Netherlands: North - Flemish (Fleming) or Dutch. Spoke Dutch which is akin to German. South - French. Called Walloons. Many republics (City States). Antwerp, Brussels, 1450s. (Burgundy - in eastern France). France took away Burgundy passed under Habsburgs through marriage.

4. The New national monarchies

Nation State different from earlier states: city states, tribal states, extensive empires like Ottoman. Single nationalities, languages, literature, some self-consciousness originated in the tribal states which succeeded Roman empire. Overcame the outward pulling forces of feudalism.

England, France, Portugal, Spain, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Hungary, Poland. By 1500.

Factors behind evolution of nation states with absolute nation (monarchies: crusades - Brought back focus on idea of absolute central monarchical power. Crusades stimulated trade and travel which up the middle ages. Peel. There was support for strong monarchs for protection of travel and trade against fighting nobles. Feudal nobles fought in crusades. Some were killed, some emigrated to Near East, some got into commerce. Some migrated to cities. By 15th Cent. feudalism was in decay. Crusades weakened church too. Church didn’t support anarchy. Because of feudalism. Church became supporters of absolute monarchy.

Middle class: men of wealth, intellect, professionals. Recruited for official positions in central govt. funded govt expenses. Received financial favours - like monopolies, protection for merchants.

Expansion of commerce. National monarchies supported it.

Changes in warfare - Medieval armies - feudal vassals - weapons were spears, bows, pikes, swords, arrows. Introduction of gunpowder and firearms made it easy for them...
Role of crusades — induced travel; people got to meet others from other tribes, linguistic groups. These became proud of their own nationalities and scornful of others. Crusades produced special national rivalries. Frenchmen fostered French national feeling and French rivalry with Germans and English. French & Italian Vs Greeks? (Greek orthodoxy)?

German order — Teutonic Knights carried Crusades against pagan slavs to convert them. Rivalry between Slavs and Germans. Poles vs Germans.

100 years' year — 1337 – 1453. Began as a feudal conflict ended as a national Crusade of Frenchmen. Inspired by Jeanne d'Arc. Promoted national feeling in both countries.

National patriotism before 1500 was directed towards the national monarch more than towards a nationality as such.

Role of national monarchy — French monarch built national states less by force than by grace. English — 100 years war.[Spanish marriage]. But they've always longed to acquire territories inhabited by foreigners. They thought in terms of dynasty, not in terms of nationality.

Absolute monarchy & national consciousness. Became a symbol of national unity and independence. Sovereignty. Monarch coined money, levied taxes, maintained army, declared war, made peace. Under his patronage, national literature was produced, national customs were developed.

Role of national literature — Latin was the lingua franca during during middle ages till 16th cent. Humanists tried to restore ancient classical Latin which was more complex than the simplified Latin of middle ages. So Latin lost place to national languages. Invention of printing press aided this transformation. Dante — Italian — 13th cent. Chaucer — English —
Renaissance painting: Da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael, Bernini, Botticelli etc.

Architecture: Alberti, Michelangelo, Raphael, Da Vinci, Bernini.

Florence Cathedral, St. Peter's Basilica in Rome etc. (monuments).

Printing press was founded in Italy.

North & Central Italy were prosperous. City-states were wealthiest in Europe. Genoese had built trade links with Levant (Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria). 4th crusade destroyed Byzantium as a commercial rival to Venetians & Genoese. Ports of Italy were gateways for imports & exports of Europe. Florence became one of the wealthiest mainly due to woolen textile production (wool imported from northern Europe).

Italian trade routes were also major conduits of culture & knowledge. Recovery of lost Greek classics, Arab books, manuscripts of Greek philosophy after 1453. Books from Byzantium in Rome; vitruvian architecture (ancient architecture probably).

Merchants became wealthiest in landed nobility; they came to control the political class; they became political class.

14th century collapse of European economy: 180 years war, famines due to climate change (little ice age); collapse of the banks of Florence when king of England didn't return the debt; disruption of trade routes by Ottomans; Black death paradoxically increased the per capita wealth; when population once again began to grow, economy also grew; collapse of banks of Florence paved way for the growth of Medici.

Scholars of Florence advocated republican ideals; when Florence was about to be conquered by autocratic monarch of Milan.

Italian wars: between Italian states, wars were ever-occurring. Florentines in 1454, Venice & Florence made peace, which lasted for many decades.
Why renaissance began in Italy?
Invasion of Byzantine by Ottoman; Black Plague; Mediterranean trade routes; Latin & Greek phases of Renaissance humanism; Social & political structures in Italy; made thinkers to dwell more on the life on earth rather than spirituality & afterlife. But Black Death affected whole Europe; Cultural conditions in Florence:
Da Vinci; Medici; Michelangelo.
Several features unique to its cultural heritage:

Characteristics of Renaissance

Humanism (Renaissance humanism)
was a movement to recover, interpret, assimilate the language, literature, learning & values of ancient Greece & Rome.
Machiavelli - revived the ideas of Greek & Roman thinkers & applied them in critiques of contemporary government,
other author thirteens too advocated changing society, ideal citizen

Art & Architecture
Realism; Development of realistic linear perspective; New technology; Study of human anatomy

Science
Da Vinci's experiments in water-flow, medical dissection, study of movement & aerodynamics, devised principles of research method (non-mechanistic & non-reductive approaches). Scientific method. Empiric evidence, importance of math, astronomy, physics, biology

Religion
Protestant reformation; Counter-reformation.
Renaissance effected the way people perceived the relationship between man & god. Luther, Calvin, etc were all humanists.
Middle ages - pope became very powerful. So political intrigue surrounded the papacy. So reform movement was started to limit pope's power. Accusations of corruption, simony, nepotism and
Humanism & Renaissance humanism

Both are different.

Humanism is an approach in study, philosophy or practice that focuses on human values and concerns. It can also refer to a secular ideology which espouses reason, ethics, justice without specifically rejecting supernatural and religious dogma as a basis of morality and decision making.

Renaissance humanism refers to educational reforms to use literate means or a focus on the humanities to inform students. It was against medieval scholastic education which emphasized practical, pre-professional & scientific studies. Scholasticism focused on preparing men to be doctors, lawyers, theologians (utilitarian approach).

Renaissance humanists sought to create citizens who would be able to speak with eloquence and write with clarity, and they be able to participate in civic life and persuade others to virtuous and prudent actions. This was to be accomplished through the study of languages - grammar, rhetoric, history, moral philosophy. They started creating and interpreting & commenting on classical philosophy, they wrote that there was complete harmony between classical philosophy (paganism) and Christianity. Renaissance humanists were not in opposition to Christianity.
Romanticism

Artistic, literary & intellectual movement (from mid-18th cent).
Reaction to the Industrial Revolution. Revolt against the authoritarian social & political norms of the age enlightenment & scientific rationalization of nature.

Emotion as an authentic source of aesthetic experience.
Elevated folk art and ancient custom to something noble. Elevation through mediation; elevated some individuals as heroes.

Intuition and emotion over enlightenment rationalism.
An escape from modern realities. Romanticism is feeling.

Romanticism is the rise of nationalism in which the state derives its political legitimacy as an organic consequence of the unity of the nation. It includes language, race, culture, religion, customs of the nation, etc. It arose in reaction to dynastic hegemony, for which legitimacy is derived from the doctrine of divine right of kings.

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Alienation:

Historic materialism: (economic interpretation of history) causes of social change lies in economic activity. (Base & superstructure).

Base & superstructure: Conflict between  relations of production & development of forces of production.

Civil society forms a society's economic base, from which arises a superstructure of political & legal institutions political society. Base conditions the superstructure & social consciousness (politics, religion etc). Revolutions & changes in the base leads to changes in superstructure.

Historical periodisation: stages of development of society.

1. Primitive communism - in cooperative tribal societies
2. Slave society - development of tribal progression to city state
3. Feudalism - aristocracy are the ruling class. Merchants evolve into capital
4. Capitalism - capitalists are . They create & employ the proletariat to dictate of bourgeoisie by proletariat revolution & create the means of production can be realised.
5. Communism - a classless, stateless society.

Class: Identity of a social class derives from its relationship to the means of production. Proletariat - all their labour class;

bourgeoisie own means of production;
petit bourgeoisie - they employ labourers but they also work in small middle class)

business owners, peasant landlords, trade workers etc. would be degraded to proletariat in a capitalistic society.

Lumpen proletariat - criminals, vagabonds, beggars etc who have no stake in the economy so they sell their labour to the highest bidder.

Candids - may retain some wealth & power.

Peasants & farmers - a disorganised class incapable of affecting social change. Most would enter proletariat.

Class consciousness - awareness of itself and the social world - and its capacity to rationally act in their best interests.

Political economy -- it denotes the study of the conditions under which economic production was organised in the capitalist age.

In Marxism, it studies the means of production
regulate that technology). This mismatch between economic(base) and (social) superstructure as a major source of social disruption and conflict.

His influence in the international communist movement continued. 8 years after his death, “2nd International” was founded by Engels etc. It included workers parties like Social Democratic party of Germany. It collapsed in 1918. (WWI - National Lines)

1919 - 3rd International - under Russia

1924 - 4th International

from Trotsky, members of old school offshoots, to compete with 3rd International (Stalin).
Socialism

It is an economic and political theory based on public ownership or common ownership and cooperative management of the means of production and allocation of resources.

Production is carried out by a public association of producers to produce use-values (instead of exchange-values) through coordinated planning of investment decisions, distribution of surplus.

Socialism is a set of social and economic arrangements based on a post-monetary system of calculation, such as labour time or energy units. It advent that wage should be based on the amount of labour one contributes to society, wealth should be distributed equally and there should be no inequality.

Equal opportunities to all.

Reformists and Revolutionaries disagree on how a socialist economy should be established. Some advocate complete nationalisation of means of production, distribution, and exchange. Some advocate state (control of capital with the framework of market economy.

3 models - state ownership model; cooperative model; market exchange (market economy).

Contemporary social democrats - progressive selective nationalisation of key national industries in mixed economy while maintaining put ownership of capital and put oriented welfare state.

Various differing definitions of what constitutes a socialist economy.

Social democrats define socialism as a set of values rather than a specific type of social and economic org. It included unconditional support for parliamentary democracy, gradual and reformist attempts to establish socialism, support for socially progressive causes. They are not opposed to the market or put property. (Welfare state)

Forms of socialist economies -

planned economy - public ownership & management of means of production with centralized state planning. Decisions regarding the quantity of goods and services to be produced as well as their distribution are planned in advance by a planning agency.

state-directed economy - worker cooperatives own the means. state plans long-term strategic investment and some aspects of production and leaves the quantity to be produce etc.

macroeconomic planning decision making to managed and workers.
First International (international workingmen's association) 1864 - London. 1st major international forum for promoting socialist ideas.

Social Democratic Party (SPD) was established in 1869 under the influence of Marx. Newly formed trade unions increasingly advocated socialist ideas all over Europe.

Diverse views of socialism.

Paris Commune (1871)

After Prusso-Franco-Prussian war, an uprising in Paris established Paris commune which provided a glimpse of socialist society.

Industry based on associations of workers, which joined into one union.

Government officials were elected through universal suffrage. They took minimum wage and were subjected to recall.

After Paris Commune failed, anarchist section of 1st International was expelled because of rift between Bakunin and Marx in 1872.

2nd International 1889 - was founded to unite all socialists.

304 delegates from 20 countries met with Engels - honorary president.

SPD in Germany became moderate. It followed reformation path rather than revolutionary.

Marx believed that peaceful socialist transformation was possible in Britain, USA, Holland and not in France where enormous & curious bureaucracy and military org which must be overthrown forcibly. He envisaged that ruling class in Britain would revolt against such transformation.

Germany reformist

SPD - more than a quarter of voter share. Very powerful.

500 daily newspapers, trade unions, Co-op, sports clubs, youth orgs, women's orgs. Under its pressure, Bismarck introduced limited welfare provision and working hours were reduced.

Russia

Few industrial units, small % of population were labourers. More than half the land was owned in common by the peasants.

(No capitalism - not developed) so transformation to socialism not possible at present. What should be the path to socialism?