

# “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
  - 17<sup>th</sup> 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 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century
- Left
- Want change
- 19<sup>th</sup> 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
- 19<sup>th</sup> 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**

- 18<sup>th</sup> century = Nobles vs. Bourgeoisie
- 19<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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”*
  - 1<sup>st</sup> 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
- 15<sup>th</sup> 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