Philosophers

- **Machiavelli**
  - Italian
  - 1469 - 1527
  - 1st political scientist
  - Reacting to chaos in Italy
    - City-states were losing power
  - Admired and studied successful rulers
    - Ideal = Caesar 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:**
    - Pawed way for absolute monarchs
    - Similar to *repopularitik* 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*
    - Doubled 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)
  - *Insauratio Magna* (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
- **Two Treatises on Government**
  - Book about principles of government
- **Essay Concerning Human Understanding, 1690**
  - When we are born our brain 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

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- **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
    - Absoluter ruler
  - **Leviathan, 1651**
    - 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 culture
    - Concluded that none of them were perfect, but all had good characteristics
- Critical of absolute monarchy
- Admired British (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)
    - COMPARED GOVERNMENTS, needs branches
    - Legislative
    - Executive
    - Judicial
    - To prevent abuse of power (balance of powers)
    - Constitution of USA
- Very interested in law
  - Everybody must obey law (Even King)
  - "Liberty is doing whatever the laws allow"
- "Persian Letters" … book
  - Criticized nobles
  - Men are better… but women are capable … 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
- Rousseau
  - Swiss, lived in France
  - 1712 - 1788
  - Very poor
    - Misfit, not very popular
    - Sold his kids and wife for cash
- Publications:
  - "Emile" - 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
  - Pure democracy - everyone would directly participate
- **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 bourgeoisie 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

- **Gottfried von Herder**
  - German
  - 1744 - 1803
  - Concerning the Origins of Speech
  - Cultural organization
    - Ethnic origin
  - Volkgeist
    - People's spirit
    - Every nations has its own volkgeist
  - Helped spread German nationalism

- **Johann Gottlieb Fichte**
  - 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 Volkgeist
    - German people were always different
  - Inspired aggressive nationalism in Germans towards other groups
- **Friedrich Hegel**
  - German
  - 1770 - 1831
  - Applied logic to philosophy
  - His works have a wide range of interpretations
    - "Single most difficult philosopher to understand"
  - *Science of Logic*
  - Dialectic
    - "speculative reason"
    - Thesis + Antithesis = Synthesis
    - Idea vs. Opposite = Merger = Next thesis
  - His works have been interpreted as justifications for revolutions around the world, and have been studied by many successful leaders and political activists seeking to impose change

- **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*
- **Edmund Burke**
  - Irish
  - 1729 - 1797
  - Member of British Parliament
    - Fought against abuse and misgovernment
  - Against natural rights
  - *Reflections of the Revolutions 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

- **John Stuart Mill**
  - 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
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

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**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

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

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**Bishop Bossuet**
- French
- 1627 - 1704
- **Martin Luther**
  - German
  - 1483 - 1546
  - Monk
  - 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
  - **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 / 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

- **John Calvin**
  - French
  - 1509 - 1564
  - **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
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**
- **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**

**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

**Calvinism and democracy**
- Never venerated the state
- **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
  - *Spiritual Exercises*
    - 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

- **John Hus**
  - Czech
- **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

- **Huldreich Zwingli**
  - Swiss
  - 1484 - 1531
  - Iconoclast (no icons)
  - Similar to Calvin
  - Believed that the Eucharist was a symbol
  - Literal interpretation of the Bible
  - Died in battle

- **John Tetzel**
  - Germanic
  - 1465 - 1519
  - Studied religion, gained high rank in the church
  - Sale of indulgencies
    - Fraud
    - Excused sins for money
    - Corruption of the clergy
    - Made many people dissatisfied
  - Caused Martin Luther to write the 95 Thesis

- **Theodor Herzl**
  - Austrian
  - 1860 - 1904
  - Jewish
  - Father of *Zionism*
    - Creation of a modern Jewish state
  - Politically active
    - Tried to achieve success
    - Attended conferences
    - Started activist groups

- **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