# Lecture 6. XIXth century and the overcoming of classical rationality

***XVIIIth century and the first industrial revolution: from manufactures to factories, mechanization of industry and the luddites’ appearance. The worker as a representative of a certain social class. — The growth of urban population in Europe: the rise of bourgeoisie as the middle class. The phenomenon of Great French revolution. Dandies and the noblemen: spirit and blood. — The philosophy of Romanticism and positivism as the spirit of the time: XIXth century as the era of the return of folk Medieval culture and the development of scientific worldview. — Evolutional and genetics doctrine. The perfection of natural science. Friedrich Nietzsche’s doctrine of the Superman.***

1. *The* ***industrial revolution*** *was the transition to new manufacturing processes in the period from about 1760 to almost 1840. This transition included going from hand production methods to machines, new chemical manufacturing and iron production processes, improved efficiency of water power, the increasing use of steam power, the development of machine tools and the rise of the factory system****.***

1698 – the first steam pump, constructed by captain Thomas Savery, started to use to pump water out from flooded mines.

Beginning XVIII cent. – Thomas Newcomen (1663—1729) improved Savery’s pump which used to break frequently.

1733 – John Key’s (1704­—1764) free shuttle offered to enhance the quantity of fabric which a weaver produced per day.

1764 – James Hargreaves (1722—1778) created the spinning jenny.

1771 – Sir Richard Arkwright (1732—1792) invented the spinning frame, which following the transition to water power was renamed the water frame.

1777 – James Watt (1736—1819) was the first to realize that contemporary engine designs wasted a great deal of energy by repeatedly cooling and reheating the cylinder. Watt introduced a design enhancement, the separate condenser, which avoided this waste of energy and radically improved the power, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness of steam engines.

1829 – George Stephenson (1781—1848) won in the competition of the first steam locomotive development and construction. it was called *Rocket*.

1837 – Isambard Kingdom Brunel (1806—1859) the first transatlantic ship was constructed.

Thus, the industrial revolution is a complexity of social, cultural, historical and scientific phenomena. Some scholars (as **Sir John Richard Hicks**) think that the industrial revolution represents an objective and natural stage of human history that was prepared by a number of factors. Others (as **Immanuel Maurice** **Wallerstein** and **John Edward Christopher Hill**) consider it as the unique historical and economic circumstances — primarily in England — that brought this event into life.

Moreover, an interesting reaction to the industrialization of XVIII—XIX centuries took place. There appeared so called **luddites** (after **Nedd Ludd**, a young apprentice who allegedly smashed two stocking frames in 1779) — the movement of the workers who smashed the stocking frames as a form of protest (against dismissals). Lord Byron dedicated to their affair his speech in the Parliament (1812), *An Ode to the Framers of the Frame Bill* and *Song for the Luddites*.

*Oh well done Lord E---n! and better Lord R---r!*

*Britannia must prosper with councils like yours;*

*HAWKESBURY, HARROWBY, help you to guide her,*

*Whose remedy only must kill ere it cures:*

*Those villains, the Weavers, are all grown refractory,*

*Asking some succour for Charity's sake--*

*So hang them in clusters round each Manufactory,*

*That will at once put an end to mistake.*

*The rascals, perhaps, may betake them to robbing,*

*The dogs to be sure have got nothing to eat--*

*So if we can hang them for breaking a bobbin,*

*'Twill save all the Government's money and meat:*

*Men are more easily made than machinery--*

*Stockings fetch better prices than lives--*

*Gibbets on Sherwood will heighten the scenery,*

*Showing how Commerce, how Liberty thrives!*

*Justice is now in pursuit of the wretches,*

*Grenadiers, Volunteers, Bow-street Police,*

*Twenty-two Regiments, a score of Jack Ketches,*

*Three of the Quorum and two of the Peace… etc.*

 (Byron *An Ode*…)

1. ***Dandyism*** *emerged in England in XVIII—beginning of XIX century as a reaction to an increased role of brand new rich men (Nouveau riche), and spread throughout the whole Europe. Dandyism was an answer to the changed circumstances of social life in the form of the cult of personality that demonstrated their superiority over the society by the means of fashion.*

One of the most important representatives of the movement is George Brian Brummell (1778—1840), who was called “the Prime-Minister of elegance”. was an iconic figure in Regency England, the arbiter of men's fashion, and a friend of the Prince Regent, the future King George IV. He established the mode of dress for men that rejected overly ornate fashions for one of understated, but perfectly fitted and tailored bespoke garments. His principle in clothes was “conspicuous inconspicuousness”; his way of life and style of joking created a real cult of him and made him a living legend. Lord Byron said: “There are three great men in XIXth century: Napoleon, Brummell and me”.

1. *The* ***Romanticism*** *is an epoch of radical opposition to* ***Classicism*** *and XVIII century* ***Enlightenment****, an attempt to oppose genius’s passionate, irrational, perverted nature to the Creator. The main character here is a man and his inner world;* ***theomachy*** *becomes the leading artistic principle.*

**Some representatives of Romanticism**:

***In philosophy*** — I. G. Fichte, F. W. J. Schelling, G. W. F. Hegel, L. Tieck, A. and W. Schlegel, A. Schopenhauer;

***In literature*** — Byron, Shelly, Kits, Hugo, Schiller, Dumas, Baudelaire, Hoffmann, Zhukovsky, Pushkin, Lermontov;

***In art*** — C. D. Friedrich, P. O. Runge, K. P. Bryullov, J. M. W. Turner, E. Delacroix, F. Goya;

***In music*** — L. van Beethoven, F. Schubert, F. Chopin, F. Mendelson, C. M. von Weber, N. Paganini.

The romanticists and positivists made a crucial influence on all the aspects of the further development of the Humanities. So, they anticipated F. Nietzsche, the philosophy of life (*Lebensphilosophie*), psychoanalysis, Nazism, the analytic philosophy, and other inseparable element of the Modern age.

***Key words***: industrial revolution, industrialization, luddite, middle class, Romanticism, dandyism, positivism, empiriocriticism, conventionalism, logical positivism, evolutional theory, revaluation of values.

***Key figures***: T. Savery, Т. Newcomen, J. Watt, R. Arkwright, S. Crompton, G. Stephenson, I. K. Brunel, lord Byron, G. B. Brummell, A. Comte, E. Mach, H. Poincaré, B. Russell, L. Wittgenstein, M. Schlick, C. Darwin, F. Nietzsche.