

2004

## Jacques Barzun: From Dawn to Decadence Study Guide

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### Recommended Citation

Samson, Steven Alan, "Jacques Barzun: From Dawn to Decadence Study Guide" (2004). *Faculty Publications and Presentations*. 106.

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**JACQUES BARZUN: FROM DAWN TO DECADENCE**  
**STUDY GUIDE, 2000-2004**  
**Steven Alan Samson**

**PART ONE: FROM LUTHER'S NINETY-FIVE THESES TO**  
**BOYLE'S "INVISIBLE COLLEGE"**

**THE WEST TORN APART**

- A. PROTESTANT REFORMATION AS A REVOLUTION (3-4)
  - 1. Its Features
  - 2. Four Revolutions [cf. Rosenstock-Huessy, Out of Revolution]: Religious [Germany], Monarchical [R-H offers, instead, the Puritan Revolution in England]. Liberal [France], and Social and Collectivist [Russia]
  - 3. Trigger Incidents: 1517, 1642, 1789, 1917
  - 4. The West
  - 5. Effects of the First [Secular] Revolution: Issue of diversity of opinion, feelings of nationhood, elevated status of vernacular languages, work attitudes, broken unity
- B. LUTHER AND EARLIER REFORMERS (4-7)
  - 1. 95 Theses
  - 2. Scholarly Debate
  - 3. Printing Press: Role of Techne [Technics]
  - 4. Pamphlets or Tracts
    - a. Woodcuts
    - b. Propaganda
    - c. Vernacular
    - d. Popularization of Ideas through Mass Media
  - 5. Book Publishing
    - a. Incunabula [Books before 1501]
    - b. First Underground Press [but Wycliff's followers issued earlier tracts]
  - 6. Luther's Aim: Truth about Penance
  - 7. *Devotio Moderna*
    - a. Fruits of Earlier Reformers
  - 8. Wycliff and Huss
  - 9. Albigensians
  - 10. Archbishop of Mainz
  - 11. Luther's Character
    - a. Conversion
    - b. Healing of Divided Self
  - 12. Sensitive Souls
  - 13. Priesthood of Believers
    - a. Christian Liberty
    - b. Dutiful Servant
  - 14. Anti-Clerical Role
  - 15. Burning of the Papal Bull
- C. STAGES OF THE REVOLUTION (7-9)
  - 1. Precipitating Cause (Luther's Challenge): Atmosphere Becomes Electric
  - 2. Agitation and Turbulence Leading to Self-Assertion
  - 3. Manners Flouted [cf. Marx on Financial Panics: "All that is solid melts"]
  - 4. Leveling and the Emergence of Opinion Leaders

5. Shrill Partisanship
6. Seizure of Church Property
7. Mixed Motives and Caprice
8. New Church
- D. CONTEXT (9-11)
  1. Frederick, Elector of Saxony [Officer of Holy Roman Empire]
  2. (German) National Pride
  3. Charles V and the Diet of Worms
  4. Protection: Luther Kidnapped to Wartburg
  5. Evangelicals
  6. Lutheran Propaganda
  7. Fundamentalism
    - a. **Primitivism** [Reaction]: Back to the Basics
    - b. Christian Liberty as **Emancipation**
  8. Objects of Reform
    - a. Corrupt Practices
    - b. Decadence [Loss of Object or Meaning]
    - c. A Decadent Culture Offers Opportunities Chiefly to the Satirist
- E. ERASMUS (11-13)
  1. Portraits
  2. His Courage
  3. Monk as Humanist
  4. His Prestige
  5. His Influence
  6. Generation Difference with Luther
  7. Luther's Concept of Grace and Predestination
  8. Erasmus's *Colloquies*
  9. The Good Life
  10. *The Praise of Folly*

## THE "ARTIST" IS BORN

- A. EAGERNESS FOR NOVELTY (65-57)
  1. Treatises: Increasing Use of the Vernacular
  2. Individualism Supplants Medieval Artisanism
  3. Ghiberti
  4. Alberti
  5. Vasari's Lives
  6. Cellini and Others
  7. Attention Given to Faith and Morals [in contrast to later "bohemianism"]
- B. NATURE OF A CULTURAL MOVEMENT (67-71)
  1. Large Crowd of Gifted People
  2. Prerequisite: Clustering of Eager Minds
  3. Practice Precedes Theory: Imitation of Nature
  4. Horace's Ideal
  5. Fresh Insight: Original Use of Classical Features
  6. Change in Painting
    - a. Cimabue
    - b. Giotto
    - c. Realistic or Naturalistic Style
  7. Artistic Conviction
  8. Imitation of Other Artists: Venetians, Flemings, Germans
  9. Kinds of Paint
    - a. Illusion

- b. Emphasis
    - c. Perspective
  - 10. Subjects
  - 11. Secularization
- C. ROOTS OF AUTONOMY (71-73)
  - 1. The Critic
  - 2. Knowing ["Cognoscenti"] vs. Ignorant: Dictation of Fashion and Taste
    - a. Hierarchy of Genres
  - 3. New Technique: Oil Painting
    - a. [Contrast with Fresco and Tempera]
    - b. Oil's Merit: Domestication
  - 4. Book Illustration and Tapestry
  - 5. Study of Anatomy
  - 6. Beauty as a Goal
    - a. Platonists
    - b. Aristotelians
    - c. Stoics and Epicureans
    - d. Ideas about Nature
  - 7. Laws of Perspective
    - a. Vanishing Point
  - 8. Three Parts of Painting: Drawing, Measurement, Color
    - a. Aerial Perspective
    - b. Illusion of Seeing in Depth
- D. NEW USES AND IDEAS (73-76)
  - 1. Technical Power
    - a. Autonomy
    - b. Danger of Frigidity in Close Study of Antique
  - 2. Mannerism
  - 3. Idea of Progress: Presuppositions
    - a. More Human, Hence Better
    - b. Advanced Techniques
    - c. Sense of Refinement in Manners and Religion Purified
  - 4. Individual Gains in Value
    - a. Renaissance Enthusiasm
    - b. Artisan Rises in Status if He Works in One of the Fine Arts
  - 5. Marks of the New Type
    - a. End of Anonymity
    - b. Patronage
  - 6. Artist as Critic
- E. ARTISTS' SOCIAL MILIEU (76-78)
  - 1. Censorship: Veronese's *Last Supper* [afterward, *Christ in the House of Levi*]
  - 2. Artists Did Not Cease to Be Artisans
  - 3. Apprenticeship System
    - a. Artisan
    - b. Artist
    - c. *Ars Nova*
  - 4. Independent Contractor
    - a. **Emancipation**
    - b. Art Dealer
    - c. Patronage of Art
- F. RENAISSANCE MAN (78-82)
  - 1. Contrary to **Specialism**
  - 2. *Uomo Universale* [universal man]
  - 3. Luther and Other Examples
  - 4. Proficient Amateur
  - 5. Generalist

- a. Practice of High Culture
- b. Travel
- c. Polyglot Frame of Mind
- d. Letters of Introduction
- 6. Leisure
- 7. Artists in the Noble palace
- 8. Journalist: Aretino
- G. DIGRESSION ON THE WORD "MAN" (82-85)
  - 1. Literary Tradition
  - 2. Etymology
  - 3. Convenience
  - 4. Incompleteness of "Men" and "Women"
    - a. Teenagers
    - b. Children
    - c. Boys' Choirs
    - d. Teenagers' Cultural Contributions
- H. STATUS OF WOMEN (85-89)
  - 1. Castiglione's *The Courtier*: Vindication of Women
  - 2. Court Intrigue
  - 3. Rulers and Governors
    - a. Isabella of Castile
    - b. Margaret of Parma
  - 4. Louise of Savoy
  - 5. Elizabeth
  - 6. Catherine de' Medici
  - 7. Marguerite of Navarre
  - 8. Marie de Gournay, adoptive daughter of Montaigne
  - 9. Louise Labé: Salon
  - 10. Lady Pembroke and Philip Sidney
  - 11. Cultural Possibilities
  - 12. Status of Men: Strictures of the Renaissance
  - 13. Emergence of the Artist
  - 14. Cultural Absolutes Do Not Exist
  - 15. Free Play of the Self: **Emancipation, Individualism. Self-Consciousness**

## THE EUTOPIANS

- A. THOMAS MORE, TOMASSO CAMPANELLA, FRANCIS BACON (117-22)
  - 1. Utopia = No Place
    - a. Discussions of Social Justice: Plato, Marx, Rawls
    - b. Eutopia = Good Place
  - 2. Tomasso Campanella
  - 3. More's Diplomatic Mission to Antwerp
  - 4. Part I of *Utopia*
  - 5. Thesis: Conspiracy of the Rich
    - a. Communism as a Commonwealth
  - 6. Intensely Religious Communities
  - 7. Marriage and Communism
    - a. Campanella: eugenic breeding
    - b. Effects of Enclosures
    - c. Household Size
    - d. Selection of Mates: More, Bacon, Campanella
  - 8. Cultural Norms and Authors' Quirks
  - 9. Women and War

- a. Autarky
- 10. Laws
- 11. Education of Young
- 12. Science and Technology
  - a. Aristotle: machines replacing slave labor
- 13. Moral Education
  - a. Pomp and Patriotism
- 14. Music
- 15. Health and Hard Work
- 16. Spectre of Plague
- 17. Assumption of Ready Compliance with Rational Demands
  - a. Recognition of Merit
  - b. Pettiness Ignored
- B. ODDITIES AND QUIRKS (122)
  - 1. Fools
    - a. Jesters
  - 2. More's Reputation
    - a. Martyrdom and canonization
    - b. More's Big Lie about Richard III
    - c. Walpole's Doubts about the Received Version
- C. REASONS FOR DISAFFECTION (123-25)
  - 1. Theme of **Emancipation**
  - 2. New Literary Form: Explorers' Voyages
  - 3. Self-Consciousness Derived from New Knowledge about Alien Customs
    - a. Idea of Deliberate Change
  - 4. Other Eutopian Genres
    - a. Castiglione's living-room debate
    - b. Rabelais's prose epic
    - c. Montaigne's Essays
  - 5. *Don Quixote*
    - a. His follies do not contaminate his principles
    - b. Double meaning of "quixotic"
  - 6. Shakespeare's *Tempest*
    - a. Gonzalo
  - 7. Paradox: Common Good Achieved by Enforcing Uniformity of Behavior
    - a. Anticipation of the Enlightened Despot
  - 8. Precept: "Live according to Nature"
    - a. Appeal to natural law
  - 9. Motives behind this Literature of Complaint
    - a. **Individualism** through **Self-Consciousness**
    - b. Longing for Unity [perhaps Kuehnelt-Leddihn's "identitarianism"]
    - c. Plans and Proposals: Futurism
- D. COUNTER-RENAISSANCE (125-26)
  - 1. Reversal of the Original Renaissance Creed
    - a. Battle of the Ancients and the Moderns
  - 2. Authority of the "Natural" [idea of authenticity as opposed to artificiality]
  - 3. The Natural Man
    - a. Montaigne's "Of Cannibals"
    - b. The Noble Savage
- F. RABELAIS (128-33)
  - 1. Reputation for Coarseness
  - 2. Background
    - a. Leader in the Medical Profession
    - b. Scholarship
  - 3. Literary Motif: Voyage
  - 4. Pantagruel's Search for the Holy Bottle

5. Physical Basis of Human Life
  - a. Attack on the Ascetic Ideal of the Monk
6. Pedagogy of Things, Not Words
  - a. Object Lessons of Nature
7. Pantagruelism
  - a. Giver of All Good Things
  - b. Free Choice
8. Exuberance of Life
  - a. Sir Gaster
9. Library of St. Victor
  - a. Abundance
10. Abbey of Thélème
  - a. Purity of the Life of the Senses
11. Deep Feeling
  - a. Factual Basis
12. Rabelais's Influence Abroad
  - a. Contrast with James Joyce
  - b. Modern Problem of Sexuality
  - c. Excess Ideas of Old Civilizations
13. Comedy of the Physical
14. Dignity of Man
- G. MONTAIGNE (133-36)
  1. Mountain Motif
    - a. Assay
  2. Portrait of the Writer
  3. Big Subjects and Topicality
  4. Rooted Convictions
  5. Skepticism
  6. Evolution of a Mind
    - a. Stoics
    - b. Learning to Live
  7. **Self-Consciousness**
    - a. Discovery of Character
  8. Psychology of Humors
  9. "Of the Inconsistency of Our Actions": Type vs. Character
    - a. Character Is Many-Sided
  10. Inconsistency in a Varying World [cf. Aesop's The Man and the Satyr]
  11. Character and History
    - a. Becoming
    - b. Human Condition
    - c. Etienne de La Boétie
- H. A MAN IN FULL (136-40)
  1. Childhood
  2. Mayor of Bordeaux [Jacques Ellul served as deputy mayor after WWII]
    - a. Worldly Competence
    - b. *Politique* [like Jean Bodin]
  3. Balance and Truthfulness
  4. Nature of the Double Mind
    - a. Multilinearity
  5. "Apology for Raymond Sebond"
    - a. Natural Religion
  6. Knowledge Does Not Necessarily Imply Happiness
  7. Education of Children
  8. Habit [Habituation through Severe Gentleness]
  9. The Cannibals
  10. Conformity to Custom

11. Pragmatism
12. Readability
- I. SHAKESPEARE (140-41)
  1. *The Tempest*
  2. Caliban = Cannibal
  3. Montaigne's and Shakespeare's Independent Invention of Character
    - a. Rival to the Physiology of the Humors
  4. Persons in Earlier Dramas
  5. Creating the Roundness of Character
- J. CHANGING FORTUNES (141-43)
  1. Two Shakespeares
  2. Friendship of Ben Jonson
  3. Jonson's Higher Reputation
  4. Shakespeare's Bad Lines
  5. Whirligig of Taste

## PART TWO: FROM THE BOG AND SAND OF VERSAILLES TO THE TENNIS COURT

### THE MONARCHS' REVOLUTION

- A. MONARCH AND NATION (239-41)
  1. Restoration of Order
  2. Monarch
    - a. Strong nobles would enlist aid of foreign kings
    - b. Idea of a Nation
  3. Realm into Nation [from personal allegiance to territorial patriotism]
  4. 200 Year Revolution
  5. Union of Spain
  6. Tudor England [following the Wars of the Roses]
    - a. No line of English kings since 1066
    - b. Shifts and turns enabled Parliament to retain independent powers
  7. Sweden: Vasa Family
  8. Poland: Elective Monarch
  9. Netherlands and Switzerland: [Republican] Semi-Nations
  10. Germany and Italy: Two Indefinite Regions
- B. ABSOLUTE MONARCHY (241-43)
  1. France: Centralization
  2. Cardinal Richelieu
  3. Dueling
  4. Point of Honor
  5. Honors
- C. BOURGEOISIE (243-45)
  1. Consent of Artisans and Merchants
  2. Nobility: Their Natural Enemies
  3. Rise of the Bourgeoisie
    - a. Revival of Towns
    - b. Trade
  4. Upward Mobility: Nobility of the Robe
  5. Distinguished Service
  6. **Emancipation**
- D. CULTURAL ORIGINS (245-47)



1. Abstractions
    - a. Noble
    - b. Native
    - c. Citizenship
  2. Code of Civilized Manners
  3. Beginnings of Monarchical Theory
  4. Jean Bodin
    - a. Comparative History
    - b. Sovereignty
    - c. Estates General
    - d. Historical Method
    - e. Comparative Study of Texts
    - f. Secularization
  5. François Baudouin
  6. François Hotman
  7. Racial Theory
- E. RELIGION (247-49)
1. Laymen Replaced Clerics in Government
    - a. Pragmatic Solutions: Henry of Navarre, James VI, Richelieu
  2. Support of the Church
  3. Church's Social Services
  4. Reassertion of Divine Right
    - a. Protection against Local Tyranny
    - b. Legitimacy
  5. Terms of the Theory
    - a. Monarchy and Monotheism
  6. Conviction Produces Its Evidence
- F. THEORIES OF GOVERNMENT (250-51)
1. Principles and Self-Consciousness
    - a. Hypothesis: a projection of what might be
  2. Popular Sovereignty
  3. Absolute Does Not Mean Arbitrary
  4. The King's Two Bodies
  5. Permanence
    - a. Primogeniture
- G. RITUAL
1. Coronation Ceremony: Louis XVI, 1774
  2. *Le Sacre* [The Consecration]
    - a. Clovis at Reims
  3. Procession
  4. Blessing
  5. Oath and Seven Unctions
  6. Investiture
  7. Coronation: The Crown of Charlemagne
  8. Collective Emotion
- H. DRAMATIC TENSION
1. Shakespeare on Kingship
  2. Hamlet
    - a. Fortinbras
    - b. *Shakespeare's Game*
  3. Honor Resents and Resists Monarchy
    - a. Central Authority vs. Local Power
    - b. Struggle of Interests
    - c. Bureaucracy Works with **Abstractions**
  4. Social Cohesion vs. **Individualism** [One vs. Many]
    - a. Natural or Human Rights

5. Ethical Duality
  - a. *raison d'état*
- H. MACHIAVELLI
  1. *The Prince*
  2. Picture of a Monarch
  3. Means for Achieving Princehood and for Staying in Power
  4. Historical Context
  5. Machiavelli's Program
  6. Fortune and *Virtù*
  7. Criticisms
    - a. Uses of Bad Faith
    - b. Italy Lacked a Legitimate Line of Kings
  8. Ambiguous Moral Character [the King Has Two Bodies]
  9. Frederick the Great
- J. MACHIAVELLI'S LEGACY
  1. The Amoral State
  2. *Discourses on Livy*
  3. Mandragola [The Mandrake Root]
  4. True Humanist
- K. ALTERNATIVE
  1. Republic of Venice
  2. England's Drama in Three Acts

## PURITANS AS DEMOCRATS

- A. HISTORY OF IDEAS (261-63)
  1. History of Ideas Is a String of Nicknames
    - a. Reputation of the Puritans
    - b. Malvolio
  2. Legacy of Puritan Defeat
  3. Moralism
  4. **Primitivism**
  5. Pleasure Was Not Outlawed
  6. *The Puritans and Music*
    - a. English School of Madrigalists
  7. John Milton
    - a. *Areopagitica* [Pertaining to Mars Hill]
    - b. Censorship
    - c. Milton as an Embodiment of the Battle of Ideas
- B. ISSUE OF SOVEREIGNTY (263-68)
  1. Monarch
    - a. Parliament's Demand
      - 1) Control over Appointments [cf. Investiture Contest]
    - b. Simon de Montfort's Failed Program and Civil War, 1264-65
  2. English Civil War, 1642-49
  3. Commonwealth: Protectorate of Cromwell
  4. Deficiency of an Economic Interpretation
  5. Sects and Leaders: Social and Political Reformers Who Used Religious Language
  6. Common Appeal to an Accepted Standard: Equality
    - a. Anabaptists = Communists
    - b. Ranters = Anarchists
    - c. Diggers = Collectivists
    - d. Fifth Monarchy Men = Utopians

- e. Friends: George Fox
  - f. Millenarians
  - g. Familists
  - 7. Drive toward Democracy
    - a. Muggletonians and Brownists [which included the Pilgrims of Scrooby]
  - 8. **Emancipation**
  - 9. Clergy Supported Royal Authority
    - a. James I: No Bishops, No King
    - b. Rift within Parliament
  - 10. Pamphlet Literature
    - a. Appeals to Reason and Nature
  - 11. Puritan Appeal to Reason
    - a. Custom
    - b. Edward Coke
      - 1) Appeal to *Magna Carta*
  - 12. Nature as Reason's Twin
  - 13. Thomas Hobbes's *Leviathan*
    - a. Hobbes's Uncertain Sympathies [but he tutored the future Charles II]
    - b. Treatise on Psychology
      - 1) Man Is a Wolf to Man [*homo homini lupus*]
    - c. Character of Civil War
      - 1) Sieges of Towns: Leicester, Naseby
    - d. Sovereign State: Fruit of an Unchangeable Contract
    - e. Historical Result: an Absolute Parliament
  - 14. James Harrington's *Commonwealth of Oceana*
    - a. Harrington's Background
    - b. Design of Oceana
      - 1) Aristotle and the Role of the Middle Class
    - c. Harrington's Imprisonment
- C. JOHN LILBURNE (268-71)
- 1. William Haller's *The Rise of Puritanism: The Way to the New Jerusalem*
  - 2. Lilburne's Background
    - a. Youthful Rebellion and Mature Dissent
  - 3. Prosecution before Court of the Star Chamber for Importing Subversive Tracts
  - 4. Capture by Royalists, Release, and Subsequent Service as Lieutenant Colonel
  - 5. Levellers
  - 6. Acquittal of Sedition Charges for *England's New Chains Discovered*
  - 7. Argument from Scripture against Monopolies and Chartered Companies
  - 8. Quaker Conversion
  - 9. Historians' Prejudice against Biblical Arguments
    - a. Rationalist Objective to Scripture-Based Argument
    - b. Failure of Understanding and Sympathy
  - 10. Reactionaries
    - a. John Taylor
- D. TOLERATION (271-74)
- 1. Conscience: **Self-Consciousness** about Morals
    - a. **Individualism**: Threat of Perpetual Dissent
    - b. Logic of Persecution: Dostoevsky's Grand Inquisitor
  - 2. The Reasoning behind Exclusion and Persecution [cf. Girard on Scapegoating]
    - a. Deviations from Orthodoxy
    - b. Example of Immanuel Velikovsky, Biblicist Author of *Worlds in Collision*
    - c. Whistle-Blowers
    - d. Fear That Others Will Be Infected: Persecution as a Health Measure
  - 3. Crusades of Religious and Political Fundamentalisms
    - a. Fundamentalists Over-Intellectualize

4. Opposition to Freedom of Thought (Pluralism) Demands Toleration for Groups That Seek to Impose Some Absolute Such as Moral or National Unity
    - a. Result: General Lack of Direction That a Dictator Will Supply
  5. Fear of the Slightest Murmur of Dissent: Any Form of Persecution Implies an Amazing Belief in the Power of Ideas
    - a. The Collective Zeal That Helped Monarchs Forge the Ultimately Pluralist Nation-State Seems Dormant in the New Nations Born of Anti-Colonial **Emancipation**
  6. Monarch's Nation-State Required Unity, Not Unanimity, Except in Time of War
    - a. Duty to Promote Religious Consensus: Discrimination against Dissenters
    - b. Dissenters' Plea for Tolerance
  7. Effectiveness of Repression
    - a. Lollards, Albigenses, Hussites, [Iranian Liberals]
    - b. Secularists' Exclusion of "Religious Bigots" from Schools by Law
  8. Toleration Has No Logical Limits
    - a. L-Words
  9. Common Trait of Innovators: Rude, Noisy, Rambunctious
- E. OLIVER CROMWELL (274-77)
1. Analogy with Julius Caesar
  2. Clemency
  3. Studies at Cambridge
  4. Marriage, Farm, and Election to Parliament
    - a. Quarrel over "Ship Money"
    - b. Petition of Right
  5. Resistance to Royal Authority
  6. Desire to Emigrate and Subsequent Conversion
    - a. Depression
  7. **Self-Consciousness** and the Sense of Providence
  8. Toleration
  9. Limits of Toleration
    - a. Anti-Popery and Anti-Communism
  10. Verdict on Cromwell
  11. Navigation Acts
    - a. Founder of the British Empire
    - b. Robert Blake and the Dutch Wars
  12. Failure to Form a League of Protestant States
    - a. Cromwell's Death by Malaria Contracted in Ireland
  13. Cromwell's Dictatorship Due to Disagreement of the Army and Parliament
  14. Charles II
- F. AMERICAN COUNTERPARTS (277-80)
1. Radical Reformers in America
    - a. Social Contract
  2. Pilgrim Fathers
  3. American Beginnings
  4. Need for Strict Rules on the Frontier
  5. Heresies: Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams
  6. John Winthrop
  7. Puritan Ambivalence about Freedom and Democracy
    - a. Difference between **Emancipation** and Freedom
    - b. Roger Williams
  8. Mores: Christmas, Civil Marriage, Indians, Bundling
  9. Will of Robert Keayne
    - a. Inquisition by the General Court [cf. Martha Stewart]
    - b. Appeal
    - c. Bicameralism

- d. Concerning the Date “6:1:1653 Commonly Called August:” August Was the Sixth Month of the Julian Calendar; Each Year Began on March 25; the 1752 Switch to the Gregorian Calendar Required a Skip of Eleven Days in September and a Shift to January 1 as New Year’s Day
  - e. Will’s Recital of Grievances and Bequests to Public Institutions
- G. PURITAN MORES (280-81)
- 1. Thomas Morton of Merrymount
  - 2. Bundling
- H. SCIENCE AND WITCHCRAFT (281-83)
- 1. Witch Trials at Salem
    - a. Science
    - b. Geo-, Hydro-, and Other -Mancies
  - 2. Joseph Glanvill
  - 3. His Defense of Deep Research
  - 4. His Study of Witches
  - 5. Repentance by the Witch Persecutors
  - 6. Mixed Puritan Legacy

## CROSS SECTION: THE VIEW FROM LONDON AROUND 1715

- A. NEW ERA (307-09)
- 1. Death of Louis XIV
  - 2. Anti-French Coalition
  - 3. First Two World Wars
    - a. British Slave Trade in the Caribbean [the *Asiento*]
    - b. European System of Sovereign Nation-States
  - 4. Regency under the Duke of Orleans
    - a. Bastille Emptied
  - 5. Debauchery
  - 6. Masked Ball
  - 7. Manners Degenerated
  - 8. Cartouche, the Criminal Mastermind
  - 9. Executions of Cartouche and His Disciples
  - 10. Bolingbroke’s *Bagatelle*
- B. JOURNALISM AND ENGINEERING (309-13)
- 1. Glorious Revolution
    - a. *Coup d’État* against James II
  - 2. Orangemen
  - 3. The ’15: Attempted Stuart Restoration
  - 4. Protestant Split: Anglicans vs. Dissenters
    - a. Daniel Defoe: “The Shortest Way with Dissenters”
    - b. Defoe: “The True Born Englishman”
    - c. Political Journalism
  - 5. Journalist as a Social Type
  - 6. Addison and Steele
  - 7. Forming Public Opinion
    - a. Striking Facts
  - 8. Poltergeist at Epworth
    - a. The Wesley Family
  - 9. Orffyreus Wheel
    - a. Johann Bessler
  - 10. Rebirth of Civil Engineering

- a. Newton's Theory of Gravitation
  - b. Measuring Instruments
- 11. Fortifications
  - a. Design
- C. SÉBASTIEN VAUBAN (313-14)
  - 1. Designer of 160 Fortresses
  - 2. Reduction of Casualties
  - 3. *Patriote*
  - 4. Fourfold Paradox
- D. GIAMBATTISTA VICO (314-16)
  - 1. Seminal Work
  - 2. Opposition to Descartes
  - 3. New Philosophy of History
  - 4. *La Scienza Nuova*
    - a. Evolutionary View
  - 5. Second Barbarism
  - 6. Invention of Other Large Subjects
    - a. Men Make Their Own History
  - 7. Followers
- E. AMERICAN COLONIES (316-20)
  - 1. Westward Gaze

## THE OPULENT EYE

- A. ORIGIN OF THE BAROQUE (333)
  - 1. Monarchical Pomp: Profusion Dignifying a Central Purpose
    - a. Rubens: Maria de' Medici Cycle
  - 2. Henry IV and Caravaggio
  - 3. Barocco: Pearl of Irregular Shape
- B. PETER PAUL RUBENS (334-35)
  - 1. Antwerp School
  - 2. Page and Courtier
    - a. Duke of Mantua
  - 3. Mission to Spain
  - 4. Studio in Antwerp
  - 5. Roving Negotiator
  - 6. Journeys
  - 7. Retirement from Foreign Service
- C. THE BAROQUE'S TWO STYLES (336-39)
  - 1. Exuberance by Design vs. the Sober Classical
    - a. Vermeer and Lorrain
    - b. Bernini and Tiepolo
    - c. Poussin
  - 2. Bernini's Energy
    - a. Theatricality
    - b. Magnificent Exaggeration
  - 3. Architecture
  - 4. Versailles
    - a. Top of a Plateau
    - b. Vast Scale
    - c. Park
    - d. Terrace
    - e. Interior
    - f. Classicism

5. Patronage
6. Collections of Louis XIV
7. Police Force
8. Uneasiness of the Patron-Artist Relationship
  - a. Nicholas Poussin
  - b. Giovanni Bernini
9. Patronage of Art Is an Unsolvable Problem
- D. LITERATURE (339-44)
  1. Heroic Romances
    - a. Madeleine de Scudéry
  2. Linked Tales
  3. Contemporaneity
  4. Masterpieces
  5. Baroque Characteristics
    - a. Monarchism
    - b. Echoes of Versailles
  6. French Tragedy
    - a. Costumes
    - b. **Analysis**
    - c. Focus on Types, Not Characters
  7. Excruciating Rules
    - a. Veto of the Précieuses
    - b. Neo-Classical Literary Straitjacket
    - c. Pierre Corneille's *Le Cid*
    - d. Richelieu's Opposition
  8. Jean Racine
    - a. Baroque Substance
    - b. *Phèdre*
    - c. Coffee
    - d. Social Criticism
    - e. Jansenism [Pascal was the best-known adherent]
  9. Tragedy as the Chosen Genre
  10. Comedy
- E. MOLIERE (344-47)
  1. Background
  2. King's Support
  3. *Les Précieuses Ridicules*
  4. *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*
  5. *The Misanthrope*
  6. *Tartuffe*
  7. Jean de La Fontaine's *Fables*
    - a. His Fecklessness
  8. Shift from Christian Stoicism to Epicureanism
    - a. Liberines
    - b. Pierre Gassendi
- F. SAINT-EVREMOND (347-48)
  1. Support of Fouquet and Banishment
  2. Essays
  3. Preaching Pleasure
  4. Representative Man [Emerson wrote the essay *Representative Men*]
- G. WAR BETWEEN THE ANCIENTS AND THE MODERNS (348-49)
  1. Saint-Evremond: Middle of the Roder
  2. Charles Perrault
  3. Progress
  4. Perfectibility of Man and Society
    - a. Program of Reform

- b. Paradoxical Comfort
  - c. Secularism
- H. ANALYSIS OF HUMAN MOTIVES (349-53)
  - 1. Table Talk
  - 2. La Rochefoucauld
  - 3. His Alleged Cynicism
  - 4. Moral Skepticism
  - 5. His Character
  - 6. *Honnête Homme*
  - 7. Influence of Women: Salons and Manners
  - 8. La Bruyère's *Characters*
    - a. Theophrastus
    - b. Attack on the Nobility
  - 9. *The Princess of Cleves*
- I. PROSE (353-55)
  - 1. Speech
  - 2. Obstacles to a Fluid Prose
  - 3. Blaise Pascal and John Dryden
    - a. German Failed to Become **Analytic**
  - 4. Authorized Version of the Bible
  - 5. Thomas Cranmer's *Book of Common Prayer*
  - 6. Ornate Type
    - a. *Prose Oratio*
  - 7. French Prose
  - 8. Achieving Lucidity
    - a. **Self-Consciousness**
    - b. Exception: Duke of Saint-Simon
- J. RESTORATION (355-57)
  - 1. French Models
  - 2. Dryden's Tragedies
    - a. Low Point in Shakespeare's Reputation
  - 3. Dryden Dominated the Scene
- K. JOHN BUNYAN (357-58)
  - 1. *Pilgrim's Progress*
  - 2. Allegory
    - a. Popularity
  - 3. *Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners*
  - 4. **Individualism**
  - 5. Restoration Ridicule of Puritan Ethos
    - a. Samuel Butler's *Hudibras*

## CROSS SECTION: THE VIEW FROM WEIMAR AROUND 1790

COURT OF SAXE-WEIMAR  
 JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE  
 AMERICA  
 BEAUMARCHAIS  
 AMERICAN CULTURE  
 LITERATURE  
 ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND  
 THEATER  
 CHRISTOPH WILLIBALD GLUCK



## CROSS SECTION: THE VIEW FROM PARIS AROUND 1830

- A. ROMANTICISM (491-94)
  - 1. Individual Self
    - a. Enthusiasm
    - b. Heroes
  - 2. Paris
    - a. Mud and Dirt Roads
    - b. Bridges and Walls
    - c. John McAdam
    - d. Omnibus
    - e. Apartment House with Garret
  - 3. Battle of *Hernani*
  - 4. July Revolution
- B. HECTOR BERLIOZ (494-97)
  - 1. Early Music Studies
    - a. Gluck
  - 2. Rome Prize
  - 3. *Symphonie Fantastique*
  - 4. Model for the Symphonic Poem
  - 5. Program Notes
  - 6. E. T. A. Hoffmann
  - 7. Berlioz Style
  - 8. Conditions of Artistic Creation
  - 9. Early Masterpieces
  - 10. Music Criticism
  - 11. Aesthetics of Music
- C. SOCIETY AND CULTURE (497-501)
  - 1. Political Turmoil
    - a. England's Reform Bill
    - b. Conquest of Algeria
    - c. Strikes in Lyon
  - 2. Cholera
  - 3. Anglomania
    - a. Brighton and Other Seaside Resorts
    - b. Bath
  - 4. The Dandy
    - a. Bryan Brummel
  - 5. Ideal of the Gentleman
    - a. Bulwer-Lytton
  - 6. Dress
  - 7. Italian Operas
  - 8. Daniel Auber
  - 9. Giacomo Meyerbeer
  - 10. Stage Accessories
    - a. Ballet
    - b. Scale of Concerts
  - 11. Soloists
  - 12. New Dances

13. Waltz and Sexuality
14. Chamber Music
- D. EVOLUTION (501-02)
  1. Scientific Controversy
  2. Lamarck's Hypothesis
  3. Goethe
  4. Biology
    - a. Charles Darwin
    - b. Alexander von Humboldt
  5. Organicism
    - a. Study of Development
    - b. Genetic Fallacy
- E. ETHNOGRAPHY (502-03)
  1. History of Languages
    - a. Philology
  2. Deduction of Whole Peoples
    - a. Aryas = Aryan
  3. Idea of Race
    - a. Tacitus
    - b. Caesar
    - c. Germanic Type
  4. Racism
    - a. Phrenology
- F. TRANSCENDENTALISM (503-07)
  1. East as a Magnet
    - a. Travelers
    - b. Scholars
  2. New England Transcendentalists
  3. European Visitors to America
  4. American Germanists: George Ticknor and George Bancroft
  5. Ralph Waldo Emerson
  6. "The American Scholar"
    - a. Emerson's Circle
    - b. Essays
    - c. "Oversoul"
  7. Henry David Thoreau
    - a. Imperial Self
    - b. *Walden*
    - c. "Essay on Civil Disobedience"
    - d. Prose Poems
  8. Dim Historical Sense
  9. Washington Irving
  10. Edgar Allan Poe
    - a. Detective and Horror Stories
  11. Alexis de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America*
- G. PHILOSOPHY (507-10)
  1. German Idealism
    - a. David Hume's Empiricism
  2. Immanuel Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason*
  3. Hume vs. Kant
  4. G. W. F. Hegel: Real vs. Ideal
    - a. Historical Dialectic
    - b. Karl Marx
    - c. Strong State
  5. F. W. J. von Schelling
  6. Auguste Comte

- a. Positivism
    - b. Sociology
  - 7. Adherents of Positivism
    - a. John Stuart Mill
    - b. Harriet Martineau
    - c. South America [especially Brazil]
  - 8. Clotilde de Vaux
    - a. Comte's Religion [Religion of Humanity]
- H. WILLIAM HAZLITT (510-12)
  - 1. Greatest Literary and Political Critic
  - 2. Multiple Talents
    - a. Napoleon
  - 3. Critical Essays
  - 4. Close Reading
  - 5. Subjects
  - 6. *Spirit of the Times*
    - a. Lord Eldon
    - b. Edmund Burke
  - 7. *Liber Amoris*
  - 8. *Conversations with Northcote*
- I. FINE ARTS (512-16)
  - 1. J. M. W. Turner
    - a. Violent Contrast
  - 2. Eugene Delacroix
  - 3. Plethora of Masterpieces
  - 4. Power of Gothic
    - a. A. W. N. Pugin's Gothic Revival
  - 5. New Image of Greece
    - a. Pan-Hellenic Societies
    - b. Lord Elgin
  - 6. German Longing for the Southland
    - a. Goethe
    - b. *Faust II*
    - c. Deficiency as Stageable Drama
  - 7. Georg Büchner
  - 8. Ballet
    - a. *La Sylphide*
    - b. *Giselle*
- J. SHAKESPEARE (516-18)
  - 1. Maurice Morgann
  - 2. German Revival
  - 3. Elevation of His Reputation
  - 4. Bardolatry
    - a. Charles and Mary Lamb
    - b. Thomas Bowdler
    - c. Jeunes-France
  - 5. Characters