I. Transformation: Social forces
    A. Protestant Reformation (16th Century)
        1. Martin Luther
            a. justification by faith vs good works
            b. direct relationship: person and God
        2. Challenged
            a. function of church/role of priest
            b. political arrangements: divine right
    B. Natural science
        1. physical world follows laws
            a. cause and effect
            b. universal
        2. physical laws could be discovered
            a. empiricism
                i. observation
                ii. explanation
            b. cause and effect
            c. expressed as formulas
        3. goal: predict and control natural world
        4. Newton (Late Seventeenth Century)
            a. gravity
            b. laws of motion: creation is a machine
            c. Laws of Nature
        5. challenged
            a. church authority of knowledge
            b. knowledge from observation, not revelation
        6. example: Trial of Galileo: 1633
            a. invented telescope
                i. empirical observation
                ii. Copernicus is right
            b. evidence to Roman Inquisition 1613
            c. 1616 Cardinal Bellarmine: "dangerous"
            d. 1632 Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems
            e. guilty: taught, defended, believed in Copernican theory
        7. Darwin and evolution
            a. challenged Biblical story of creation
            b. idea of evolution and human society
            c. idea of superior and inferior societies and peoples
            d. idea of society as an organism
    C. Enlightenment (Eighteenth century)

1. Philosophes: Diderot, Rousseau, Condillac
    a. Natural Law or laws of nature
        i. order to the world
        ii. structured according to laws of cause and effect
        iii. order to human world
        iv. human nature: universal
    b. human nature and reason
        i. essence of human nature
        ii. capacity of each individual
        iii. allows individual to be autonomous
        iv. self-direct
        v. pursue interests
        vi. make judgments about ends and determine means to achieve ends
    c. reason as cultural practice: science
    d. Scientific method needs to be applied to human social life
        i. society and its institutions
        ii. history
        iii. comparative studies
    e. Goal
        i. discover natural laws of society
        ii. discover human nature
        iii. apply discoveries to social institutions
        iv. progress
2. conclusion
    a. human nature
        i. man is not fallen (original sin)
        ii. endowed with reason
    b. salvation: good life on earth (utopia)
    c. reason
        i. leads to good life
        ii. leads to freedom from ignorance and oppression
    d. natural rights: freedom and equality of individuals
    e. institutions need to be organized to reflect a thru e
3. Challenged
    a. Catholic Church's authority and Church doctrine: Original Sin/fallen
    b. Political institutions: monarchy
    c. Knowledge as subordinate to revelation

D. political revolutions

1. French 1789
    a. challenged monarchy
    b. challenged Church
    c. new ideas: Declaration of the Rights of Man
2. American 1776

E. technology
1. printing press
2. machine power: steam, electricity.
3. "the clock"

F. capitalism
1. Adam Smith: "Wealth of Nations"
2. free market and economic laws
3. private property
4. economic individualism

G. nation-states
1. large
2. centralized
3. national interests: resources, markets, cheap labor

H. colonialism
1. "discovering" other cultures
2. new values, beliefs, ideas, practices

II. Reactionary forces

A. Catholic Church: "Witch Hunts"
1. manifest goal: protect people from witches
2. latent goal
    a. create fear
    b. re-empower Church
3. Means
    a. create mass hysteria
    b. propaganda: "Witches Hammer"
    c. trials
    d. trials/punishment

B. The Reign of Terror
1. Robespierre and the Committee of Public Safety
2. democracy = virtue + terror
3. dissent = crime = guillotine
4. conclusion: people can't rule themselves
5. consequence: Napoleon

C. Counter-Enlightenment (de Maistre, Bonald)
1. Man is fallen: by nature evil and self-destructive

2. Society
    a. main problem: social order
    b. solution: authoritarian elite
    c. Church, hereditary monarchies, and aristocracies
3. Rule: power
    a. force: "awe-inspiring/ no appeal"
    b. tradition: superstition and myths and hallowed institutions
    c. little education and few freedoms
    d. elite: can't waver (Louis XVI)
    e. reason: socially disintegrating
        i. repression
        ii. censorship
    f. racial purity
    g. social order: father, mother, children and God
4. The enemy: scientists, journalists, democrats, Jews, atheists
5. The "Terror" was a good thing
    a. God's punishment
    b. Robespierre: preserved France

D. Luddites (early 19th Century)
1. reaction against industrialization
2. tactics: sabotage, destroy machines