

“isms” of European History

Humanism

- Interested in the 7 liberal arts (rhetoric, etc....)
- Outlook of philosophical school of the Renaissance
- Away from the scholasticism
- Man is the measure of all things
 - o 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 regular Humanism
- Associated with “Northern Renaissance”
- Erasmus
 - o The greatest Christian Humanist
 - o Copied the style of the Latins
 - o Rejected the Middle Ages
 - o Interested in behavior and morality
 - o Used satire in writing- to expose weakness of the church
 - o Talked about peace, education
 - o Critical to hypocrisy
 - o NEVER totally rejected the church
 - o In *Praise of Folly*
 - Criticized clergy
 - His most famous
 - Satirical, makes fun of the church

Calvinism

- John Calvin (1509- 1564)
 - o French lawyer/priest
 - o Exiled from France
 - o Settled in Geneva
 - o Influenced by Luther
 - o *Institutes of the Christian Religion*
 - Famous book
 - Appealed to reason/ logic
 - Most comprehensive explanation of Protestant belief
 - o Thought world was in moral crisis
 - o Worries about “good works” (for church) How much??
 - Wanted to make sure that he got to heaven
 - o Simplicity
- **Beliefs**
 - o **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 Christian doctrine**
 - PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH GOD
- **Rejected transubstantiation**
 - Communion = symbolic
- **Rejected bishops**
- **Salvations by election**
 - Those who should be in charge of the state
- **Universal, Expansionist appeal**
 - Not just Germany, like Luther
- **Puritanical approached 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 can share in Christ's sacrifice
 - I: Irresistible grace
 - When God choose to save someone, he will
 - P: Perseverance of saints
 - The elect cannot loose their elect status
- Spread of Calvinism
 - Switzerland
 - Basel, Geneva, Zurich, Bern
 - Scotland
 - John Knox/ *Presbyterian*
 - France
 - *Huguenots*
 - England
 - *Puritans*
 - Holland
 - *Puritans* fled
 - New World
 - Puritans fled again
 - SPREAD MUCH FURTHER THAN LUTHERANISM

Anglicanism

- **Henry VIII**
 - Ruler of England
 - Wanted divorce, but church would not allow it
 - Established the Anglican Church
 - *Act of Supremacy*
- Anglican Church
 - King is the head
 - Church property under government 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
 - [Fredrick of Saxony](#)
 - Protection
- **Beliefs**
 - **Priesthood of all believers**
 - Individual does not need a priest
 - **Bible = main authority**
 - PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH GOD
 - **Justification (salvation) but faith alone**
 - Only thing to be saved is a deep faith
 - No need of church, prayer, sacrament
 - All you need is a deep love of god
 - Good faith brings good things
- **Transubstantiation**
 - Priests turn bread and wine into blood and flesh of god
 - Did not say it was just symbolic
 - God present in it because God is present anywhere
- **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
 - Peasants revolt 1524-1525
 - Luther horrified

Anabaptism

- Very radical group
- Refused to fit into 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 to 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 Protestantism 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 the 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 is the religion of the people**
 - Ecclesiastical Reservation
 - Princes had to give back the property
 - Did not work

Armenianism

- **Jacob Arminius**
 - Theologian
 - 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
 - Limited abuse of rulers
- **Constitutional monarchy**
 - king that obeys constitution drafted by the 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 Hobbs**
 - Monarch had complete power
 - People gave up all of their power
 - People had no power to revolt
 - **Jean Bodin**
 - Divine Right
 - **Bishop Bousset**
 - 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**
 - It was a way of viewing the world, an outlook or attitude not an agenda
- **Supported by the middle classes**
 - Business and professional classes
 - Considered themselves modern, enlightened, fair
- **Social**
 - Confident that human progress was inevitable
 - Humanity could improve itself
 - Faith in man’s ability to rule himself and his capacity for self – control
- **Politics**
 - Favored **constitutional monarchy**
 - Radicals favored a **republic**
 - Wanted written constitutions
 - Legislative process
 - Wanted to broaden franchise (vote)
 - Opposed to UMS
 - Feared excesses of mob rule
 - Opposed to women’s vote
 - **Utilitarianism** – greatest good for the greatest number

- Wanted GOV. to protect private property and maintain the peace
- **Economics**
 - Believed in private enterprises and private property
 - **Laissez-faire** and freedom to work
 - Opposed to tariffs
 - Opposed to unions and strikes
 - Followers of **Adam Smith** and **Manchester School of Economics**
 - Iron Law of Wages (market forces will result in subsistence wage)
 - **David Ricardo**
 - Workers only just get by
 - Dislike war and military

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
 - Montesquieu, Rousseau, etc....
- Driving force behind political change in the 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 monarchies or republic
 - Extended 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
 - **Legitimacy**
 - Return to old king (absolute monarchies)
- *Restricted vote*
- **Balance of power**
- *Restrict civil rights*
 - Censorship
 - **Established church**
- Opposed to nationalism
- Opposed to liberalism
- Conservative ideology
 - Turn back to 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 emotions
- Interested in exotic subjects
- Vivid colors
- Fascination with storms/ death
- Pictures Turks massacring Greeks, hearts of Europeans went out to Greek cause, emotions 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 can't 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
 - **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*
 - Womens' lives
- **Emile Zola**
 - French novelist
 - Ordinary people as he saw it
- **Renan**
 - "Progressive ideas"
 - *Life of Jesus*
 - Historical view of Jesus

Nationalism

- Pride for own country
- Unity of 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/ culture groups to cooperate cohesively
 - Austrian 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 ensured 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 the 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 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 worship
 - Had to be specific size (1620 people)
- Robert Owen
 - 2 goals
 - Make a profit
 - Treat workers well
 - Thought possible to do both at the same time
 - Actually did it
 - *New Lanark*, Scotland
 - Experimental industrial community
 - Textile mill
 - Good working conditions
 - High wages
 - Decent housing
 - School
 - Stores (buy goods at fair prices)
 - Successful for short time only
 - Later on fell apart
 - Tried again
 - New Harmony, Indiana
 - Experimental agricultural community
 - Good working conditions
 - Failed
 - Workers did not work as hard
 - Workers took advantage of it
 - Could not sell goods for cheap
- Equality for women

Communism

- More extreme socialism

- In theory
- Pure communism
 - No classes
 - Everybody is 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
- Demand obedience
 - Critics were silenced
 - States more important than the individual
- States controlled all aspects like
 - Work
 - Education
 - Living
- Extreme nationalism
- Far Left
 - No private property
 - Fascist states protect private property
- Propaganda
 - Every media
- Social realism
 - All art shows socialist message
 - Very clear and obvious
 - Status... not great art, but can be understood and are obvious
- Standard of living
 - Shortages of consumer goods
 - NO un-employment
- Example: under rule of Joseph Stalin

Fascism

- Totalitarian state
 - Dictator controlled all aspects of life
- Glorified state
 - Everyone worked for the state, not the individual
- Single party dictatorship
- Strong ruler (Il Duce)
- Protected private property and private enterprise
- Excessive government regulations
- 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

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”**
- Blames capitalism for sin of the Industrial Revolution
- 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 worker revolt
 - *“Workers of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your change”*
 - 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 countries
 - 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
 - **Jules Guesde** *“The Red Pope”*
 - 1st modern political party
 - Electoral campaigns
 - Unified Marxist views
- **“The Westerners”**
 - Russian Marxists
 - “Scientific Socialism”
 - Workers' revolution after Bourgeoisie revolution
- **The Fabian Society**
 - 1884
 - Socialist group
 - Gradual change
 - **Henry George**
 - 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 Possibilitists”**
 - Supported **Republic**
 - Believed in mass elections
 - Reforms through voting
 - *“Municipal Socialism”*
 - Working class towns
 - Not very successful
 - French government was too centralized

Dialectical Materialism

- Marx and Engel
- Matter precedes thought

- A philosophical theory behind Marxism
- Georg Hegel
 - o Everything understood concretely
- Also used by Plekhanov and Lenin

Anarchism

- No government
- **Pyotr Kropotkin**
 - o Russian anarchist
 - o Anarchist communism = everyone equal
 - o Individual corrupted by organized society
- **“Black International”**
 - o Anarchist group (France, Italy, US)
 - o Little power, expelled from other org.
- Anarchist assassinations
 - o Russian officials of Alexander II
 - o King Umberto I of Italy
 - o President William McKinley of the USA
 - o Wave of bombing 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 strongest group is given the right to live and exterminate weaker groups
- Darwin’s theory applied to society
- Examples
 - o Imperialism, aggressive nationalism, genocide

Impressionism

- Rejected religious subjects and formal presentation
- Initial impression
 - o Fast glance, quick glimpse, fuzzy
- Spontaneous
- Lighter, brighter colors
- **The Salon** – large national gallery
- **Edouard Manet**
 - o Controversial
- **Edgar Degas**
 - o Unattractive things in life

Post Impressionism

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

War Communism

- During the Russian Civil War
- Lenin's economic plan
- To increase production and win the war
- Government seized more power
 - o Took control of all industry
 - o 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
 - o Put down Gov. and military

Mercantilism

- GOVERNMENTS job to build up economy
- Built roads, canals, ports
- Encouraged business and trade
- Goals
 - o Self-Sufficient state
 - o Gather specie (tangible currency)
 - o 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 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
 - o German, 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
 - o 6 points

- Secret ballot
- UMS
- Pay Members of Parliament (MPS)
- Elimination of property requirement
- Equalize electoral districts
- Annual Parliament
 - Elections every year
- Rejected twice
 - Slowly... 1 at a time all of these were passed except annual Parliament

Positivism

- 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

Social Realism

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