

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

I. ATHENS, ROME, AND JERUSALEM: BACKGROUND OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION

ATHENS

1. Historical Background	1
2. The Polis	3
3. Greek Civilization	10
4. Socrates	14
5. Plato	21
6. Aristotle	30
7. Summary	42

ROME

1. Republic and Empire	44
2. Roman Civilization	53
3. Roman Citizenship	59
4. Roman Law	61
5. The Decline of the Roman Empire	66
6. The Barbarians	69

JERUSALEM

1. The Hebrews	73
2. Religion in the Hellenistic World	80
3. Jesus Christ and St. Paul	83
4. "The blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church"	86
5. The Development of a Polity	88
6. The Development of a Theology	90
7. St. Augustine	96
8. Summary	108

II. MEDIEVAL POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: FEUDALISM AND MANORIALISM

1. The Heirs of the Roman Empire: Byzantium, Islam, and Medieval Europe	1
2. Medieval Feudalism	6
Magna Carta (1215)	
3. Manorialism	23

III. THE MEDIEVAL CHURCH

1. A Brief Survey of Christendom, 500-1100	1
2. The Means of Grace	14
<u>Exultate Deo</u> (1438)	

3.	The Church's Bid for Worldwide Leadership Appeal of Urban II (1095)	21
4.	The Church's Bid for Intellectual Leadership Aquinas: <u>Summa contra Gentiles</u> (c. 1260) Aquinas: <u>Summa Theologica</u> (1265-1274)	28
5.	The Church and Heresy Aquinas: <u>Summa Theologica</u> (1265-1274)	51
6.	The Church in the Economic Sphere Aquinas: <u>Summa Theologica</u> (1265-1274)	57
7.	The Two Swords in Theory and Practice <u>Unam Sanctam</u> (1302)	65
8.	The Gothic Cathedral	73

IV. THE MEDIEVAL FERMENT

1.	The Goliard Poets A Goliard Credo (c. 1200)	3
2.	St. Francis of Assisi Canticle of the Sun (1226)	6
3.	Bonaventura and Medieval Mysticism <u>The Journey of the Mind to God</u> (1259)	10
4.	Roger Bacon and Medieval Science <u>Opus Majus</u> (1268)	16
5.	Marsiglio and the <u>Defensor pacis</u> <u>Defensor pacis</u> (1324)	25
6.	John Wyclif's Divine Dominion and the End of the Middle Ages Papal bull (1377) Wyclif's views condemned (1382)	36

V. THE RISE OF CAPITALISM AND THE NATIONAL STATE TO 1500

1.	The Revival of Commerce	2
2.	The Rise of Towns and Town Life Charter to the burgesses of Wallingford (c. 1155) Ordinances of the Merchant Guild of Coventry (1340) Ordinances of the London spur makers (1345)	7
3.	The Decline of the Manor Ordinance Concerning Laborers and Servants (1349)	18
4.	The Rise of Capitalism Jacob Fugger to Charles V (1523)	22
5.	The Rise of National Feeling	28
6.	England: A Case Study in Successful Monarchism Writs of summons to Parliament (1295)	33
7.	The Making of France as a National State	39
8.	The National State in Spain	43
9.	The Holy Roman Empire: a Monarchial Failure	44
10.	The Political Thought of Machiavelli <u>The Prince</u> (1513)	50

VI. RENAISSANCE HUMANISM

1. The Renaissance in Italy 2
Castiglione: The Book of the Courtier (1528)
Boccaccio: Decameron (1353)
Pico: Oration on the Dignity of Man (1486)
Vergerio: On Good Manners (c. 1404)
The Veronese Inquisition (1573)
2. The Renaissance in Northern Europe 40
More: Utopia (1515)
Erasmus: The Praise of Folly (1511)

VII. THE PROTESTANT MOVEMENT

1. Prelude to Reform 1
2. The Lutheran Affirmation 7
Luther: A Treatise on Christian Liberty (1520)
Luther: An Open Letter to the Christian Nobility (1520)
Luther: On the Babylonian Captivity of the Church (1520)
Luther: An Open Letter to the Christian Nobility (1520)
Excerpt from a Luther Sermon
3. The Reformed Formulation 31
Calvin: Instruction in Faith (1537)
4. The Anglican Settlement 50
Hooker: Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity (1594-1600)
5. The Left Wing: The Anabaptists 55
The Schleithem Confession of Faith (1527)
6. Catholic Revival and Counter-Reformation 63
Ignatius of Loyola: Spiritual Exercises (1525-1550)
The Profession of the Tridentine Faith (1564)
7. A Postscript to the Age of Reformation 71

VIII. THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN SCIENCE

1. Greek and Medieval Science 1
2. Copernicus 11
On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres (1543)
3. Galileo 20
Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems (1632)
4. Kepler 47
Epitome of Copernican Astronomy (1618-1621)
5. Newton 53
System of the World
Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy (1687)

IX. EARLY MODERN EUROPE, 1500-1789

1. The Absolute Dynastic State	1
2. The European Balance of Power, 1500-1789	8
3. The Expansion of Europe	18
4. Mercantilism	24
Iron Act of 1750	
5. The Rise of English Parliamentary Government (1603-1789)	31
Hobbes: <u>Leviathan</u> (1651)	
The Bill of Rights (1689)	
Locke: <u>Two Treatises of Government</u> (1690)	

X. THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY ENLIGHTENMENT

1. An Introduction to the Enlightenment	1
2. Deism and Materialism	11
Palmer: <u>Principles of the Deistical Society of the State of New York</u> (1794)	
Voltaire: <u>Philosophical Dictionary</u> (1764)	
Holbach: <u>System of Nature</u> (1770)	
Holbach: <u>Good Sense</u> (1772)	
3. The Science of Man	28
Locke: <u>An Essay concerning Human Understanding</u> (1690)	
Smith: <u>The Wealth of Nations</u> (1776)	
Frederick the Great: <u>An Essay on Forms of Government</u> (1777)	
Rousseau: <u>The Social Contract</u> (1762)	
Butler: <u>Fifteen Sermons upon Human Nature</u> (1726)	
4. The Ideals of the Enlightenment	67
Voltaire: <u>Essay on Toleration</u> (1763)	
Voltaire: <u>Philosophical Dictionary</u> (1764)	
Condorcet: <u>The Progress of the Human Mind</u> (1793)	

XI. THE REVOLUTIONARY YEARS, 1776-1815

1. The American Revolution, 1776-1789	2
Paine: <u>Common Sense</u> (1776)	
The Declaration of Independence (1776)	
Madison: <u>Federalist No. 10</u> (1787)	
The Bill of Rights (1791)	
2. The French Revolution	29
Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789)	
Robespierre: <u>On the Principles of a Revolutionary Government</u> (1793)	

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

XII. THE POST-ENLIGHTENMENT PERIOD

1.	Introduction	1
2.	John Wesley and Evangelical Methodism	6
3.	<u>An Appeal to Men of Reason and Religion</u> (1744)	21
4.	Edmund Burke and Conservatism	37
	<u>Reflections on the Revolution in France</u> (1790)	
5.	Jeremy Bentham and Utilitarianism	53
	<u>An Introduction to the Principles of</u>	
	<u>Morals and Legislation</u> (1789)	
6.	Immanuel Kant and Critical Idealism	69
	<u>Foundations of the Metaphysics of Morals</u> (1785)	
7.	Schiller and Romanticism	85
	Letters (1793)	
	Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel and Absolute Idealism	
	<u>Lectures on the Philosophy of History</u>	
	(1822-1831)	

XIII. POLITICAL LIBERALISM AND NATIONALISM, 1815-1871

1.	The Era of Metternichian Conservatism, 1815-1848	1
	Carlsbad Decrees (1819)	
2.	Victories of Political Liberalism	15
	John Stuart Mill: <u>On Liberty</u> (1859)	
3.	The Progress of Political Liberalism	37
4.	Nationalism as an Idea	45
	Guiseppe Mazzini: selections from his writings	
5.	Europe Surrenders to Nationalism, 1848-1871	56
6.	Nationalism Develops in the United States, 1789-1871	62

XIV. THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, CLASSICAL ECONOMICS, AND ECONOMIC LIBERALISM

1.	The Beginnings of Industrialization in England	1
2.	An Agricultural Revolution	5
3.	The Second Industrial Revolution	7
4.	The Spread of the Industrial Revolution	12
5.	Some Social Effects of the Industrial Revolution	15
6.	Classical Economics from Smith to Malthus	16
7.	Malthus and the Problem of Population	20
	<u>An Essay on the Principles of Population</u> (1798)	
8.	David Ricardo and Classical Economics	37
	<u>Principles of Political Economy and Taxation</u>	
	(1817)	
9.	Economic Liberalism	50
	J. R. McCulloch: <u>Principles of Political Economy</u> (1842)	
10.	Criticism and Revision of Classical Economics	55
	Friedrich List: <u>The National System of Political Economy</u> (1842)	

XV. BIOLOGY AND THE RISE OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

1. Charles Darwin and Organic Evolution 4
 The Origin of Species (1859)
 The Descent of Man (1871)
2. The Impact of Darwinism on Religion 20
3. Darwinism and the Rise of Social Science 22
 E. B. Tylor: Primitive Culture (1871)
4. Social Darwinism 28
 Herbert Spencer: "Progress: Its Law and Cause" (1857), Social Statics (1850), and The Man Versus the State (1884)
 William Graham Sumner: "The Challenge of Facts" (1880's)
 Andrew Carnegie: The Gospel of Wealth (1889)
5. Social Darwinism Reconsidered 56
 Thomas Huxley: "Evolution and Ethics" (1893)

XVI. DEVELOPMENTS IN SOCIALISM, 1848-1914

1. The Heritage of Modern Socialist Ideas 2
2. Karl Marx 6
 Communist Manifesto (1848)
3. The Emergence of Socialist Parties, 1848-1914 30
 Report on Fabian Policy (1896)
 Erfurt Program of 1891
4. Lenin 48
 What Is To Be Done? (1902)

XVII. THE TRANSFORMATION OF LIBERALISM AND NATIONALISM, 1871-1914

1. The Advent of Modern Democracy 2
 James Bryce: The American Commonwealth (1888)
2. The New Liberalism 15
 Woodrow Wilson: "The old order changeth" (1912)
3. Nationalism Transformed 27
 Heinrich Treitschke: Politics (1897)

XVIII. THE WESTERN WORLD IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: THE HISTORICAL SETTING

1. The International Anarchy, 1900-1918 1
2. The Postwar Scene 4
3. The Economic Scene, 1919-1939 5
4. The Impact on Society, 1919-1939 8
5. The Democracies between the Wars, 1919-1939 10
6. The New Totalitarians: Fascism and Nazism 13
 Adolf Hitler: Mein Kampf (1924)
7. Modern Totalitarianism: Russian Communism 33
 Josef Stalin: speech (1936)
 Andrei Zhdanov: speech (1946)
8. Road to World War II, 1931-1939 56
9. The Second World War, 1939-1945 58
10. Notes on the Postwar Political Scene 59

XIX. AN ANALYSIS OF THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD'S
SEARCH FOR MEANING

1. Some Major Factors of the Contemporary Social World: The American Example	4
2. The Modern State	10
3. The Shaking of the Foundations	12
4. The Enlightenment Again Under Attack	15
5. The Search for Meaning	18

XX. MEANING IN THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

1. The Problem	2
2. The Theory of Special Relativity	8
P. W. Bridgman: <u>The Logic of Modern Physics</u> (1927)	

XXI. MEANING IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

1. Introduction	1
2. Economics	5
National Income: 1954 edition	
3. Sociology	23
George C. Homans: <u>The Human Group</u> (1950)	
4. Psychology	39
Harlow and Harlow: "Learning to Think" (1949)	

XXII. PHILOSOPHICAL MEANING

1. The Logical Atomism of Bertrand Russell	6
"A Free Man's Worship" (1903)	
2. The Instrumentalism of John Dewey	14
"The Influence of Darwinism on Philosophy" (1909)	
3. Whitehead's Philosophical Synthesis	24
"The Aim of Philosophy" (1935)	

XXIII. THEOLOGICAL MEANING

1. Main Movements and Thought Patterns of the Churches since the French Revolution	1
2. Meaning as a Problem in Contemporary Religious Thought	4
3. Soren Kierkegaard and Karl Barth	8
Journals (1835)	
4. Martin Buber	17
Eclipse of God (1952)	
5. Paul Tillich	24
Systematic Theology (1951)	
6. Ian T. Ramsey	30
Religious Language (1957)	
7. Charles Hartshorne	35
Reality as Social Process (1953)	

XXIV. HISTORICAL MEANING

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Carl Becker on Progress | 5 |
| <u>Progress and Power (1935)</u> | |
| 2. Toynbee and the Cyclical Pattern of History | 17 |
| <u>A Study of History (1947)</u> | |
| 3. Kenneth Scott Latourette and the Christian | |
| Understanding of History | 28 |
| "The Christian Understanding of History" (1948) | |