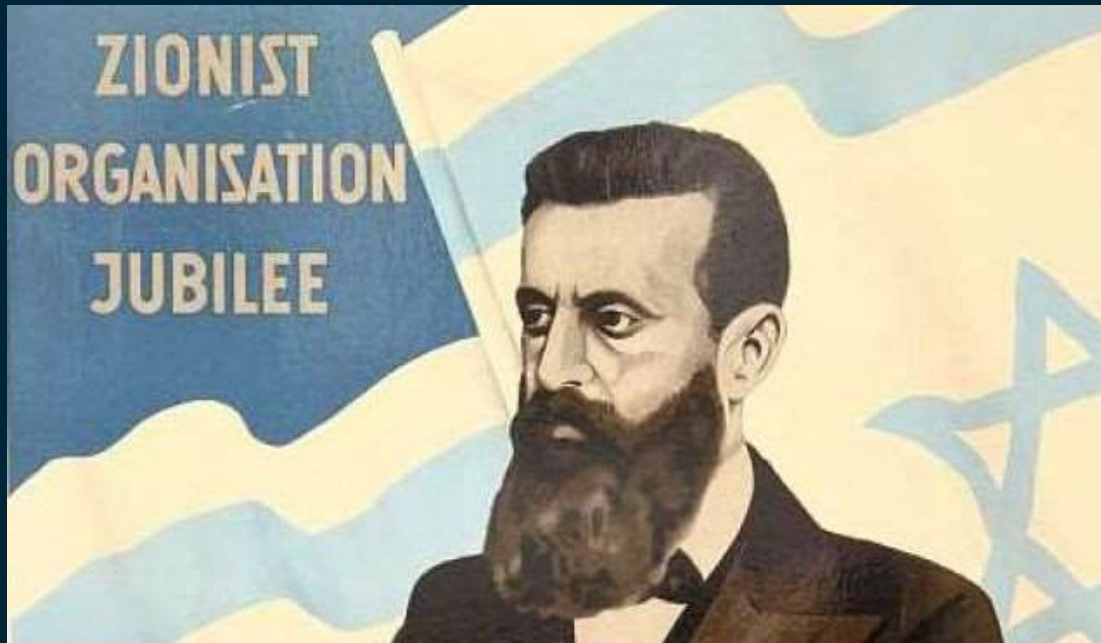


ALFRED DREYFUS DANS SA PRISON

Zionism

Theodore Herzl lost faith that liberal politics would guarantee the protection of Jews in Europe.

The Jewish State, 1896 called for a separate state in which all Jews might be assured of the rights and liberties that they should be enjoying in the liberal states of Europe.



Anti-Feminism in Late-Century Thought

Darwinism reinforced traditional stereotypes of women.





EDOUARD CORTÈS





1800-1825

1825-1850

1850-1870

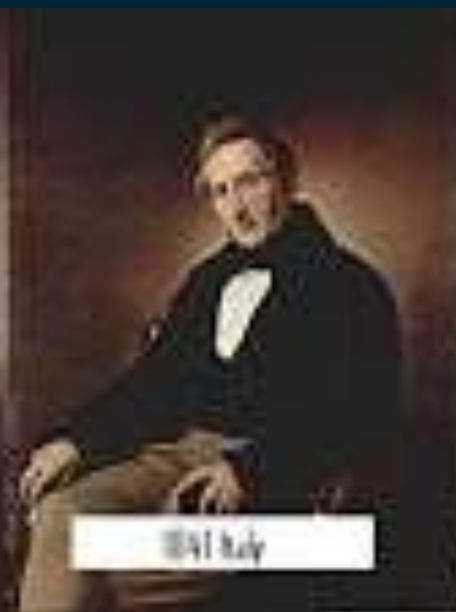
1870's







1851 Italy



1841 Italy



1845 France



1853 Spain



1853 Germany



1856 France



1855 Germany



1855 Germany







