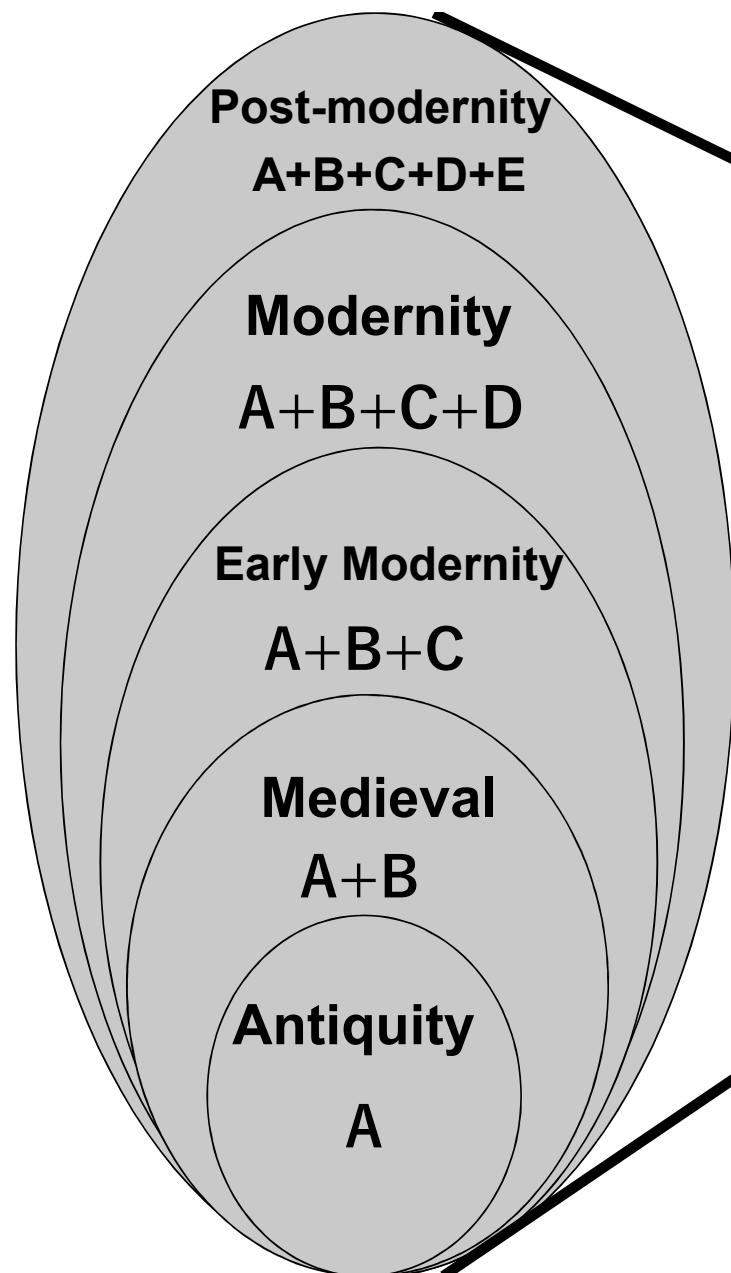


سیر تحول تاریخی مدرنیته در غرب

جمشید جمشیدی





هولارکی تاریخ اروپا

>>حجریان تو در توی تاریخ در مصداق غرب<<
پیوستگی اعصار تاریخی غرب را می رساند. سطح فرادست
سطح فرودست را در خود شامل کرده از آن فراروی می کند.

Antiquity (Ancient Era): 3000 BC to mid 400A.D.:

A, The Civilization of Ancient Greece,:

啓蒙専制君主(奴隷制に支えられた民主制): 都市国家、大植民活動、奴隷制、個人主義、貧富の差増大、三大学者(ソクラテス、プラトン、アリストテレス)、War, ignorance, famine, pandemics (Black Death)、Greece 時代が終わる。
～マケドニアの勃興

B, The Civilization of Ancient Rome: 都市国家、王政～貴族性、土地所有拡大、植民に市民権を与える、奴隷制。～帝国性、キリスト教登場、カースト制度、皇帝と教会が大地主となるが農民の貧困とゲルマン攻撃でローマが滅亡した。ギリシャや東方文化を学んだ。国家論と法立論の発展、キケロ哲学者
collaps of Roman Civilization in the 5th century

شاخصه های سیاسی و اجتماعی مشترک این دو تمدن را در اسلاید بعدی به زبان فارسی دنبال کنید.

خصوصیات مشترک حکومت داری دو تمدن باستانی یونان و روم

- ◆ تشکیل حکومت های مقتدر محلی که به پولیس (Polis) معروف است – اشرافی، خودکامه، پادشاهی، دموکراتیک
- ◆ نظام های سیاسی همگی مردانه میلیتاریستی (محرومیت زنان و برده ها از ورود به ساختار سیاسی)
- ◆ حکومتی کردن بخش کشاورزی اقتصاد و بیگاری کشیدن از برده های داخلی و خارجی
- ◆ گسترش حیطه نفوذ در سرزمین های اروپائی از راه های خشن و جنگ
- ◆ کشور گشائی های گسترده بیرون از قاره از راه جنگ و روش های خشن
- ◆ مستعمره سازی و تثبیت نظام برده داری
- ◆ در اواخر عصر باستان آهسته آهسته نفوذ کلیسا بر عرصه های زندگانی افزایش می یابد


◆ رشد فن معماری، مجسمه سازی، هنر، المپیک، ریاضیات (فیثاغورث)، اسطوره (یونان) و دین (مسیحیت در رم)
ظهور فیلسوفانی از جمله سقراط، افلاتون و ارسطو، سیسرو- شخصیت هایی که در رنسانس و مدرنیته احیا می شوند.

← عوامل نابودی این تمدن ها- جنگ، جهل، فقر، شیوع بیماری های همه گیر

تاریخ رم مقدس- قدرت گیری کلیسا., Medieval:476A.D.-1400A.D.(1450)-Dark Age?

Early: to 1000AD: پس از شکست رم غربی، هر دو رم غربی و رم شرقی مقهور حملات جرمن ها، می شوند. از این ببعد یک امپراتوری جدید قدرتمندی با نام رمن- جرمن مقدس به گسترش مرزهای هم جوار خود ادامه می دهد.

High:1000AD: در این برهه تضادها و تصادمات مذهبی میان رم غربی و شرقی شدت می گیرد. تقویت حکومت تتوکراسی رُم غربی که **مسیحیت** کاتولیک را به عنوان عامل اتحاد قبایل رسمیت می بخشد. اما در برابر آن رم شرقی با باورهای مسیحی ارتدوکس قرار دارد. رم مقدس برای استحکام خود و گسترش مرزها از یک طرف دست به کشتارهای اقلیت های مذهبی و از طرف دیگر برای تصاحب سرزمین های مسلمانان دست به جنگ های صلیبی وسیعی می زند. در این برهه اقتدار شاه تقریباً به کلیسا منتقل می شود. کلیسا قادر می شود یکه تازی شاه را تحت کنترل قرار دهد و شهروندان را وابسته به اعتقادات و احکام دینی کلیسا کند. خودکامگی کلیسا همراه است با انکیزاسیون شدید و مثله کردن باورمندان مخالف اخلاق کلیسا. روایت های گوناگون در باره تعداد کشتارهای کلیسای کاتولیک رُم از مسیحی های شاخه مخالف، مسلمانان، یهودی ها و ادیان محلی دیگر وجود دارد. منابع اشاره به بیش از 50 میلیون کشتار می کنند. شکل گیری رژیم فئودالیت و طبقه زارعین اجیر شده و طبقه نظامیان انتلکت از شاخص های سیاسی و اقتصادی این دوره است...

 **Late:1300~:** but War between Italy, England, Spain, France, Roman inquisition by Catholic Church, ignorance, famine, **pandemics (Black Death)**-.....بیماری، قحطی، فقر، صد سال جنگ در این دوره سبب فقر، **Renaissance**(14th to 17th century).

War, ignorance, famine, pandemics (Black Death)-

شیوع بیماری طاعون در اواسط قرن چهاردهم (تا 1770 م) در آسیای میانه و گسترش آن به اروپا سبب می شود جمعاً بین 50 تا 60 میلیون نفر تلف شوند. بین 50 تا 60 درصد جمعیت اروپا بواسطه این بیماری تلف می شوند. علت را انتقال طاعون از آسیای میانه همزمان با رونق تجارت از این مناطق که از راه جاده ابریشم به اروپا انجام می گرفته ذکر کرده اند. محیط ناسالم زندگانی و نظافت فردی سبب تکثیر قابل توجه حشرات از جمله کک و شپش شیوع این بیماری را تسهیل می کند و عدم وجود روش های درمانی علت اصلی مرگ و میر مبتلایان ذکر شده است.

<https://www.radiofarda.com/a/ancient-dna-solves-mystery-over-origin-of-medieval-black-death/31899921.html>

مراودات ایران و آسیای میانه با اروپا (اوراسیا) از راه جاده ابریشم محدود به تجارت نمی شده است، فرهنگ، فلسفه، طب و نجوم و دیوانسالاری و سیاست هم به اروپا منتقل می شده است. آئین مهرپرستی در عصر باستان، عرفان (نوافلاتونی) در قرون وسطا، و اشکال دیگر ادیان در شکل گیری مسیحیت غرب بی تاثیر نبوده است.

مسلمانان اعتقاد داشتند این بیماری از طرف الله فرستاده شده است تا مردم را به بهشت رهنمون شود!



واقعه مرگ سیاه(طاعون) را یکی از علل ظهور جنبش رنسانس(باززائی) در اروپا می دانند. از آن جایی که کلیسا این فاجعه انسانی را تنبیه الهی تعبیر می کرد حرکات ضد کلیسا و مقوله اهمیت منزلت انسانی مطرح می شود.

TREATMENT

Some medieval cures and preventive measures for the plague:

- Plague is a scourge from God for your evil deeds—by scourging yourself with a whip like a flagellant, then God has no reason for scourging you with plague.
- Apply a mixture of tree resin, roots of white lilies and human excrements.
- Bathing should not be avoided, and be done with vinegar and rosewater—alternatively in your own urine.
- Drink the pus of lanced buboes.
- Quarantine people for 40 days (quarantine comes from latin for 40)—first done in Venice in 1348.
- Place a live hen close to the swellings to draw out the pestilence then drink a glass of your own urine twice a day.
- Grind up an emerald and drink it in wine.
- Injest snakeskin, bone from the heart of a stag, Armenian clay, precious metals, aloe, myrrh and saffron.
- Roast the shells of newly laid eggs, and grind them to a powder—add Marigold flowers and treacle—drink in warm beer every morning and night.

<http://hosted.lib.uiowa.edu/histmed/plague/>

6 Reasons the Dark Ages Weren't So Dark

The centuries following the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 A.D. are often referred to as the Dark Ages—but were they really?

•[SARAH PRUITT](#)

1. The idea of the “Dark Ages” came from later scholars who were heavily biased toward ancient Rome.
2. The Church replaced the Roman Empire as the most powerful force in Europe, redefining the relationship between church and state.
3. The growth of monasticism had important implications for later Western values and attitudes.
4. The Early Middle Ages were boom times for agriculture.
5. Great advances were made in science and math—in the Islamic world.
6. The Carolingian Renaissance saw a flowering in the arts, literature, architecture and other cultural realms.

In conclusion, historians have identified several causes of the Renaissance in Europe, including:

1. increased interaction between different cultures,
2. the rediscovery of ancient Greek and Roman texts (Marcus Tullius Cicero, Plato, Aristotle),
3. the emergence of humanism,
4. different artistic and technological innovations,
5. and the impacts of conflict and death (Black Death).

<https://www.historycrunch.com/causes-of-the-renaissance.html#/>

اسامی برخی از نخبگان ایرانی در قرون وسطا که احتمالا آثار آن ها به غرب نفوذ می کند.

1. Razi(864AD-930AD):Medicine/Math./Astronomy/Chemistry/Philosophy/Music.
2. Farabi(870AD/Meth./Philosophy/Music/Neo-Plathonism.
3. Ferdowsi(935AD-1020AD): Poetry.
4. Avicena(982aD-1037AD):Medicine/Philiosophy/Science.
5. Omar Khayam(1048AD-1131AD: Poetry/Math./Astronomy.
6. Molavi Romi(1225AD): Poetry/Misticism

Renaissance Geniuses

Some of the most famous and groundbreaking Renaissance intellectuals, artists, scientists and writers include the likes of:

- [Leonardo da Vinci](#) (1452–1519): Italian painter, architect, inventor and “Renaissance man” responsible for painting “The Mona Lisa” and “The Last Supper.”

- [Desiderius Erasmus](#) (1466–1536): Scholar from Holland who defined the humanist movement in Northern Europe. Translator of the New Testament into Greek.

- [Rene Descartes](#) (1596–1650): French philosopher and mathematician regarded as the father of modern philosophy. Famous for stating, “I think; therefore I am.”

- [Galileo](#) (1564–1642): Italian astronomer, physicist and engineer whose pioneering work with telescopes enabled him to describe the moons of Jupiter and rings of Saturn. Placed under house arrest for his views of a heliocentric universe.

- [Nicolaus Copernicus](#) (1473–1543): Mathematician and astronomer who made first modern scientific argument for the concept of a heliocentric solar system.

- [Thomas Hobbes](#) (1588–1679): English philosopher and author of “Leviathan.”

- [Geoffrey Chaucer](#) (1343–1400): English poet and author of “The Canterbury Tales.”

- [Giotto](#) (1266–1337): Italian painter and architect whose more realistic depictions of human emotions influenced generations of artists. Best known for his frescoes in the Scrovegni Chapel in Padua.

- [Dante](#) (1265–1321): Italian philosopher, poet, writer and political thinker who authored “The Divine Comedy.”

- [Niccolo Machiavelli](#) (1469–1527): Italian diplomat and philosopher famous for writing “The Prince” and “The Discourses on Livy.”

- [Titian](#) (1488–1576): Italian painter celebrated for his portraits of Pope Paul III and Charles I and his later religious and mythical paintings like “Venus and Adonis” and “Metamorphoses.”

- [William Tyndale](#) (1494–1536): English biblical translator, humanist and scholar burned at the stake for translating the Bible into English.

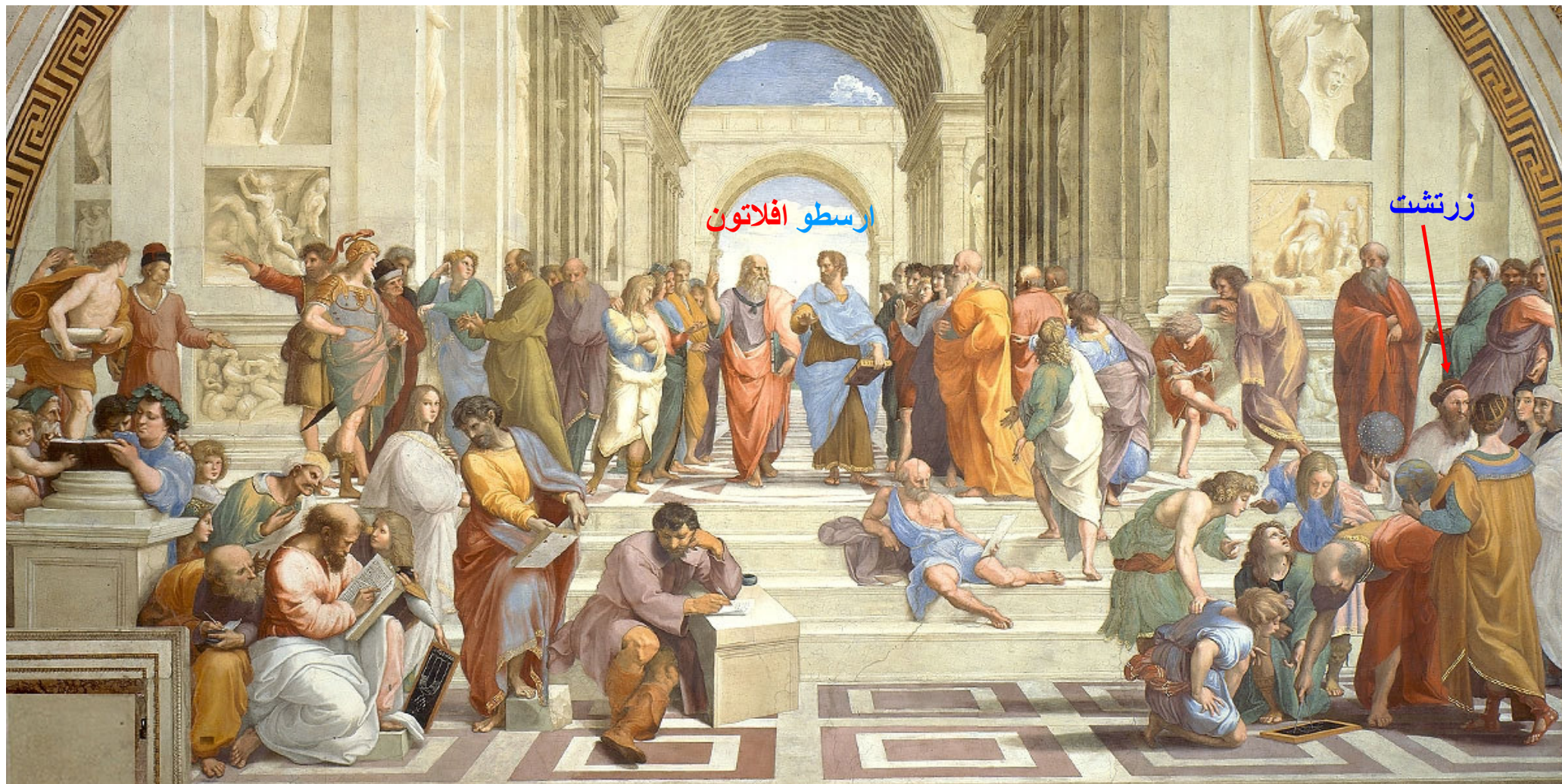
<https://www.history.com/topics/renaissance/renaissance>

- William Byrd (1539/40–1623): English composer known for his development of the English madrigal and his religious organ music.
- [John Milton](#) (1608–1674): English poet and historian who wrote the epic poem “Paradise Lost.”
- [William Shakespeare](#) (1564–1616): England’s “national poet” and the most famous playwright of all time, celebrated for his sonnets and plays like “Romeo and Juliet.”
- [Donatello](#) (1386–1466): Italian sculptor celebrated for lifelike sculptures like “David,” commissioned by the Medici family.
- [Sandro Botticelli](#) (1445–1510): Italian painter of “Birth of Venus.”
- [Raphael](#) (1483–1520): Italian painter who learned from da Vinci and Michelangelo. Best known for his paintings of the Madonna and “The School of Athens.”
- [Michelangelo](#) (1475–1564): Italian sculptor, painter and architect who carved “David” and painted The Sistine Chapel in Rome.

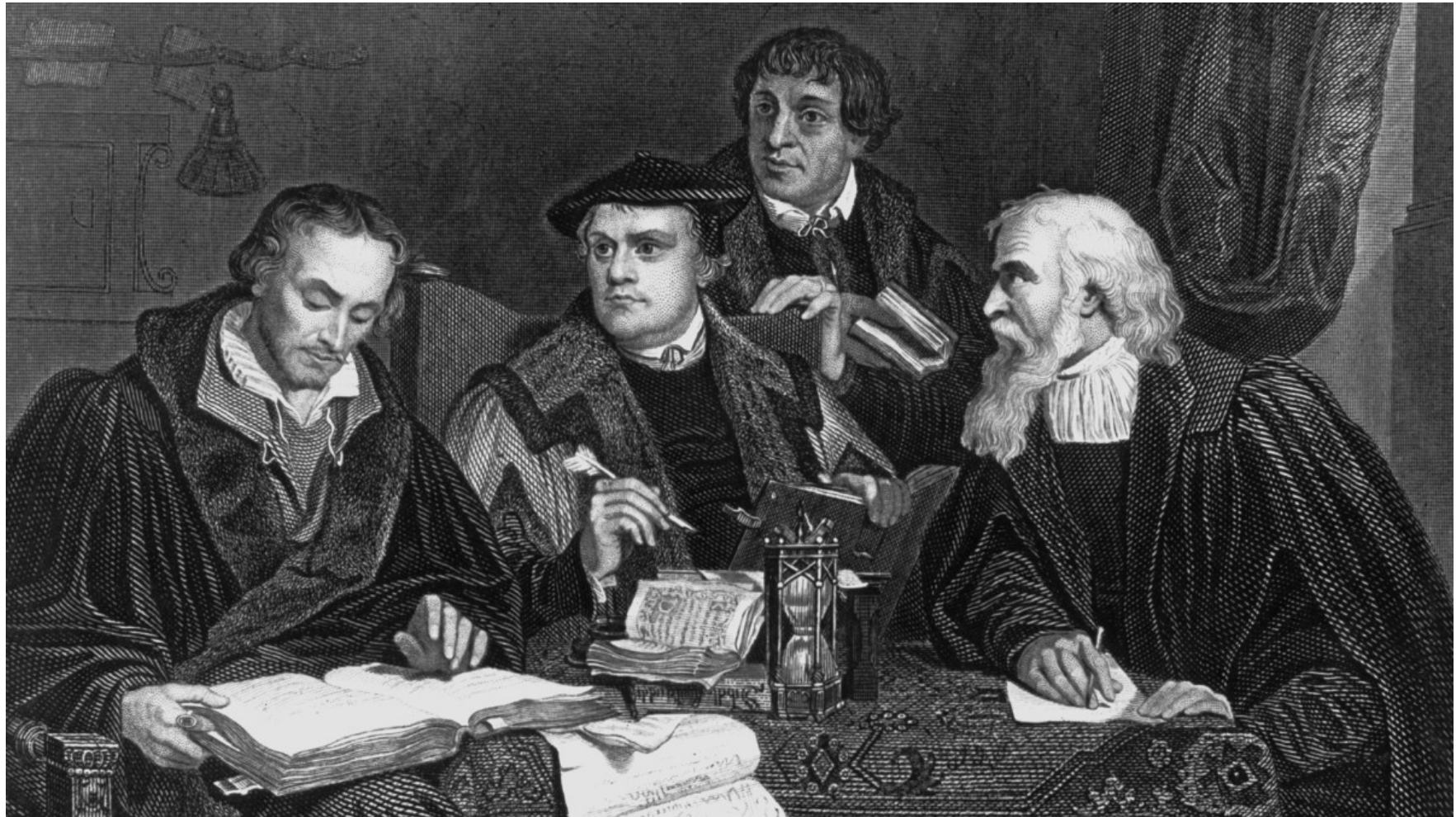
In the 16th century, [Martin Luther](#), a German monk, led the [Protestant Reformation](#) – a revolutionary movement that caused a split in the Catholic church. Luther questioned many of the practices of the church and whether they aligned with the teachings of the Bible.

As a result, a new form of [Christianity](#), known as Protestantism, was created.

“The School of Athens”....by Raphael 1483-1520



نقاشی <مدرسه آتن> کوششی بود در راستای بخاطر آوردن فیلسوفان عهد باستان و احیای آثار آن ها.



German theologian and reformer Martin Luther, seated center, with other German reformers Melancthon, Pomeranus and Cruciger.

نظر جامعه شناس آلمانی ماکس وبر در باره تاثیر معرفی شاخه پروتستان مسیحی توسط مارتین لوتر الهیات شناس آلمانی در قرن شانزدهم میلادی بر روند کاپیتالیسم در عصر مدرنیته:

The Assurance Debate in Max Weber

Ottavio Palombaro, University of Milan, Italy

مارتین لوتر با ترجمه جدید تورات به آلمانی و ارائه تعبیر و توجیه نوینی از مسیحیت که به شاخه پروتستان در مقابل شاخه مسلط کاتولیک مسیحیت معروف است سبب کاهش نفوذ کلیسا می شود. مارتین این باور را در جامعه رواج داد که هوشیاری خودبنیاد فرد (میستیزم) بجای تبعیت و دستورگیری از کلیسا از اهمیت برخوردارست. در این میان اهمیت زندگانی در این دنیا و فعالیت های خودخوش اقتصادی افراد را در راستای رضایت و خشنودی خدا تعبیر می کردند. فعالیت های مالی و اقتصادی افراد تضمینی خواهد بود برای نجات و رهائی آن ها و برخورداری از یک زندگی بی نهایت.

ماکس وبر با ارجاع به مفهومات دین پروتستان مارتین لوتر بر این باور است، که اگر چه شرایط فنی، تجارت، سازماندهی های قوانین کار و تاسیس دولت مدرن در اعتلای کاپیتالیسم موثر بوده است ولی شاخه پروتستان مسیحیت نقش قابل توجهی در پیشرفت کاپیتالیسم و آن هم کاپیتالیسم راسیونال داشته است. به عبارتی علاوه بر نقش شرایط واقعی جهان اقتصاد در اعتلای کاپیتالیسم از تاثیرات مسایل فرهنگی و اخلاقی که در شاخه پروتستانیزم مطرح شده است را نباید نادیده گرفت.

Max Weber(1864-1920): Catholic ethic=Worldly-rejecting asceticism, "Universal Priesthood", of believers, Protestant ethic=inner-worldly active mysticism, sees any one's work as a form of service to God. speculative Capitalism (tradition), rational Capitalism (modern),

Modernity synonymous with Enlightenment project (light of reason & natural science)

Modermus= “just now”, “current events”, “present political and socio-economic status”.

Jurgen Habermas: Modernity has proved to be an unfinished project whose emancipatory potential has yet to be realized.

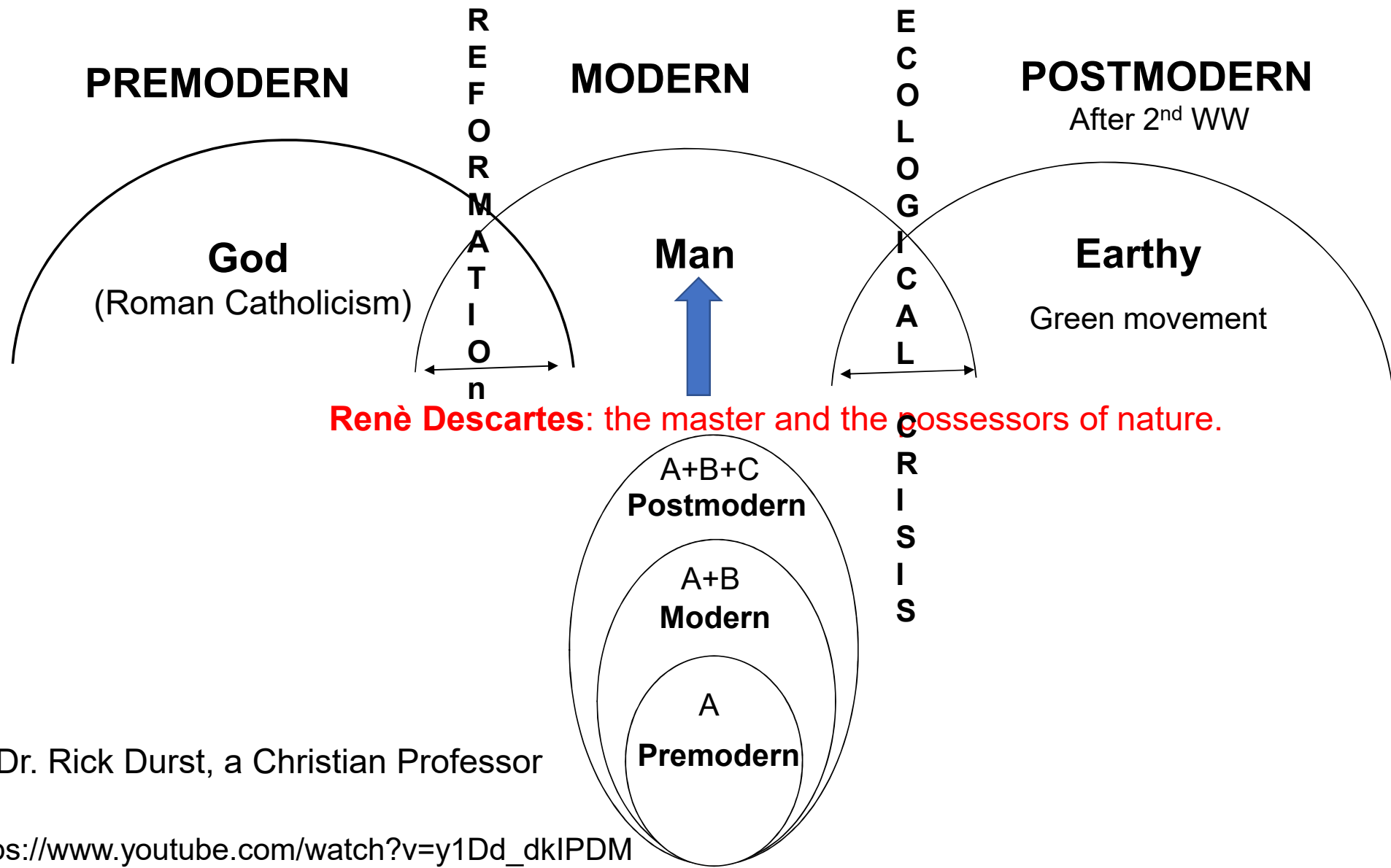
Ferdinand Tönnies: emergence from community to society or from social organization customary relations.

Renè Descartes: the master and the possessors of nature.

Modernity: profoundly ambiguous change/ new = it becomes a form of changelessness.

Modernity: something new in opposite to the past/ traditional.

Ken Wilber:“ تفکیک حوزه های سه گانه ”هنر، اخلاق، علم“ (زیبا، خوب، حقیقت) - من، ما، آن.



by Dr. Rick Durst, a Christian Professor

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y1Dd_dkIPDM

Early Modernity:1600～

- **Rise of the nation state**
- **Growth of tolerance as a political and social belief**
- **Industrialization**
- **Rise of mercantilism and capitalism**
- **Discovery and colonization of the Non-Western world**
- **Rise of representative democracy**
- **Increasing role of science and technology**
- **Urbanization**
- **Mass literacy**
- **Proliferation of mass media**
- **The Cartesian and Kantian distrust of tradition for autonomous reason**

Colonialism(16th – 20th century):

ethnicity to the level of state ideology, aided by modern technologies and new forms of deadly violence, systematically registered and classified conquered populations as both ethnically (and often biologically) different and inferior. global racism, exploitation of local labor and resources, exploited for geopolitical military reasons, created ethnic conflicts, imposition of European-specific and predominantly Christian values. economic dependency between the metropolitan (European) economies, and the colonial peripheries

[International Encyclopedia of Human Geography](#), 2009

Added to Modernity : 19th Century

- **Emergence of social science and anthropology**
- **Romanticism and Early Existentialism**
- **Naturalist approaches to art and description**
- **Evolutionary thinking in geology, biology, politics, and social sciences**
- **Beginnings of modern psychology**
- **Growing disenfranchisement of religion**
- **Emancipation**

Defining Characteristics of Modernity •

- **Bureaucracy**--impersonal, social hierarchies that practice a division of labor and are marked by a regularity of method and procedure
- **Disenchantment of the world**--the loss of sacred and metaphysical understandings of all facets of life and culture
- **Rationalization**--the world can be understood and managed through a reasonable and logical system of objectively accessible theories and data
- **Secularization**--the loss of religious influence and/or religious belief at a societal level
- **Alienation**--isolation of the individual from systems of meaning--family, meaningful work, religion, clan, etc.
- **Commodification**--the reduction of all aspects of life to objects of monetary consumption and exchange
- **Decontextualization**--the removal of social practices, beliefs, and cultural objects from their local cultures of origin
- **Individualism**--growing stress on individuals as opposed to mediating structures such as family, clan, academy, village, church
- **Nationalism**--the rise of the modern nation-states as rational centralized governments that often cross local, ethnic groupings
- **Urbanization**--the move of people, cultural centers, and political influence to large cities
- **Subjectivism**--the turn inward for definitions and evaluations of truth and meaning
- **Linear-progression**--preference for forms of reasoning that stress presuppositions and resulting chains of propositions
- **Objectivism**--the belief that truth-claims can be established by autonomous information accessible by all
- **Universalism**--application of ideas/claims to all cultures/circumstances regardless of local distinctions

- **Reductionism**--the belief that something can be understood by studying the parts that make it up
- **Mass society**--the growth of societies united by mass media and widespread dissemination of cultural practices as opposed to local and regional culture particulars
- **Industrial society**--societies formed around the industrial production and distribution of products
- **Homogenization**--the social forces that tend toward a uniformity of cultural ideas and products
- **Democratization**--political systems characterized by free elections, independent judiciaries, rule of law, and respect of human rights
- **Mechanization**--the transfer of the means of production from human labor to mechanized, advanced technology
- **Totalitarianism**--absolutist central governments that suppress free expression and political dissent, and that practice propaganda and indoctrination of its citizens
- **Therapeutic motivations**--the understanding that the human self is a product of evolutionary desires and that the self should be assisted in achieving those desires as opposed to projects of ethical improvement or pursuits of public virtue

Thus, modernity is often regarded a paradoxical event, layered with complexity, contradictions, and diversity.

Modernity as Hope ,

Modernization brought a series of seemingly indisputable benefits to people. Lower infant mortality rate, decreased death from starvation, eradication of some of the fatal diseases, more equal treatment of people with different backgrounds and incomes, and so on. To some, this is an indication of the potential of modernity, perhaps yet to be fully realized. In general, rational, scientific approach to problems and the pursuit of economic wealth seems still to many a reasonable way of understanding good social development.

Modernity as Doom

At the same time, there are a number of dark sides of modernity pointed out by sociologists and others.

Technological development occurred not only in the medical and agricultural fields, but also in the military. The atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki during World War II, and the following nuclear arms race in the post-war era, are considered by some as symbols of the danger of technologies that humans may or may not be able to handle wisely. Stalin's Great Purges and the Holocaust (or Shoah) are considered by some as indications that rational thinking and rational organization of a society might involve exclusion, or extermination, of non-standard elements.

Environmental problems comprise another category in the dark side of modernity. Pollution is perhaps the least controversial of these, but one may include decreasing biodiversity and climate change as results of development. The development of biotechnology and genetic engineering are creating what some consider sources of unknown risks.

Continues

Besides these obvious incidents, many critics point out psychological and moral hazards of modern life - alienation, feeling of rootlessness, loss of strong bonds and common values, hedonism, disenchantment of the world, and so on. Likewise, the loss of a generally agreed upon definitions of human dignity, human nature, and the resulting loss of value in human life have all been cited as the impact of a social process/civilization that reaps the fruits of growing privatization, subjectivism, reductionism, as well as a loss of traditional values and worldviews. Some have suggested that the end result of modernity is the loss of a stable conception of humanity and/or the human being.

Conditions of the Modern Self

- .The modern self assumes an autonomy that seeks to reject the claims of authority, tradition, or community.
- .The modern self searches for personal therapy that only results in the subjective experience of well-being.
- .The true, the good, and the beautiful are undiscoverable, so they are judged as not applicable to human experience.
- .The modern self has moved from an emphasis on redemption of character to liberation from social inhibitions.
- .Identity is self-constructed through self-consumption of products of desire.
- .Such claims about identity and truth call for a technical mastery of the environment, as well as a division between the public and private spheres of reality.

Adapted from Gay, Craig M. *The Way of the (Modern) World: Or, Why It's Tempting to Live As If God Doesn't Exist*. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1998.

Peter Berger's Six Propositions on The Nature of Western Individuality

Thus, with the above in mind, this is how most of Western society understands human identity:

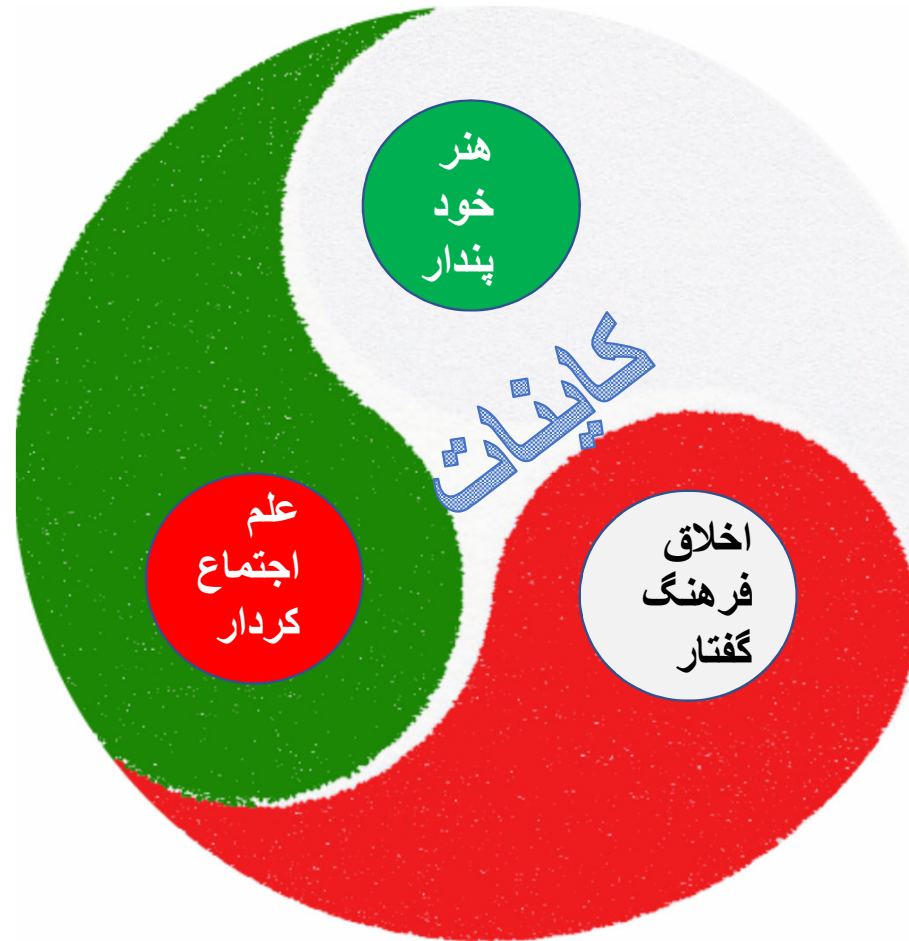
- 1.The uniqueness of the individual represents his or her essential reality.
- 2.Individuals are or ought to be free.
- 3.Individuals are responsible for their own actions, but only for their own actions.
- 4.An individual's subjective experience of the world is "real" by definition.
- 5.Individuals possess certain rights over and against collectives.
- 6.Individuals are ultimately responsible for creating themselves.

Berger, Peter L. "Western Individuality: Liberation and Loneliness," *Partisan Review* 52 (1985).



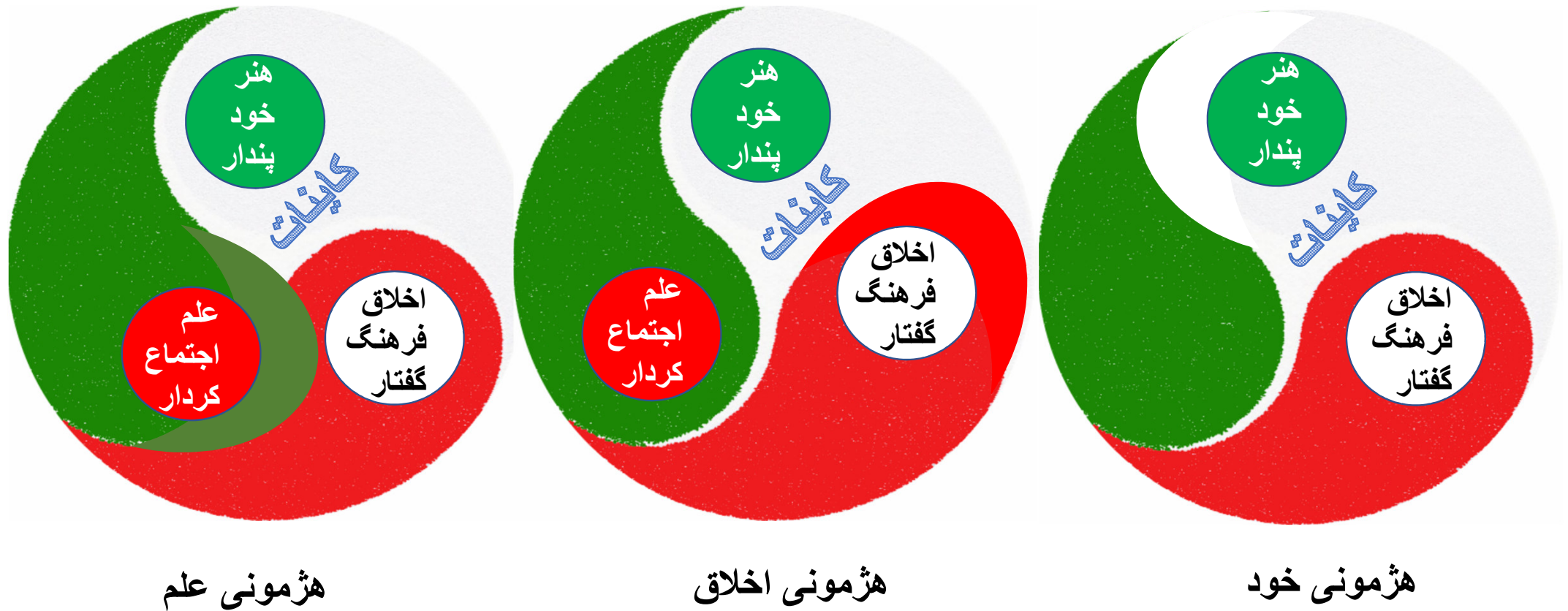
Peter Ludwig Berger(1929-2017)
Austrian-born American.
-- Religion and Modernity--

تریلوژی های سالم در مدرنیته



<هم آهنگ، موسیقائی، متوازن، انتگرال>

تریلوژی های ناسالم در مدرنیته



«ناهم آهنگ، خودمحور، تقلیل گرا، بنیادگرا»

How EIU measures democracy

(Economist Intelligence Unit)

1.

The Democracy Index is based on 60 indicators, grouped into five categories: *electoral process and pluralism, civil liberties, functioning of government, political participation and political culture*.

2.

Countries are given a rating on a zero to ten scale, and the overall index is the average of the five total category scores.

3.

Each country is then grouped into four types of regime, based on their average score: full democracies, flawed democracies, hybrid regimes and authoritarian regimes.

<https://www.eiu.com/n/campaigns/democracy-index-2021/>

منابع 1:

1. 古代史の潮流—世界史の変革—:謝 世輝, 原書房1994年4月5日
2. https://www.worldhistory.org/Greek_Government/
3. <https://www.history.com/topics/renaissance/renaissance>
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5. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H5ZJujqa0YQ>
6. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2kNkr-x6Xwl>
7. [International Encyclopedia of Human Geography](#), 2009
8. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y1Dd_dkIPDM
9. <https://www.radiofarda.com/a/ancient-dna-solves-mystery-over-origin-of-medieval-black-death/31899921.html>

مراجع 2:

10. 6 Reasons the Dark Ages Weren't So Dark

The centuries following the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 A.D. are often referred to as the Dark Ages—but were they really? [SARAH PRUITT](#) UPDATED: AUG 29, 2018 ORIGINAL: MAY 31, 2016

11. The Assurance Debate in Max Weber

Ottavio Palombaro, University of Milan, Italy

12. <https://www.historycrunch.com/causes-of-the-renaissance.html#/>

13. <http://hosted.lib.uiowa.edu/histmed/plague/>

14. <https://www.eiu.com/n/campaigns/democracy-index-2021/>