Notes on Great Thinkers II

**Machiavelli**

The Renaissance • A“Rebirth.” • A cultural revolution

• Increased involvement with literature, science, art, religion, and **politics**.

• Elsewhere in the world... • England was in the process of colonizing the Americas • Pre-Shakespearean

• In China, the Ming Dynasty was flourishing by creating treatments for smallpox and fashioning the first bristle toothbrush.

•Born in 1469 in Florence, Italy.

•Under the Medici’s rule (a dictator), 2 of Mac’s cousins were beheaded for opposition.

Who is Savonarola?

•Overthrew the Medici family and was elected leader of Florence.

•Turned Florence into a Republic (government through elected officials).

•Ruled Florence as a Republic from 1492 through 1512

•Perpetrated the “Bonfire of the Vanities”

•Sav’s supporters collected books, art, and cosmetics (items that caused sin) and burned them in a giant bonfire.

•Machiavelli worked from the ground up, beginning as a secretary for the Florentine government under Savonarola.

•Mac rose through the ranks of the Republic and began a high-ranking job as a diplomat for **Soderini** after Savonerola was excommunicated..

•The Medici had money; they owned and operated Europe’s largest bank in the 15th Century.

•In 1512, the Medici family came back to Florence and took control of the city after Savonarola’s death.

•To eradicate traces of the republic, the Medici banished Machiavelli from his job as a diplomat.

•**After losing his job, Mac moved out of Florence with his wife and children.**

•A few short months after Mac moves from Florence, he completes a small book which he decides to dedicate to the current ruler of Florence, the “Magnificent Lorenzo de Medici.” He dedicated the book to attempt to regain his standing within Florence.

•This small book was called *The Prince.*

•Completed in 1513 and sent off to the Medici family.

•The Medici did not like or want *The Prince.*

•20 years after Mac finished *The Prince,* he died.

•After his death, copies of the book become public, and, not understanding the purpose, the public hated Machiavelli.

•Mac was labeled “cruel,” “an enemy of the human race,” and “satanic” for writing *The Prince.*

•*The Prince* is now better received since readers have literary background and a context for the information presented.

•Machiavellian

•A follower of Machiavelli; a person who adopts the principles recommended, or supposed to have been recommended, by Machiavelli in his treatise on statecraft; a person who practices expediency in preference to morality; an intriguer or schemer.

•meant to be derogatory.

•Ethos—creating credibility by the speaker or writer by using personal experience and revealing ethical intent.

•Pathos—appealing to the emotions of the audience: drawing out sympathy or empathy.

•Logos—using logic to make an argument: facts and reasoning.

As a reader, beware of faulty logos.

•Irrelevant or inaccurate facts, misleading statistics

•Faulty reasoning

•I drank tap water and that’s why I’m sick. (post hoc ergo propter hoc)

•Filthy coal should be banned. (Calling coal “filthy” is *Begging the claim*)

•The mercury in fish may be high, but how else can fishers support their families? (Red herring)

•Read introduction and assigned section.

•Look for fallacies, ethos, logos and pathos. Choose the strongest example to incorporate into your presentation.

•Write a 50 word summary.

•Share with class.

•Write one sentence in notes, condensing each chapter presentation. Turn in 50 word summary & sentences.

**Karl Marx**

•Socialist writings get Karl Marx expelled from Germany and then France.

•Friedrich Engels helped Marx financially and with his writing and philosophy.

•Wrote *The Communist Manifesto* and *Das Kapital*

Lenin, who led the Russian revolution was inspired by Marx.

**Charles Darwin**

•Ironically, Darwin was trained as a minister.

•Instead of becoming ordained, he found himself exploring the coast of South America on the HMS Beagle.

•Best known for his contributions to evolutionary theory.

•All species have descended from common ancestors.

•This branching pattern of evolution came about from natural selection (survival of the fittest), environmental adaptation (well done, cock roach), and the effects of use and disuse (wisdom teeth).

Scopes Monkey Trial

Lawyers: William Jennings Bryan

defending Genesis

and Clarence Darrow

defending Darwin’s

evolution.

•In 1914 the first biology book acknowledges Darwin’s evolution.

•In 1925 Tennessee’s Butler Bill bans the teaching of evolution.

•That same year teacher John Scopes agrees to challenge the law.

•2005 – School boards and legislatures across the country are continuing to debate how to teach students about the origins of life on Earth. Policymakers in at least 16 states are currently examining the controversy.

**Sigmund Freud**

•Freud--Founder of modern psychiatry and …

•Dream analysis

•Analysis of the unconscious through free association

•Attitudes toward sexuality and sexual development

Terms he gave us:

psychoanalysis, penis envy, Oedipus complex, and wish fulfillment, superego, ego, and id, Freudian slip (slip of the tongue).