

• Netherlands - North - Flemish (Fleming) or Dutch. Spoke
Netherlandish which is akin to German. South - French. Called
as walloons. Many republics (city states). Antwerp, Brussels
All states of Netherlands passed under Dukes of Burgundy by
1450s. (Burgundy - in eastern France). France took away Burgundy
Netherlands 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 nationality, language, 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 eastern tradition of absolute, centralised
monarchies. Crusades stimulated trade and travel which ↑ the
middle class popul. There supported 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 etc.
collectively their strength ↓, no longer controlled the king. Remains
were forcefully subjected to the king. By 16th cent, feudalism was
decaying. Crusades weakened church too. Church didn't support
anarchy ^{arose} because of feudalism. → also because of popular criticism.

Church became supporters of absolute monarchy.

Middle class - men of wealth, intellect. professionals.

→ recruited for official positions in central govt, funded ^{central} govt ^{expenses}
→ received financial favours - like monopolies, protection for ^{maritime} ^{trade}

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 the

Role of Crusades → induced travel; people got to meet others from dif 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 German and English. French & Italians 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' war - 1337 - 1453. Began as a feudal conflict ended as a national crusade of Frenchmen. It 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. aided in each other's development

Role of national monarchy - These monarchs built national states less by design than by chance. English - 100 years war Spain - marriage. They 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, ^{national} 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 middle ages till ^{beginning of} 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.

(Helped to fix norms for literary usage of the language) Dante - Italian - 14th cent. Chaucer - English - 14th cent.

2 Italian renaissance painting: - Da Vinci, Michelangelo, Raphael, Bernini, Botticelli etc. Giotto *
Architecture: - Alberti, Michelangelo, Raphael, Da Vinci, Bernini ^{17th century}
Florence Cathedral, St. Peter's Basilica in Rome etc. (monuments)

• Printing press was founded

• Origins in Italy:

• North & Central Italy were prosperous. City-states were wealthiest in Europe. Crusades 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 ^(seaports) for imports & exports of Europe. Florence became wealthiest ^{one of the} 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; migration of Greek scholars after 1453; Books from Byzantium; Vitruvius architecture (ancient architecture principles).

• Merchants became wealthier than landed nobility; they came to control the political class; they became political class.

• 14th century collapse of European economy: 100 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 ^{2 big} banks of Florence paved way for the growth of Medici ^{Venice was merchant republic also rooted in merchant class}

• 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. But 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
Botticelli
Michelangelo

Medici ← Several features unique to its cultural
← Several great men were born in Florence by coincidence

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 thinkers who advocated humanism, morals, ideal citizen

Art & Architecture

Realism; Development of realistic linear perspective; New techniques; Study of human anatomy.

Science

Da Vinci's experiments in water-flow, medical dissection, study of movement & aerodynamics, derived principles of research method (non-mechanistic & non-reductive approaches). Scientific method - empiric evidence, importance of maths, Copernicus, Galileo

astronomy, physics, biology

Religion

protestant reformation, counter-reformation.

Renaissance effected the way people perceived the relationship betw 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

4/16
Humanism & Renaissance humanism Both are different.

- Humanism is an approach in study, philosophy or practice that focusses on human values and concerns. It can also refer to a secular ideology which espouses reason, ethics, justice whilst specifically rejecting supernatural and religious dogma as a basis of morality and decision making.
- Renaissance humanism refers to educational reforms to use literary means or a focus on the humanities to inform students. It was against medieval scholastic education which emphasized practical, pre-professional & scientific studies. Scholasticism focussed 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 thus be able to participate in civic life and persuade others to virtuous and prudent actions. This was to be accomplished through the study of humanities - grammar, rhetoric, history, poetry & moral philosophy.
- They started writing 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 (mid 18th cent).
- Reaction to the industrial revolution. Revolt against the aristocratic social & political norms of the age enlightenment & scientific rationalization of nature.
- Emotion as an authentic source of aesthetic experience. It elevated folk art and ancient custom to something noble. Elitism: Elevated some individuals as heroes.
- Intuition and emotion over enlightenment rationalism.
An escape from modern realities. Romanticism vs Realism.
(imaginative)

Characteristics

Enlightenment emphasized reason; Romanticism emphasized intuition, imagination, feeling, ... ~~they~~ ^{Romantics} were accused of irrationalism.

Romantic nationalism (RN)

- Romanticism focussed on development of national languages and folklore, and the importance of local customs, traditions; ~~the~~ revival of old epics as national epics.
- Romantic nationalism is the form of nationalism in which the state derives its political legitimacy as an organic consequence of the unity of those ~~governments~~ ^{governments}. It includes language, race, culture, religion, customs of the nation. ~~It~~ Arose in reaction to dynastic hegemony for which legitimacy is derived from the doctrine of divine right of kings.
- RN relies on existence of a historical ethnic culture.
- Sense of self-determination & national consciousness.
- Inspired many independence movements & unification movements.
- Race was also ~~used~~ ^{emphasized}; Racial superiority etc. Polemics of racial superiority became inextricably intertwined. ~~For~~ Some argued that ethnically different ~~could~~ not comprehend the artistic and cultural meaning inherent in national culture.

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 rises a superstructure of political & legal institutions i.e. 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.
Aristocracy is born.
3. Feudalism - aristocrats are the ruling class. Merchants evolve into capitalists.
4. Capitalism - capitalists are the ruling class. They create & employ proletariat.
5. Socialism - workers gain class consciousness, depose the capitalist dictatorship of bourgeoisie by proletarian revolution & create the dictatorship of proletariat through which socialization of the means of production can be realised.
6. Communism - a classless & stateless society.

Class: Identity of a social class derives from its relationship to the means of production.

- proletariat - those who sell their labour power.
- Bourgeoisie - those who own the means of prod.
- petit bourgeoisie - They employ labourers but they also work i.e. small business owners, peasant landlords, trade workers etc. (middle class)
→ would be degraded to proletariat in a capitalist soci.
- Lumpen proletariat - criminals, vagabonds, beggars etc. who have no stake in the economy so they sell their labour to the highest bidder.
- Landlords - they 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 the 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 sys.
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

- 6 years after his death, "2nd international" was founded by Engels etc. It included ^{most} workers parties, like Social Democratic party of Germany. It collapsed in 1916. (WWI - ^{split on} national lines)
- 1919 - 3rd international. - under Russia (Comintern)
- 1938 - 4th - Trotsky, Marxists of old school brothers. ↳ to compete with 3rd international (Stalin)

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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 advocates 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 within the framework of market economy.

3 models - state ownership model; cooperative model; centrally planned economy (soviet model) (libertarian socialism) (market exchange commanding heights of economy)

Contemporary social democrats - proper selective nationalisation of key national industries in mixed economies, while maintaining private ownership of capital and private business enterprise. Promote tax-funded welfare programs.

- 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 includes 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 private property. (Welfare state)

• Forms of socialist economies

- planned economy - public ownership & management of means of production with centralised state planning. Decisions regarding the quantity of goods and services to be produced as well as ~~about~~^{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 microeconomic planning decision making ^{like quantity to be produced etc.} to managers and workers.

First International (International Workingmen's Association)

→ 1864 - London. 1st major international forum for promoting socialist ideas.

German

Social Democratic Party (SPD) was established in 1869 under the influence of Marx.

Newly formed trade unions ^{increasingly} advocated socialist ideas all over Europe. ← by socialist parties

• Diverse views of socialism.

Paris Commune (1871)

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

• Industry based on "association" of workers which joined into one "union".

• Govt officials were elected through universal franchise. They took minimum wage and were subjected to recall.

• After Paris Commune failed, anarchist section of 1st International was expelled because of diff. between Bakunin and Marx in 1872. disbanded in 1876

2nd International

1889 - was founded to unite all socialists.

384 delegates from 20 countries attended. Engels - honorary presl.

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

Marx believed that peaceful socialist transformation was possible in Britain, USA, Holland but not in France where enormous & cunning bourgeoisie 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 vote share. Very powerful.

100 daily newspapers, trade unions, co-ops, 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?