Humanities 4:
Enlightenment, Romanticism, Revolution (1660-1848)

Introduction
What is the Enlightenment?

1. General Worldview
   a) Progress, based on Reason and scientific method
   b) Secularization: focus on human beings, not God
   c) Critique of traditions and “superstition”
   d) law and order

2. Specific Developments
   a) In natural science (Newton)
      • from two realms to one unified cosmos
   b) In political authority & social organization (Locke)
      • from God’s will to natural rights of man
   c) In religion (Voltaire, Hume, Kant)
      • rise in authority of natural rel., decline in revel.
   d) In conceptions of history (Kant)
      • from biblical to more secular chronology
What is Romanticism?

1. General Worldview
   a) Individuality (rather than universality)
   b) Sentiment (rather than reason)
   c) Organic structures (rather than mechanical)

2. Specific Developments
   a) In natural science
      • introspection, individual feelings, vitalism
   b) In political authority & social organization (Rousseau)
      • from individual rights to life of community
   c) In religion (Schleiermacher)
      • immediate experience
   d) In conceptions of history (Schiller)
      • attempt to imitate ancient ideal now fragmented
Goals of Course

1. Understand these developments in historical context
   a) On particular topics
      • science, politics, history, religion, art, music
   b) As a whole
      • conception of human beings and their place in world

2. Contemporary Relevance
   a) for understanding how we came to be the way we are
      • justifications and conditions
   b) for understanding different possible frameworks
      • alternative world views, with appreciation of attendant advantages and disadvantages