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

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

**Erasmus**
- The greatest Christian Humanist
- Copied the style of the Latins
- Rejected Middle Ages
- Interested in behavior and morality
- Used satire in writing - to expose weaknesses of church
- Talked about peace, education
- Critical of hypocrisy
- NEVER totally rejected the church
- *In Praise of Folly*
  - Criticized clergy
  - His most famous book
  - Satirical, makes fun of church values

**Calvinism**

**John Calvin (1509 - 1564)**
- French lawyer/priest
- Exiled from France
- Settled in Geneva
- Influenced by Luther
- *Institutes of the Christian Religion*
  - Famous book
  - Appealed to reason/logic
  - Most comprehensive explanation of Protestant belief
- Thought world was in moral crisis
- Worried about "good works" (for church) How much??
  - Wanted to make sure that he got to heaven
- Simplicity
BELIEFS:
- Similar to Luther,
  - Recognized same abuses of church
  - Opposed to celibacy of clergy
  - No monastic orders
  - Priests not necessary
  - Admired simple piety
- **Bible** = Only source of Xn doctrine
  - PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH GOD
- Rejected transubstantiation
  - Communion = symbolic
- Rejected Bishops
- Salvation by election
  - Those who will be saved are picked by God at birth
  - Predestination
- Theocratic / Theocracy
  - Church should be in charge of the state
- Universal, expansionist appeal
  - Not just Germany like Luther
- Puritanical approach to life
  - Puritans who came to the New World were Calvinists

○ Calvin's Tulip
- T: Total Depravity
  - Man full of sin, incapable of saving himself
- U: Unconditional election
  - God chooses the elect unconditionally, not chose on basis of merit.
  - Predestination
- L: Limited atonement
  - Only the elect share in Christ's sacrifice
- I: Irresistible Grace
  - When God choose to save someone, he will
- P: Perseverance of the Saints
  - The Elects cannot lose their elect status

○ Spread of Calvinism
- Switzerland
  - Basel, Geneva, Zurich, Bern
- Scotland
  - John Knox / 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 a divorce, but the church would not grant it
- Established Anglican church
  - Act of Supremacy
- Anglican Church
  - King = head
  - Church property under Gov. control
  - Similar to Catholic church, but later became more protestant with other Tudors

- **Lutheranism**
  **Martin Luther (1483 - 1546)**
  - German monk
  - Member of the church
  - Critical of church corruption and superstition
  - Ninety-five Theses, 1517
    - List of complaints
      - Complaint to Tetzel, main monk in charge of selling of indulgencies
      - Nailed to church; initially didn't want to break with the church
      - Wanted to have a debate
      - Became more and more radical
  - Diet of Worms
    - His trial
  - Fled to Saxony
  - Frederick of Saxony
    - Protection

- BELIFS:
  - Priesthood of all believers
    - individual does not need a priest
  - Bible = MAIN AUTHORITY
    - PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH GOD
  - Justification (salvation) by faith alone
    - Only thing to be saved is a deep faith
    - No need of church, prayer, sacrament
    - ALL you need is deep love of God
    - Good faith brings good things
  - Transubstantiation
    - Priests turn bread and wine into the blood and flesh of God
    - Didn't say that it was just symbolic
    - God present in it, because God present everywhere
  - Reduced 7 sacraments to 2
    - Baptism and communion (bread and wine)
  - AGAINST
    - Pilgrimages
    - Fasts
    - Masses
    - Saints
    - Monasticism; monks
Celibacy for clergy

Appealed to:
- Princes
  - German particularism / liberties
  - Were now allowed to take all of church property
- Masses
  - Got a sense of standing up to authority
  - Peasant's Revolt 1524-1525
    - Luther horrified

- Very radical group
- Refused to fit in to society
- "utopians"
- No taxes, no army,

- Munster Anabaptists
  - Very extremist group
  - Took over Munster
  - Set up a theocracy
  - "New Jerusalem"
  - Burned all books except the Bible
  - Killed anyone who was not an Anabaptist
  - Abolished private property, established barter system
  - Polygamy

Catholicism
- Religion advocated by the Pope
- Questioned by reformers
- Launched "Counter Reformation"
  - "Counter Reformation"
- A strategy by leaders of the Catholic Church to:
  - Defend itself from the Protestant Reformation
  - Reform its abuses

- Tools of the Catholic Reformation
  - The Inquisition
    - Church court
    - Heretics on trial
    - Roman Inquisition - no torture
  - Catholic Index
    - List of books that Catholics were not allowed to read
    - No works of Luther and Calvin
    - Banned books
  - Persecution of the Jews
    - Scapegoat
    - "Murders of Christ"
    - Usury - illegal to charge interest on loans
- Restricted trade, because no one could get a loan
- Changed to charging exorbitant interest

- **Society of Jesus**
  - Jesuits
  - Organized by St. Ignatius Loyola
  - Scholarly priests
  - Mission: spread Catholicism, halt Protestant Reformation

- **Confraternities**
  - Organizations of laymen (normal people)
  - Not clergy
  - Religious club / brotherhood

- **Council of Trent**
  - 1545-1663
  - Organization where leaders of the church would discuss the problems of the church
  - TO: Clarify the position of the church
  - Reaffirmed:
    - Authority of the pope and bishops
    - 7 sacraments
    - Transubstantiation
    - Belief in Purgatory
    - Celibacy of clergy
    - Monasticism, monks separate from society
    - Saints
    - Most of old Catholic doctrine
  - Made **VERY FEW CHANGES**
    - Justification by faith AND works
    - Limited sale of indulgences
    - Condemned pluralism
    - Condemned behavior of bishops
    - Established **seminaries**
      - Schools for priests
    - Reformed monasteries

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

**War of the League of Schmalkald 1546-1555**
- League of Schmalkald = protestant states
- Catholic vs. Protestants

**Peace of Augsburg 1555**
- Religion of ruler = religion of state
- Ecclesiastical Reservation
  - Princes had to give back the property
  - Didn't work
- **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
  - Limits abuse of rulers
  - Constitutional monarch = king that obeys constitution drafted by people
  - Led to revolutions against absolute rulers

- **Absolutism**
  - **Principles**
    - Ruler had complete power
    - Being the "father"
    - Duty to care for his people
    - Allegiance to the ruler not to the state
    - Origin: restore law and order after Religious Wars
    - Thomas Hobbes
      - Monarch had complete power
      - People gave up all of their power
      - People had no power to revolt
    - Jean Boden
      - 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 class
  - 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 enterprise and private property
    - Business and freedom to work
    - opposed to tariffs
    - opposed to unions and strikes
  - Followers of A. Smith and Manchester School of economics
  - Iron Law of Wages (market forces will result in subsistence wage)
    - David Ricarda
    - Workers only just get by
  - Disliked war and military expenditures

**Liberalism**

- Political belief
- Political center = liberty
- Freedom of expression and beliefs
- Government does not limit the people, but gives them equal opportunities under the law
- Prominent during the Enlightenment
  - Montesquieu, Rousseau, etc..
- Driving force behind political change in 18th and early 19th century
- Left
- Want change
- 19th Century
  - Middle class
  - Support Enlightenment and Fr. Rev.
  - Supported social reform
  - Reason, progress and education
- Wanted political change
  - Written constitutions
  - Limited monarchy or republic
- Extend suffrage to all eligible citizens
- Favored break up large empires
- Freedom of the individual
  - Speech
  - Religion
  - Press

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

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

- Realism
  - Depicting real life
  - Real / ordinary people doing ordinary tasks
  - Dull ordinary colors
  - Started 1850's and 1860's
  - Bergson
    - Philosopher of irrationality
    - dynamic energy" - something you 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 (peasants, harvests, etc.)
    - Jean-François Millet
      - The Gleaners
  - Gustave Courbet
    - Abandoned idealization
    - Burial at Ornans
      - Family being lowered into a grave
  - Henrik Ibsen
    - Modern drama (realism)
    - A Doll's House
      - Women's lives
  - Emile Zola
    - French Novelist
    - Ordinary people as he saw it
  - Renan
    - "progressive ideas"
    - Life of Jesus
      - historical view of Christ
      - problems with church
- **Nationalism**
  - Pride for own country
  - Unity for people
    - **Constructive nationalism**
      - Caused cultural regions to unify into larger states
        - Germany, Italy
    - **Aggressive nationalism**
      - To put other nations down, and establish supremacy over other nations
      - Led to imperialism
    - **Destructive nationalism**
      - Too many ethnic / cultural groups to cooperate cohesively
      - Austria Hungary

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

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

AP Test Review Page 10
- Charles Fourier
  - 1772-1837
  - Rival of Saint-Simon
  - *Art of selling* = practice of lying and deception
  - Wanted to free society from bourgeoisie individualism
  - 810 personality types
  - Goal
    - To create a community in which people work together for the good of all; self-sufficient
    - Phalanx = community
      - Self-sufficient
      - Farm and workshop
      - Had to be specific size (1620 people)

- Robert Owen
  - 2 goals
    - Make a profit
    - Treat workers well
    - (thought possible to do both at same time)
  - Actually did it
  - *New Lanark*, Scotland
    - Experimental industrial community
    - Textile mill
    - Good working conditions
      - High wages
      - Decent housing
      - Schools
      - Stores (buy goods at fair prices)
  - Successful for short time only
    - Later on it fell apart
    - Tried again
  - *New Harmony*, Indiana
    - Experimental agricultural community
    - Good working conditions
    - Failed
      - Workers didn't work as hard
      - Workers took advantage of it
      - Could not sell goods for as cheap
  - Equality for women

**Communism**
- More extreme socialism
  - In theory
  - Pure communism
    - No classes
      - Everybody equal
      - Classless society
    - No government
    - No religion
    - No money
    - Perfect person who works for the common goal
    - Paradise for the working class
Totalitarianism
- Government controls EVERYTHING
- Single party dictatorship
- Demanded obedience
  - Critics were silenced
  - State more important than the individual
- State controlled all aspects of life
  - Work
  - Education
  - Living
- Extreme nationalism
- Far LEFT
  - No private property
  - Fascist states protect private property
- Propaganda
  - Every media
- Socialist realism
  - All art shows socialist message
  - Vary clear and obvious
  - Statues... not great art, but can be understood and are obvious
- Standard of living
  - Shortages of consumer goods
  - NO unemployment
- Example: under rule of Joseph Stalin

- Totalitarian rule
  - Dictator controlled all aspects of life
- Glorified state
  - Everyone worked for the state, not for individual
- Single party dictatorship
- Strong ruler (Il Duce)
- Protected private property and private enterprise
- Excessive government regulation
- Aggressive nationalism
  - Glorified war
    - Peace = Weakness
  - Violence is GOOD
  - Imperialistic
    - Strong nations have the right and responsibility to take over weak ones
  - Bullies
- AGAINST
  - Democracy
    - Too weak
  - Socialism
  - Communism
- **Capitalism**
  - "Wealth of Nations" - 1776 Adam Smith
  - **Leave economy alone**
  - Invisible Hand would control economy
    - Market Forces
      - Supply and demand
      - Competition
  - **Role of Government**
    - Maintain legal framework
      - Banking laws
      - Business laws
      - Set up so that business takes place... maintain contracts
    - Maintain competition
      - Not allow monopolies
    - Keep the peace
      - Promote stability
      - Law and order
  - Division of Labor
  - Self interest
    - If everyone does what's good for them, it will be good for the nation

- **Orthodox Marxism**
  - Ideas of Karl Marx
    - "Communist Manifesto"
  - Blamed capitalism for sins of the IR
  - Hated utopians
    - Dreamers
  - **Scientific socialism**
    - Ideas based on history and economics
    - Man = economic animal
    - Everything done for economic reasons
  - Society determined by economics
  - Revolution is inevitable
    - Worse and worse and worse for the proletariat
    - Religion won't help
      - Bourgeoisie control the church
      - Religion = opiate of the masses
      - Makes people not complain
    - Government won't help
      - Bourgeoisie control the government
    - Eventually workers revolt
      - "Workers of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains"
    - Industrial society required for industrialization
  - **Class struggle**
    - 18th Century = Nobles vs. Bourgeoisie
    - 19th Century = Bourgeoisie vs. Proletariat
    - Haves vs. Have-nots
    - Winner = methods of production
  - Workers will take over and create "Dictatorship of the Proletariat"
    - Very short
Pure communism
- Revolutions would happen 1st in the most industrialized countries
  - WRONG... happened in less industrialized
  - Would spread everywhere
- Nationalism wasn't important
  - Social class is most important
- DID NOT WORK
- Capitalism -> Proletariat overthrow Bourgeoisie -> Socialism -> Pure Communism

### Revisionist Marxism
- French Worker's Party
  - Founded in 1883
    - "The Red Pope"
  - 1st modern political party
    - Electoral campaigns
    - Unified Marxist views
- "The Wobbly椅子"
  - Russian Marxists
  - "Scientific Socialism"
  - Workers' revolution after bourgeoisie revolution

- The Fabian Society
  - 1884
  - Socialist group
  - Gradual change
    - American writer
    - "single tax"
  - Some got elected to office
- German Social Democratic Party (S.P.D.)
  - Est. 1875
  - Slowly grew very large
    - Spread through social means (clubs, media, events)
  - Reformist socialism ideas
- "The Possibilists"
  - Supported republic
  - Believed in mass elections
    - Reforms through voting
  - "municipal socialism"
    - Working class towns
  - Not very successful
    - French Gov. was too centralized

### Dialectical Materialism
- Marx and Engel
- Matter precedes thought
- A philosophical theory behind Marxism
- Georg Hegel
  - Everything understood concretely
  - Also used by Plekhanov and Lenin

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Rationalism
  - Truth discovered by reason and analysis
  - Sir Francis Bacon - the scientific method
  - Favored during the Enlightenment
- **Scholasticism**
  - Philosophy of the Middle Ages
  - Reason to prove religious ideas
  - Contradictory to individualism / humanism

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

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

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

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

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

- **Jingoism**
  - Desire to go to war
  - Intensified through the public media
- A driving force behind start of WWI
- Part of aggressive nationalism

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

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

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

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