

Chapter 1 : A Short History of Progress - Wikipedia

The 19th century: The Age of Progress I. Conservative Ideas A. Congress of Vienna (,) 1. Members of Britain, Prussia, Russia, Austria 2. Get rid of Napoleon.

The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature. Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies. The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, 3 for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote. Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen. The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore , in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States. The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. Judgment in Cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators. T he Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, 5 unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide. Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills. Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days Sundays excepted after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law. To borrow Money on the credit of the United States; 3: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes; 4: To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United

States; 5: To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States; 7: To establish Post Offices and post Roads; 8: To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries; 9: To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court; To provide and maintain a Navy; To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces; To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions; To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress; To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District not exceeding ten Miles square as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines , Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;”And To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight , but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person. No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed. No Capitation , or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken. No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State. No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriation s made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time. No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument , Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State. No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage , keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows 2: Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President. The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States. In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, 9 the Same shall

devolve on the VicePresident, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected. The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them. Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment. He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur ; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session. Section 3 He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment , he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour , and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;â€”to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;â€”to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction ;â€”to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;â€”to Controversies between two or more States;â€”between a State and Citizens of another State; 10 â€”between Citizens of different States, â€”between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects. In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction , both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make. The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment , shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof. A Person charged in any State with Treason , Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime. No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the

Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress. The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State. Section 4 The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened against domestic Violence. All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States. The Word "the", being interlined between the seventh and eight Lines of the first Page, The Word "Thirty" being partly written on an Erasure in the fifteenth Line of the first Page.

Chapter 2 : Mondo Duplantis's PR Progression, From To ¼ - Track & Field News

Stage 5 is the most advanced stage of Parkinson's disease. Advanced stiffness in the legs can also cause freezing upon standing, making it impossible to stand or walk.

Background[edit] Prior to being selected to deliver the Massey Lectures, Wright had written award-winning fiction and non-fiction books that deal with anthropology and civilizations. His non-fiction book *Stolen Continents*: Wright traces the origins of the ideas behind *A Short History of Progress* to the material he studied while writing *A Scientific Romance* and his essay for *The Globe and Mail* titled "Civilization is a Pyramid Scheme" about the fall of the ninth-century Mayan civilisation. Where do we come from? Where are we going? Wright defines progress using the Victorian terms "the assumption that a pattern of change exists in the history of mankind Despite the extended time span of the Stone Age , Wright places the first sign of progress as being the ability to create fire. The competition between Cro-Magnon and Neanderthals is examined with respect to the conditions that allowed one to out-compete the other. Many of the great ruins that grace the deserts and jungles of the earth are monuments to progress traps, the headstones of civilizations which fell victim to their own success. In the fates of such societies " once mighty, complex, and brilliant " lie the most instructive lessons Wright uses the term " progress trap " to refer to innovations that create new problems for which the society is unable or unwilling to solve, or inadvertently create conditions that are worse than what existed before the innovation. For example, innovations in hunting during the Stone Age allowed for more successful hunts and consequently more free time during which culture and art were created e. As smaller and smaller game were hunted to replace larger extinct animals, the hunts became less successful and culture declined. The chapter title refers to the human experience which Wright sees as a large experiment testing what conditions are required for a human civilisation to succeed. Easter Island and Sumer. Both flourished, but collapsed as a result of resource depletion ; both were able to visually see their land being eroded but were unwilling to reform. On Easter Island logging, in order to erect statues and build boats, destroyed their ecosystem and led to wars over the last planks of wood on the island. In Sumer, a large irrigation system, as well as over-grazing, land clearing, and lime-burning led to desertification and soil salination. The lesson I read in the past is this: Two examples of civilisations that have been sustainable are described: Both had an abundance of resources, particularly topsoil , and used farming methods that worked with, rather than against, natural cycles, and settlement patterns that did not exceed, or permanently damage, the carrying capacity of the local environment. Wright sees needed reforms being blocked by vested interests who reject multi-lateral organisations , and support laissez-faire economics and transfers of power to corporations as leading to the social and environmental degradations that led to the collapse of previous civilisations. Wright concludes that "our present behaviour is typical of failed societies at the zenith of their greed and arrogance" and calls for a shift towards long-term thinking: The great advantage we have, our best chance for avoiding the fate of past societies, is that we know about those past societies. We can see how and why they went wrong. Homo sapiens has the information to know itself for what it is: We have the tools and the means to share resources, clean up pollution, dispense basic health care and birth control, set economic limits in line with natural ones. Our fate will twist out of our hands. Style[edit] The contents of the book were originally written and delivered as a set of five speeches for the Massey Lectures ; each speech is presented in the book as one chapter. The writing reflects Wright oration style with the use of high rhetoric. How Societies Choose to Fail or Succeed which both cover similar subject matter with "a cautious problem-solving approach" [8] and come to similar conclusions. Writing in *Alternatives Journal* , philosophy professor Kent Peacock notes that "both are well-written" but that Diamond includes examples of societies which had achieved sustainability for centuries, whereas Wright has "a stronger grasp of the dark side of human nature", like impatience, aggressiveness, and obstinacy. In early November , one lecture was given by Wright in each of the following cities: Ottawa , Edmonton, Saskatoon , Halifax and Toronto. In prose that is balefully evocative and irreducibly precise It is filmed as a mixture of interviews with individuals, from Wright himself to Jane Goodall and Margaret Atwood, interspersed with striking footage from all over the world.

Chapter 3 : Constitution for the United States - We the People

look at how much she has improved! one of my favourites! - Who's your favourite Instagram star?

These include uncontrollable shaking or tremor, lack of coordination, and speaking difficulties. However, symptoms vary and may worsen as the disease progresses. The scale is broken into five stages based on disease progression. The five stages help doctors evaluate how far the disease has advanced. But family and friends may notice changes in your posture, walk, or facial expressions. Prescribed medications can work effectively to minimize and reduce symptoms at this stage. Stiffness, tremors, and trembling may be more noticeable, and changes in facial expressions can occur. While muscle stiffness prolongs task completion, stage 2 does not impair balance. People at this stage feel symptoms on both sides of the body though one side may only be minimally affected and sometimes experience speech difficulties. The progression from stage 1 to stage 2 can take months or even years. And there is no way to predict individual progression. Many of the symptoms are the same as those in stage 2. Your movements become slower overall. This is why falls become more common in stage 3. Medication combined with occupational therapy may help decrease symptoms. However, movement may require a walker or other type of assistive device. Living alone at stage 4 or later may make many daily tasks impossible, and it can be extremely dangerous. Advanced stiffness in the legs can also cause freezing upon standing, making it impossible to stand or walk. Around-the-clock assistance is required to prevent falls. Up to 30 percent of people at stage 4 and 5 experience confusion, hallucinations, and delusions. Side effects from medications at these later stages can often outweigh the benefits. Alternative rating system One complaint about the Hoehn and Yahr rating system is that it focuses solely on symptoms of movement. It allows them to rate cognitive difficulties that may impair day-to-day tasks and the effectiveness of treatment. However, nonmotor symptoms are also common.

Chapter 4 : The 19th Century: The Age of Progress

Art has always been my passion till today, I just wanted to share with you a little of my art progress from age 9 to age 1 I have so much more drawings than what I showed in the video, Just.

Sorokin said, "The ancient Chinese, Babylonian, Hindu, Greek, Roman, and most of the medieval thinkers supporting theories of rhythmical, cyclical or trendless movements of social processes were much nearer to reality than the present proponents of the linear view". Therefore, Chinese proponents of modernization have looked to western models. According to Thompson, the late Qing dynasty reformer, Kang Youwei, believed he had found a model for reform and "modernisation" in the Ancient Chinese Classics. The last two centuries were familiar with the myth of progress. Our own century has adopted the myth of modernity. The one myth has replaced the other. Men ceased to believe in progress; but only to pin their faith to more tangible realities, whose sole original significance had been that they were the instruments of progress. This exaltation of the present The present is superior to the past, by definition, only in a mythology of progress. Thus one retains the corollary while rejecting the principle. There is only one way of retaining a position of whose instability one is conscious. One must simply refrain from thinking. World War I , World War II , and the rise of totalitarianism demonstrated that progress was not automatic and that technological improvement did not necessarily guarantee democracy and moral advancement. British historian Arnold J. Toynbee " felt that Christianity would help modern civilization overcome its challenges. Besides rejecting the lessons of the past, they Americanized the idea of progress by democratizing and vulgarizing it to include the welfare of the common man as a form of republicanism. As Romantics deeply concerned with the past, collecting source materials and founding historical societies, the Founding Fathers were animated by clear principles. They saw man in control of his destiny, saw virtue as a distinguishing characteristic of a republic, and were concerned with happiness, progress, and prosperity. Bury wrote in It cannot be proved that the unknown destination towards which man is advancing is desirable. The movement may be Progress, or it may be in an undesirable direction and therefore not Progress The Progress of humanity belongs to the same order of ideas as Providence or personal immortality. It is true or it is false, and like them it cannot be proved either true or false. Belief in it is an act of faith. In the postmodernist thought steadily gaining ground from the s, the grandiose claims of the modernizers are steadily eroded, and the very concept of social progress is again questioned and scrutinized. In the new vision, radical modernizers like Joseph Stalin and Mao Zedong appear as totalitarian despots, whose vision of social progress is held to be totally deformed. Postmodernists question the validity of 19th century and 20th century notions of progress"both on the capitalist and the Marxist side of the spectrum. They argue that both capitalism and Marxism over-emphasize technological achievements and material prosperity while ignoring the value of inner happiness and peace of mind. Postmodernism posits that both dystopia and utopia are one and the same, overarching grand narratives with impossible conclusions. Progress trap Some 20th-century authors refer to the "Myth of Progress" to refer to the idea that the human condition will inevitably improve. In , English physician Montague David Eder wrote: Philosophers, men of science and politicians have accepted the idea of the inevitability of progress. The strongest critics of the idea of progress complain that it remains a dominant idea in the 21st century, and shows no sign of diminished influence. As one fierce critic, British historian John Gray b. The interaction of quickening scientific advance with unchanging human needs is a fate that we may perhaps temper, but cannot overcome Those who hold to the possibility of progress need not fear. The illusion that through science humans can remake the world is an integral part of the modern condition. Renewing the eschatological hopes of the past, progress is an illusion with a future. Recently the idea of progress has been generalized to psychology, being related with the concept of a goal, that is, progress is understood as "what counts as a means of advancing towards the end result of a given defined goal. Bury said that thought in ancient Greece was dominated by the theory of world-cycles or the doctrine of eternal return, and was steeped in a belief parallel to the Judaic " fall of man , " but rather from a preceding " Golden Age " of innocence and simplicity. Time was generally regarded as the enemy of humanity which depreciates the value of the world. He credits the Epicureans with having had a potential for

leading to the foundation of a theory of progress through their materialistic acceptance of the atomism of Democritus as the explanation for a world without an intervening deity. Xenophanes said "The gods did not reveal to men all things in the beginning, but men through their own search find in the course of time that which is better. The Renaissance of the 15th, 16th and 17th Centuries changed the mindset in Europe towards an empirical view, based on a pantheistic interpretation of Plato. This induced a revolution in curiosity about nature in general and scientific advance, which opened the gates for technical and economic advance. Furthermore, the individual potential was seen as a never-ending quest for being God-like, paving the way for a view of Man based on unlimited perfection and progress. Age of Enlightenment In the Enlightenment , French historian and philosopher Voltaire " was a major proponent. His subsequent notion of the historical idea of progress saw science and reason as the driving forces behind societal advancement. Immanuel Kant " argued that progress is neither automatic nor continuous and does not measure knowledge or wealth, but is a painful and largely inadvertent passage from barbarism through civilization toward enlightened culture and the abolition of war. Kant called for education, with the education of humankind seen as a slow process whereby world history propels mankind toward peace through war, international commerce, and enlightened self-interest. The difficulties and dangers of life provided the necessary stimuli for human development, while the uniquely human ability to evaluate led to ambition and the conscious striving for excellence. Man found his happiness only in effort. He said, "Had population and food increased in the same ratio, it is probable that man might never have emerged from the savage state". Most scholars concluded this growth of scientific knowledge and methods led to the growth of industry and the transformation of warlike societies into an industrial and pacific one. They agreed as well that there had been a systematic decline of coercion in government, and an increasing role of liberty and of rule by consent. There was more emphasis on impersonal social and historical forces; progress was increasingly seen as the result of an inner logic of society. He describes the mid 19th century condition in The Communist Manifesto as follows: The bourgeoisie cannot exist without constantly revolutionizing the instruments of production, and thereby the relations of production, and with them the whole relations of society. Conservation of the old modes of production in unaltered form, was, on the contrary, the first condition of existence for all earlier industrial classes. Constant revolutionizing of production, uninterrupted disturbance of all social conditions, everlasting uncertainty, and agitation distinguish the bourgeois epoch from all earlier ones. All fixed, fast frozen relations, with their train of ancient and venerable prejudices and opinions, are swept away, all new-formed ones become antiquated before they can ossify. All that is solid melts into air, all which is holy is profaned, and man is at last compelled to face with sober senses his real condition of life and his relations with his kind. No social order is ever destroyed before all the productive forces for which it is sufficient have been developed, and new superior relations of production never replace older ones before the material conditions for their existence have matured within the framework of the old society. Marxism further states that capitalism, in its quest for higher profits and new markets, will inevitably sow the seeds of its own destruction. Marxists believe that, in the future, capitalism will be replaced by socialism and eventually communism. The unreasonable man persists in trying to adapt the world to himself. Therefore, all progress depends on the unreasonable man. Thus, by the beginning of the 20th century, two opposing schools of thought "Marxism and liberalism" believed in the possibility and the desirability of continual change and improvement. Marxists strongly opposed capitalism and the liberals strongly supported it, but the one concept they could both agree on was modernism , a trend of thought which affirms the power of human beings to make, improve and reshape their society, with the aid of scientific knowledge, technology and practical experimentation.

Chapter 5 : JAZCLASS : The Chord Progression of the major scale by Michael Furstner

Mass Society in an "Age of Progress" Notes Spielvogel Chapter 23 I. Age of Progress A. new society arises from new technology B. people feel they have arrived at the pinnacle of scientific understanding.

Pasteur progress against germ-born illness Lister antiseptic surgery Clearly, the 19th century was an age of progress in science and technology. It seemed also like European society was making progress of a different sort as well. The 19th century was an age of relative peace and prosperity for most of the countries of Europe. Now how did this happen? How did European society make so much progress in the 19th century? It seems to me that this progress came about, in part at least, as a result of a combination of liberal and conservative ideas. During the first part of the 19th century well, at least after the Napoleonic wars were over in , conservative ideas had the upper hand in Europe. Particularly important were the conservative principles enunciated at the Congress of Vienna in The Congress of Vienna was a series of meetings held to decide what would be done to tidy up after the Napoleonic wars. It involved representatives of the Quadruple Alliance nations Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Austria , the countries that had combined to defeat Napoleon. The task facing these representatives was enormous. Napoleon had totally redrawn the map of Europe, and he had introduced radical changes wherever his troops had had control. How would the Congress of Vienna restore order? Well, before getting down to the details of the solution, they agreed to certain general principles, conservative principles designed to create lasting peace in Europe. The return to legitimate authority 2. The balance of power 3. The concert of Europe Who would rule the various areas of Europe? As much as possible, the Congress of Vienna returned control to the traditional ruling houses of Europe the Bourbons, the Habsburgs, etc. Also, in order to prevent any single country from attempting to dominate all of Europe as France had done under Napoleon , the Congress of Vienna insisted on a balance of power. The settlement was designed to insure that there would be a number of strong countries, with no one country so strong that it could dominate. On the continent, Russia, Austria, and Prussia would all have considerable strength. But to ensure balance, even defeated France was left with a considerable amount of power: Finally, the representatives of the Congress of Vienna agreed that they would not act unilaterally in addressing European problems. What made these principles work is that they had the support of the strongest power in continental Europe, Russia. Further, Alexander proposed that the nations of Europe adopt a set of higher principles in their relationships to one another. Alexander proposed what he called The Holy Alliance, an agreement of the major leaders of Europe to abide by Christian principles in their dealings with one another. Many European rulers refused to have anything to do with the alliance. Did this Holy Alliance make any difference? But why would anyone want a revolution? But there were still many people in Europe who wanted to see major political changes. In particular, what is called liberalism was an important force for change. Now liberals in the 19th century were very different from the people we call liberals in American politics today. Probably the easiest way to understand 19th century liberals is to associate them with liberty. They wanted to see established representative governments, governments like that of Great Britain. In addition, 19th century Liberals believed that political freedom would increase with the victory of what they called nationalism. Nationalism is an important movement, not just in the 19th century, but in the 20th century as well. Essentially, nationalists believe that people with a common culture especially, people who share a common language belong together in the same country. On the one hand, Nationalists wanted to see some of the smaller European political units united. They wanted a unified Italy and a unified Germany. On the other hand, Nationalists wanted to see the great multi-ethnic empires broken up into separate nations. This obviously meant challenging the Congress of Vienna settlement. In addition to political freedom, the liberals of the 19th century wanted personal freedom. They wanted guarantees of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, etc. Finally, 19th century liberals wanted economic freedom. They were great champions of what they called laissez-faire economics. They wanted government to quit interfering with business. In particular, they called for the elimination of tariffs and other restrictions on trade. This makes things confusing for students, so be careful as you study this material! In any case, the liberals were not going to get their way on any of these issues in the first part of the 19th century. But these

revolutions the Revolutions of and the Revolutions of failed everywhere except in France. But Russia stopped playing policeman as a result of the Crimean War. The Crimean War came about as a result of Russian attempts to police the southeastern corner of Europe, an area dominated by the Ottoman Turkish Empire. The Turks had held this region for four centuries, and, at one time, their empire had been one of the strongest around. By the 19th century, however, the Turkish empire was showing signs of real instability. And what would happen then? Well, the Russians were afraid that this would be a disaster for the thousands of Orthodox Christians living within the empire. Consider past Moslem conduct toward the Christians, genocide was a very real possibility. And so in , the Russians began to move into the Black Sea region, preparing if necessary to take over themselves if that was the only way to protect their Orthodox Christian brothers and sisters. They were afraid Russian expansion into Turkish territory would upset the balance of power. So they moved into the Black Sea themselves, trying to prevent any Russian annexation of territory. The result was the first major European war in forty years: There are lots of fascinating stories connected to this war. See this short biography of Florence Nightingale. But for this course, the main thing to remember is that Russia lost, and that, as a result, the Russian attitude changed. Russia was, of course, angry with France and Britain. In any case, Russian attitude now changed, and instead of playing policeman of Europe, the Russians determined to let their so-called friends fend for themselves. This gave the Liberals and the Nationalists their chance: The Conservatives had brought some measure of progress to Europe: Peace, stability, and prosperity were not quite enough, however, and now it was time for progress of a different sort. Now, actually, Liberals and Nationalists had won a few victories even in the first half of the 19th century. In France, also, liberals had made some progress. LP worked with an elected legislature. He supported basic rights freedom of speech, etc. Best of all from the liberal point of view, he moved to laissez-faire economics. In place of the monarchy, the French established another republic: The president of this new republic: Louis Napoleon, a relative of the great Napoleon Bonaparte. The new republic got off to a good start. Louis Napoleon made reforms in the education system and in the French bureaucracy. He became a very popular figure in France. And then he had a brilliant idea. And the French people overwhelmingly supported him! During the great French Revolution , the French had moved from rule by a Bourbon monarch to more limited monarchy to a republic and then to an empire. The result had been a disaster: Between and , the French make similar transitions. They again move from rule by a Bourbon monarch to more limited monarchy to a republic and then to an empire. But this time, there is very little bloodshed. Certainly, the fact that even the French could make relatively peaceful political transitions is evidence of a certain kind of progress in the 19th century! Other countries in Europe also saw what might be considered progress. One example is Italy. For much of European history, Italy had been the political, cultural, economic, and spiritual leader of Europe. However, by , Italian greatness was a thing of the past, and Italy was playing a rather insignificant role in European affairs. Many Italians believed that the key to restoring Italian greatness was simply unity: It bothered Nationalists that Italy was not a nation like Britain or France, that, instead, Bourbons ruled southern Italy, Hapsburgs much of northern Italy, and the Pope controlled a good chunk of central Italy. In , they tried to create an Italian nation: At last, however, the work of two great Italian patriots, Cavour and Garibaldi, led to an Italian nation. To do this, he figured he would need French and British help. The strategy paid off. And then an amazing thing happened.

Chapter 6 : Progress | Definition of Progress by Merriam-Webster

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Chapter 7 : The Age of Progress?

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Chapter 8 : Part 7: The Age of Progress (AD) - Grace Community Church

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Chapter 9 : Rankings History List Progression USTFCCCA InfoZone

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