

Chapter 1 : Kant's Version of Knowledge – Chris Lansdown

The 'Ainshorn' was thought to be the horn of a unicorn and was the most valuable item in early modern cabinets of curiosities. It was considered to possess magical powers and was regarded as a symbol of Christ. At the time was the most valued item in the collection along with the "Holy Grail.

Early life[edit] Joseph was born in the midst of the early upheavals of the War of the Austrian Succession. His practical training was conferred by government officials, who were directed to instruct him in the mechanical details of the administration of the numerous states composing the Austrian dominions and the Holy Roman Empire. Painting by Martin van Meytens. Joseph married Princess Isabella of Parma in October , a union fashioned to bolster the defensive pact between France and Austria. Joseph loved his bride, Isabella, finding her both stimulating and charming, and she sought with special care to cultivate his favor and affection. The marriage of Joseph and Isabella resulted in the birth of a daughter, Maria Theresa. Her own pregnancy proved especially difficult as she suffered symptoms of pain, illness and melancholy both during and afterward, though Joseph attended to her and tried to comfort her. Almost immediately on the back of their newfound parenthood, the couple then endured two consecutive miscarriages—an ordeal particularly hard on Isabella—followed quickly by another pregnancy. Pregnancy was again provoking melancholy, fears and dread in Isabella. In November , while six months pregnant, Isabella fell ill with smallpox and went into premature labor, resulting in the birth of their second child, Archduchess Maria Christina, who died shortly after being born. Progressively ill with smallpox and strained by sudden childbirth and tragedy, Isabella died the following week. The loss of his beloved wife and their newborn child was devastating for Joseph, after which he felt keenly reluctant to remarry, though he dearly loved his daughter and remained a devoted father to Maria Theresa. The central figures are the three youngest siblings of Joseph, from left to right Archduke Ferdinand as the groom, Archduke Maximilian Franz as Cupid, and Archduchess Marie-Antoinette as the bride. Though Maria Josepha loved her husband, she felt timid and inferior in his company. Lacking common interests or pleasures, the relationship offered little for Joseph, who confessed he felt no love nor attraction for her in return. He adapted by distancing himself from his wife to the point of near total avoidance, seeing her only at meals and upon retiring to bed. Maria Josepha, in turn, suffered considerable misery in finding herself locked in a cold, loveless union. Four months after the second anniversary of their wedding, Maria Josepha grew ill and died from smallpox. Joseph neither visited her during her illness nor attended her funeral, though he later expressed regret for not having shown her more kindness, respect, or warmth. One thing the union did provide him was the improved possibility of laying claim to a portion of Bavaria, though this would ultimately lead to the War of the Bavarian Succession. The loss of his daughter was deeply traumatic for him and left him grief-stricken and scarred. These papers contain the germs of his later policy, and of all the disasters that finally overtook him. He was a friend to religious toleration, anxious to reduce the power of the church, to relieve the peasantry of feudal burdens, and to remove restrictions on trade and knowledge. In these, he did not differ from Frederick, or his own brother and successor Leopold II , all enlightened rulers of the 18th century. He tried to liberate serfs, but that did not last after his death. As an absolutist ruler, however, he was also convinced of his right to speak for the state uncontrolled by laws, and of the sensibility of his own rule. He had also inherited from his mother the belief of the house of Austria in its "august" quality and its claim to acquire whatever it found desirable for its power or profit. He was unable to understand that his philosophical plans for the molding of humanity could meet with pardonable opposition. In , his arranged consort , the well educated Isabella of Parma , was handed over to him. The overweening character of the Emperor was obvious to Frederick II of Prussia , who, after their first interview in , described him as ambitious, and as capable of setting the world on fire. The French minister Vergennes , who met Joseph when he was travelling incognito in , judged him to be "ambitious and despotic. As emperor, he had little true power, and his mother had resolved that neither her husband nor her son should ever deprive her of sovereign control in her hereditary dominions. Joseph, by threatening to resign his place as co-regent, could induce his mother to abate her dislike for religious toleration. He could and did place a great strain on her patience and temper, as in the case of the

first partition of Poland and the Bavarian War of 1778", but in the last resort, the empress spoke the final word. Therefore, until the death of his mother in 1780, Joseph was never quite free to follow his own instincts. During these years, Joseph traveled much. On the second occasion, he was accompanied by Count Kaunitz, whose conversation with Frederick may be said to mark the starting point of the first partition of Poland. To this and to every other measure which promised to extend the dominions of his house, Joseph gave hearty approval. However, Frederick recovered, and thereafter became wary and mistrustful of Joseph. In April of that year, he paid a visit to his sister the queen of France, Marie Antoinette of Austria, traveling under the name of "Count Falkenstein. This was the War of the Bavarian Succession. However, the war cost Joseph most of his influence over the other German Princes, who were wary of his potential designs on their lands, and looked to Frederick as their protector. Sole reign[edit] Joseph II on his way to Frankfurt for his coronation as Holy Roman Emperor The death of Maria Theresa on 29 November left Joseph free to pursue his own policy, and he immediately directed his government on a new course, attempting to realize his ideal of enlightened despotism acting on a definite system for the good of all. He undertook the spread of education, the secularization of church lands, the reduction of the religious orders and the clergy in general to complete submission to the lay state, the issue of the Patent of Tolerance providing limited guarantee of freedom of worship, and the promotion of unity by the compulsory use of the German language replacing Latin or in some instances local languages "everything which from the point of view of 18th-century philosophy, the Age of Enlightenment, appeared "reasonable". He strove for administrative unity with characteristic haste to reach results without preparation. Joseph carried out measures of emancipation of the peasantry, which his mother had begun, and abolished serfdom in 1785. In 1785, he decreed that peasants must be paid in cash payments rather than labor obligations. These policies were violently rejected by both the nobility and the peasants, [9] since their barter economy lacked money. Joseph also abolished the death penalty in 1786, a reform that remained until 1808. Joseph kept an eye on the development of the revolution, and became actively involved in the planning of a rescue attempt. Joseph died in 1790, making negotiations with Austria about possible rescue attempts more difficult. It was not until 21 June that an attempt was made, with the help of Count Fersen, a Swedish general who had been favored at the courts of both Marie Antoinette and Joseph. The attempt failed after the King was recognized from the back of a coin. Marie Antoinette became increasingly desperate for help from her homeland, even giving French military secrets to Austria. Nevertheless, even though Austria was at war with France at the time, it refused to directly help the by now completely estranged French Queen. Administrative policies[edit] Joseph II, When Maria Theresa died, Joseph started issuing edicts, over 6, in all, plus 11, new laws designed to regulate and reorder every aspect of the empire. The spirit of Josephinism was benevolent and paternal. He intended to make his people happy, but strictly in accordance with his own criteria. Joseph set about building a rationalized, centralized, and uniform government for his diverse lands, a hierarchy under himself as supreme autocrat. The personnel of government were expected to be imbued with the same dedicated spirit of service to the state that he himself had. It was recruited without favor for class or ethnic origins, and promotion was solely by merit. To further uniformity, the emperor made German the compulsory language of official business throughout the Empire, which affected especially the Kingdom of Hungary. As privy finance minister, Count Karl von Zinzendorf "introduced a uniform system of accounting for state revenues, expenditures, and debts of the territories of the Austrian crown. Austria was more successful than France in meeting regular expenditures and in gaining credit. He ended censorship of the press and theatre. In 1782 he extended full legal freedom to serfs. Rentals paid by peasants were to be regulated by officials of the crown and taxes were levied upon all income derived from land. The landlords, however, found their economic position threatened, and eventually reversed the policy. Indeed, in Hungary and Transylvania, the resistance of the magnates was such that Joseph had to content himself for a while with halfway measures. Of the five million Hungarians, 400,000 were nobles, of whom 40,000 were magnates who owned and ruled the land; most of the remainder were serfs legally tied to particular estates. After the collapse of the peasant revolt of Horea, 1785, in which over a hundred nobles were killed, the emperor acted. His Imperial Patent of 1785 abolished serfdom but did not give the peasants ownership of the land or freedom from dues owed to the landowning nobles. It did give them personal freedom. Emancipation of the peasants from the kingdom of Hungary promoted the growth

of a new class of taxable landholders, but it did not abolish the deep-seated ills of feudalism and the exploitation of the landless squatters. Feudalism finally ended in The goal was to modernize the relationship of dependence between the landowners and peasantry, relieve some of the tax burden on the peasantry, and increase state revenues. Joseph looked on the tax and land reforms as being interconnected and strove to implement them at the same time. The various commissions he established to formulate and carry out the reforms met resistance among the nobility, the peasantry, and some officials. In the cities the new economic principles of the Enlightenment called for the destruction of the autonomous guilds, already weakened during the age of mercantilism. Physiocratic influence also led to the inclusion of agriculture in these reforms. Education and medicine[edit] To produce a literate citizenry, elementary education was made compulsory for all boys and girls, and higher education on practical lines was offered for a select few. Joseph created scholarships for talented poor students, and allowed the establishment of schools for Jews and other religious minorities. In he ordered that the country change its language of instruction from Latin to German, a highly controversial step in a multilingual empire. By the 18th century, centralization was the trend in medicine because more and better educated doctors were requesting improved facilities. Cities lacked the budgets to fund local hospitals, and the monarchy wanted to end costly epidemics and quarantines. Joseph attempted to centralize medical care in Vienna through the construction of a single, large hospital, the famous Allgemeines Krankenhaus , which opened in Probably the most unpopular of all his reforms was his attempted modernization of the highly traditional Catholic Church , which in ancient times had helped establish the Holy Roman Empire beginning with Charlemagne. Calling himself the guardian of Catholicism, Joseph II struck vigorously at papal power. He tried to make the Catholic Church in his empire the tool of the state, independent of Rome. Clergymen were deprived of the tithe and ordered to study in seminaries under government supervision, while bishops had to take a formal oath of loyalty to the crown. He financed the large increase in bishoprics, parishes, and secular clergy by extensive sales of monastic lands. As a man of the Enlightenment he ridiculed the contemplative monastic orders, which he considered unproductive. Accordingly, he suppressed a third of the monasteries over were closed and reduced the number of monks and nuns from 65, to 27, A medal minted during the reign of Joseph II, commemorating his grant of religious liberty to Jews and Protestants. Joseph sharply cut the number of holy days to be observed in the Empire and ordered ornamentation in churches to be reduced. He forcibly simplified the manner in which the Mass the central Catholic act of worship was celebrated. Opponents of the reforms blamed them for revealing Protestant tendencies, with the rise of Enlightenment rationalism and the emergence of a liberal class of bourgeois officials. Anti-clericalism emerged and persisted, while the traditional Catholics were energized in opposition to the emperor. In his Patent of Toleration of , the Catholic Church lost its monopoly on faith as it pertains to the Emperor and his closest environment - Protestants and Jews were permitted to practice freely.

Chapter 2 : Bio for Adam Nelson

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It fosters and carries out research projects focused on art and culture in the age of Rudolf II with occasional overlaps reaching from ca. Once a year, the Center publishes the *Studia Rudolphina* bulletin. Orders for back issues should be sent to the below address. Husova 4, 00 Prague 1 Visits by appointment tel.: Atti del Convegno Internazionale, 2012, ed. Mirco Tavoni Ferrara, pp. Renaissance Prague, a single grotto reserved for the emperor remains one of its most 6. This um, pp. Splendor and Eroticism in grotto was originally part of a larger complex Imperial Prague, exh. New Haven and London, with a pre-existing mill, a long corridor with, pp. This of the International Conference, Prague 22-25 September, ed. The Grotto of Cupid, constructed ca. Happily and unusually, these similarities can still be observed at either site today, as both structures have endured intact and relatively unchanged from their 1. The fountain that is the subject of this drawing has been given this identification from its resemblance to historical descriptions as well as to another known depiction, a commemorative gold and amethyst plaque of its artist, Giambologna, presenting it to 2. Giovanni Guerra, Interior View of the Grotto 4. Pratolino, Grotto of Cupid slightly, and this page displays a tumulus-like Secondly, the dome of the Pratolino grotto structure with a cut-away entrance reminiscent is covered in pseudo-natural stalactites, of the dromos of the ancient Greek tholos-type like many Italian Renaissance grottoes, and tomb. However, it bears underlining that lantern were cut as well. Sebastiano Serlio and is not at all reminiscent Within the context of Italian influences of the dromos of Greek tombs Figs. In the year following the Bohemian Lupicini to Vienna and Prague. A letter written the hand and ingenuity of Francesco I. Rudolf II undertook equally in Florence, Prague appears among the cities monumental works in the beginning of his depicted in honor of their union. Although Francesco I himself died underground, bringing water from the Vltava just two years after Gargioli came to Prague, River to an artificial lake created at the same the works carried out by Rudolf II at the turn of time. Its endurance through the present day in the seventeenth century perhaps can be read as a relatively pristine condition is a testament to preservation, of sorts, of his style and memory. Both men had spent well; running water has been identified as one formative portions of their youth at the of its most significant features. Although these stones were one of personal relationship to nature and the cosmos. Prague quickly became a center As mentioned in the beginning of this study, in its own right for an art form previously these same regular rows of masonry work on exclusive to the Medici. In its present state,⁴⁷ it is possible to stone-cutting and polishing devices sent from see of just how thin a layer the interior stone- Florence. The may seem trivial; however, it is my opinion immense technological debt of this workshop that doing so makes it possible to decipher a to Medicean Florence only underlines the unifying Medicean influence at the Prague site, possibility that the genius loci uniting the both in form and function, as well as to speak to an under-recognized survival of Francesco proceedings in Vienna, he even played the role of the Sun in an allegorical tableau, carrying Spanish gold as his emblem. Francesco I de Medici views the model of his villa from the cycle Seven deeds of Francesco I de Medici, gold relief personality and patronage and quintessential on amethyst background, Medici workshop from to the flowering of late-Renaissance culture. I would also like to thank everyone at the *Studia Rudolphina* for their 7. A hypothetical cross-section of Appennino with a grotto of Thetis was published in Costanza Riva, Pratolino: This study uses the Grotto of Cupid by Buontalenti as its primary model in part because of the permanent nature of The best example of this type is what is commonly called the structure; however, similar mound-shaped grottoes with the Treasury of Atreus near Mycenae. It is however of a type a lantern over the cupola appeared in stage sets also designed that can be seen more often in drawing and engravings than by Buontalenti in late-sixteenth century Florence. The in surviving examples. Another tantalizing possibility that remains to be and peck, of the kind Buontalenti had already manufactured explored at any length is the possible influence of Etrurian for Pratolino. Another mound-shaped grotto with a lantern forms upon this kind of grotto architecture in Florence and cupola was used in another Florentine intermedio by beyond throughout

the sixteenth century. The Sacro Bosco of Bomarzo and the 5 , pp. Rudolf II not only witnessed the Tuscany. Particularly relevant to the form of the Grotto of Cupid at Pratolino is a vaulted, circular tomb in Cortona that The , pp. Role of the Artist Copenhagen, , pp. Ivan Muchka and others have already written Carrai note 14 , p. Muchka, Architecture of the Renaissance Prague, This is certainly not the place to detail the subject. Yet, the Prague grotto belongs to this history and comes at the end of a century that saw an influx of Italian builders, Riva note 8 , p. To these bearers of the new Marshall note 3 , p. Rudolf II, Prague, and the World, pp. Carrai brings attention to plans for this garden and its water games in a March 23 report by Giovanni Maria Expressed most visibly in the adoption of the rustic order Filippi " see Carrai note 14 , p. Guido Carrai, I Fiorentini al castello: Muchka note 21 , pp. She finds a similar solution in aedificis cum aqua usus esse possit- quaeque minimo grottoes in Caprarola and in Palazzo Pitti. In that case, it lobore et sumptu moveantur [!] ad tollendae sursum would not be possible to enter the grotto, but it served only aquae seu quarucumque fabricarum et aedificorum usum for a view from the outside entrance corridor. Other names that historians mention are: Among his reports are intentions to make designs for wasserbrunnen oder Bath; wasserkunst zur krota in the 18th Prague Castle. This was an art form that used stones precisely selected und Wien " , die Suche nach ihrem common for their color tone and cut exactly to create seamless, flat pictorial scenes. However, bedenkt, dass Mitte des Monumentalskulptur der Taten des Herku- In , it was included in zu allgemeineren Schlussfolgerungen. Daher sollten die folgenden Zeilen eher als methodische Anmerkungen denn als Beitrag im fakto- As of May , when I had the opportunity to visit the grotto with Dr. Hier seien nur zwei Bei- London and New York, , 34 Vols. Strauss founding editor , John T. Essen and Vienna Freren, Prag um The Court and the City, exh. Kaiserlicher Hof und Residenzstadt als kulturelles und geistiges Zentrum Mitteleuropas, exh.

Chapter 3 : Leopold I, Holy Roman Emperor - Wikipedia

Castle Beginnings. The beginning of the Habsburgs come with the building of the Habsburg Castle in Switzerland. Built on the Aar, the largest tributary of the High Rhine river, Otto II was the first to take on the name of the castle when he created the House of Habsburg, and eventually Rudolf I moved the house to Austria in when he established the Habsburg dynasty.

Salvatore September 25, For the past century, U. Depending on the historical moment, the United States has employed particular aspects of this power through a mutually re-enforcing pattern of persuasion and coercion. Empire has shaped its rhetoric regarding its mission in the world to justify this contradictory array of generosity and extortion, benevolence and violence, justice and paternalism. They were instrumental, for example, in defining the incorporation of territories in the Caribbean and in determining the implications of the Monroe Doctrine. They have also shaped U. Perhaps their most profound impact, however, was in Latin America itself. They counseled governmentsâ€™ as well as the U. State Departmentâ€™ on everything from the eradication of tropical diseases to central bank reform. These scholars and the institutions supporting their work have been crucial agents in the dissemination and consolidation of benevolent conceptions of U. In the early twentieth century, this was particularly useful in South America, where U. Through their scholarly constructions of Latin America, and acting within networks of academics and policymakers, they influenced U. Latin America figured prominently in the work of U. This upsurge in U. In their writings, experts such as political scientist Leo Rowe and historians Clarence Haring and Hiram Bingham contributed to the view of Latin America as a region divided into two very different sets of countries. On one side there was Central America and the Caribbean, in which Washington proclaimed time and again its right to intervene whenever a political coup, a social revolt or the ambitions of European powers threatened to disturb the peace or the profits of U. The United States had no qualms about intervening as frequently as necessary in Central America and the Caribbean in the early twentieth century, but it could hardly consider invading a South American nation with such recklessness. In the long-term evolution of U. The Good Neighbor period generated consensus over certain policy principles within a select network of experts from the United States and Latin America committed to the resolution of foreign policy problems. Empire in Latin America. In Latin America, this legal advice sought to secure constitutional and legal reforms that reduced the risk of confiscatory state policies and made the decisions of local courts more predictable. It thus yielded enormous benefits to U. It also generated a network of scholars committed to U. Without the community of legal scholars, political scientists and experts in international relations created through repeated Pan-American conferences, it is unlikely the OAS would have ever existed. Networks of interrelated institutions universities, research centers, libraries and scholars generated the information needed to incorporate Latin America within the sphere of U. As a result of this accumulation of knowledge and concentration of research beginning in the s, certain universities in the United States began to offer specialized training in Latin American politics, history, economics and anthropology. It was at this time that U. One of the most notable cases was the assistance that Princeton professor Edwin Kemmerer gave to Latin American governments in the establishment of their central banks. Visiting eight Latin American countries in the late s, Kemmerer suggested dramatic reforms to their fiscal and monetary institutions. Just as important to the dissemination of the idea that scientific expertise emanated from U. In the s, the foundation supported the development of institutes devoted to medical research in areas such as cardiology and endemic diseases that, through their association with U. And starting around , the Carnegie Endowment for Peace financed the visits of U. All this was part of a more general trend of U. In this light, the outpouring of expert advice in the s and s from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank can be seen as the continuation of this kind of governance first pioneered in the areas of monetary policy and tropical medicine. This transfer of knowledge as a dimension of empire includes various kinds of engagement: With this process, the United States continues to seek recognition of its superiority in the areas of science, technology, the humanities and the social sciences. Indeed, the expanse of the empire is revealed not only in the TV antennas springing out of Latin American slums but, more importantly, in the recognition

granted to its scientists, intellectuals and universities. This technological and intellectual-academic authority should not be conceptually disengaged from understandings of the consolidation of U. Between and there was a transfer of intellectual and cultural authority from Europe to the United States. However contested, this transfer was visible in the relocation of Latin American studies centers to the United States, in the continuous flow of graduate students to the United States and in the growing importance granted to U. During the first decade of the twentieth century, for example, Argentine intellectuals from across the political spectrum were ready to endorse the modified, interventionist version of the Monroe Doctrine promoted by Theodore Roosevelt, and were ready to accept—and many times justify—U. Pan-Americanism, constitutional government, education, public health and social order. But it was an influence that was central to the constitution of an informal empire in the region. Interestingly, this elite collaboration coexisted with growing anti-American sentiment at the popular level. Today, neoliberalism forms part of the Empire of Knowledge to the extent that the ideas embodied by the Washington Consensus emerged from U. Neoliberal reforms have enjoyed the support of intellectuals in the North as well as the South, and not only economists. The rapid spread of neoliberal reforms throughout Latin America relied not only on the U. Importantly, both schools of thought came from U. True, the increased availability of international credit provided funds for neoliberal reforms and made them more attractive, yet it was the technical and theoretical arguments that sustained the viability of these reforms. Today, although neoliberal economists agree on the necessity of sustaining fiscal surpluses and closely monitoring inflation, they are no longer unanimous in their support of policies of dollarization, open financial markets or unrestrained free trade. Their advice now focuses on recovering growth, reducing unemployment and alleviating poverty—in some cases, even at the cost of less open economies and less dynamic financial markets. But, in a sense, nothing has changed. It is still the same centers of knowledge that produce the advice about the best policies for this moment within Latin American economies. We need to look at this new consensus when we consider the new political scenario in Latin America. A number of left-of-center presidents have started to challenge the authority of the IMF and the World Bank, in many cases eroding the prestige of local economists affiliated with those institutions.

Chapter 4 : How to play empire earth on internet-online

This transfer of knowledge as a dimension of empire includes various kinds of engagement: expert advice, technical assistance, juridical recommendations and intellectual cooperation, among others. With this process, the United States continues to seek recognition of its superiority in the areas of science, technology, the humanities and the.

Six centuries earlier the so-called Scholastics had been intensely concerned with human and higher consciousness; now these questions began to be received in new ways into modern research. Morphology is also more properly the foundation of biology, of the life sciences, than physics. Here was a field for Steiner to master and to develop further on his path toward a fully holistic science of body and life, soul and spirit. Otto went on to become a medical doctor, and be killed in the war. More recently the title has been rendered Intuitive Thinking as a Spiritual Path: How do I free myself inwardly so that I can bring into the world those gifts and perspectives and deeds that are unique to me? Steiner reissued this book in , and it takes on deeper implications in the light of his further work. How, finally, do I free myself from the fixed and now lifeless concepts with which I first adapted myself to a physical world? Achieving that liberation, I can become a consciously creative participant in the cosmos. Steiner was becoming a recognized public intellectual in the s, but still there was no one else able to enter with him into such deep concerns. A geometric point has no depth, width, or height; a geometric line has no breadth. And while such entities cannot be part of a physical world, they can be present in human consciousness. When he was 21, a noted German academic named Wilhelm Dilthey called for a foundation for the sciences of mind and spirit Geisteswissenschaften which were beginning to be developed. This research remains very challenging. We actually have to strengthen our attention and thinking even to enter into the conversation. But as Steiner asserted, what is found in the research and reported accurately can then be understood with ordinary common sense. As in physical science, once the hidden patterns are revealed, we can all begin to work with them. It has been widely understood that in ancient times the leaders of human groups and societies had intuitive or clairvoyant capacitiesâ€”entryways to higher consciousness. Steiner experienced the truth of this, and understood that humanity at large needed to become aware of what had been known in earlier times, but in contemporary ways. Steiner also understood that it is futile to answer a question that has not been asked. He waited until he found an audience in the Theosophical Society in Berlin that wanted him to speak out of esoteric wisdom and traditions. This activity immediately changed the public perceptions of Steiner from philosopher and scientist to spiritual teacher. The Theosophists were strongly connected to spiritual traditions of India, and Steiner saw that a Western path must also be developed and re-developed. As a question of human evolution it was essential to understand the being called Christ in relation to other great spiritual leaders, and Steiner re-linked religions with changes in human consciousness. This picture is very similar to the cultural emphases of Rudolf Steiner. In fact, his final new initiative in the summer of was for healing the Earth through an intensely conscious land management now known as biodynamic agriculture. Finally, in late 19th century Europe, what is good and right, what is beautiful and inspiring, and what is true and actual became three completely separate projects. A lively discussion resulted. We learned from each other that we had both taken on the life mission of working for the emergence of a true culture enlivened by the ideal of humanity and to encourage people to become truly thinking beings. We parted with this consciousness of belonging together. But the consciousness of togetherness remained. This new site will be adding content for many weeks to come. We are grateful for your responses!

Empires Family provides information about Empire Earth Game. Knowledge base of Empire Earth. Empire Earth (EE) is a real time strategy computer game.

It had several features, but the main one was that it denied that knowledge was really possible. Modern Philosophy was born with Descartes, died with Kant, and has been roaming the halls of academia ever since like a zombie: In technical terms, Kantian epistemology. What Kant proposed was, roughly, the following: Kant went on to say that we must believe in God, free will, and the immortality of the soul, because the alternative hypotheses predict an irrational world, which is not what we live in. Most everyone else who takes Modern Philosophy seriously was quite happy to believe that we live in an irrational world, and so they will happily reject all three. But this has become the dominant idea of what knowledge is. It is not a direct communion of the mind with things outside of the mind, which everyone up until this point had meant by knowledge whether they affirmed or denied it. The tricky thing to recognizing this is that Kant was very intelligent, and of a philosophical disposition. Most people are not very intelligent, and more importantly most people are not of a philosophical disposition. The result, taking these two things into account, is analogous to what has happened in physics after Newtonian mechanics was shown to be false. Since most everything that happens on the earth is in a low-mass, low-velocity situation compared to where the errors in Newtonian mechanics become noticeable, people just go on using Newtonian mechanics whenever they know that the error would be small. Basically, they know that the laws are wrong, but since there is always measurement error and other sources of imprecision in practice, the laws can be used anywhere we know that the error would be so small as to be insignificant compared to our measurement tolerances. People do the same thing with the theories of reality which they substitute for knowledge. Instead of, like Kant, coming up with one consistent theory which is the best theory they can possibly come up with, they will use several theoriesâ€”which they know to be quite wrong in some casesâ€”and just make sure to restrict their application of these theories to the parts of life where these theories produce correct results. Also, emotional reaction is commonly used as the test of whether the theory is rightâ€”does the theory say something that makes people feel worse than the alternative. Neck-down Darwinism is probably the best example. The result is that people are completely unfazed when you point out the contradictions in their beliefs. They already knew that their beliefs contradicted. They just have some sort of rule possibly a rule-of-thumb for which belief they apply in the cases of contradiction. Most of them take this as part of the nature of knowledge: Many people with Kantian epistemology consider it a sign of mental weakness to be unaware that your own beliefs contradict; only the small-minded or extremely inexperienced think that one theory covers everything. The truly sinister thing about this epistemology is that it deprives the victim of the obvious means of escape. For most wrong theories of the universe, running into an unresolvable actual, rather than apparent contradiction is evidence that the theory is wrong, and a sign that alternatives must be sought.

Chapter 6 : Waldorf answers - Who was Rudolf Steiner?

To my knowledge, there is no such thing as IIS I'm pretty sure the versioning jumped from to Finally, I found SSL usage in conjunction with Empire to be fairly interesting.

Because nothing says saint like using chemical weapons during world wars. Though he was able to rule for over a decade, he eventually fell to a coup in the year Making of an Empire Charles V sought control over Central and South America, and colonized much of the continent, making him responsible for putting together the massive empire during the 16th century, as his reign stretched from Eastern Europe to the Americas. Bad Blood While Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the heir to the Habsburg throne, his relationship with reigning Emperor Franz Joseph grew tense over the years, and after Ferdinand married a woman without any royal blood, the emperor set the conditions that any children they may have had could not be heirs to the throne. Franz Joseph and Franz Ferdinand " a tense relationship Apple Shot The legendary William Tell rose to prominence as a figure who represented the struggle between farmers and their feudal overlords. Free Falling If you had a good history teacher in high school, one of the best moments was learning about the Defenestration of Prague, when a group of Protestants threw Catholic regents out of a window in an act of Bohemian resistance towards Habsburg authorities. However, the victims of the tossing would survive, and being true Catholics, turned the story around to say they were saved by angels. An Illustrated History of Slavic Misery After her guillotine, Francis was understandably wary of France for the rest of his reign. Self Harm Due to consistent warfare during the 19th century, the Habsburgs stunted their economy and essentially held themselves back a couple of grades while their European neighbors began growing at unprecedented rates. The Aldobrandini Madonna, c 7. Unfortunately for the Habsburgs, they suffered from the first blitzkrieg carried out by the Germans"then called the Prussians"during the Seven Weeks War of Naivety Not every Habsburg was the brightest bulb, and Ferdinand Maximilian is a prime example. In , Napoleon manipulated Maximilian into believing that Mexico had elected him to be their new leader, and he embarked on a trip to Mexico to take the reins of a country that was on the verge of civil war. In reality, it was all a way for the French to push out Mexican President Juarez, and after Juarez fought back and drove the French out, Maximilian was executed. Execution of Ferdinand Maximilian 5. Cursed Many of the tragedies that afflicted the Habsburg family in the late 19th century may be seen as simply the decline of an imperial family"or some blame it on the fact that the family was cursed by an enemy in Deformed Dynasty The Habsburg line was heavily inbred, resulting in many severe deformities. One famous deformity is known as the Habsburg Jaw, which can be seen in many portraits of the royal family and was characterized by a huge underbite. Charles V was so self conscious about his jaw that he refused to even eat in public. But, at least the men could grow beards" 1. The incident caused destabilized the monarchy and contributed to the beginnings of what would become World War I.

Chapter 7 : Rudolph III of Burgundy - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core

The Holy Roman Emperor (historically Romanorum Imperator, "Emperor of the Romans") was the ruler of the Holy Roman Empire (/ AD, from Charlemagne/Otto I to Francis II). The title was, almost without interruption, held in conjunction with the rule of the Kingdom of Germany.

Encyclopedia of Modern Europe: Rudolf Virchow contributed to the transformation of medical knowledge in the nineteenth century and was a founding figure for the discipline of anthropology in Germany. After receiving his degree in , Virchow practiced medicine in Berlin until he was suspended for his radical political views during the revolutions of . As a coeditor and leading author of several medical handbooks, Virchow published the findings of contemporary clinical research. His pathbreaking *Die Cellularpathologie* ; Cellular Pathology argued that cells are the building blocks of higher units of life and that they are mutually dependent. This attention to the vital nature of cells produced a series of new ideas about the formation and spread of disease. Virchow vigorously advocated applications of scientific knowledge beyond the laboratory. His reports on infectious diseases in central Europe from and urged doctors to lead the fight for better sanitation conditions and higher levels of literacy and prosperity among rural populations. After his return to Berlin in , Virchow served on the city council as a public health expert. He campaigned for a modern sewer system in the city and promoted improvements in the heating and ventilation of public institutions, such as hospitals, schools, military barracks, and prisons. Following his research on parasitic worms as the cause of trichinosis, Virchow started a vigorous campaign for meat inspection in . Virchow also had a career on the national political stage. After the unification of Germany in , Virchow supported the national Kulturkampf the "cultural struggle" to eliminate the influence of Catholicism in politics and education. He felt that science and rationality would flourish in a state free of clerical influence. From the s until his death, Virchow shaped the fields of prehistoric archaeology and anthropology in Germany. He championed an empirical approach to archaeology that eschewed patriotic or romantic conclusions and challenged the idea that prehistoric finds were directly related to contemporary national communities. Virchow was also active outside central Europe as a delegate to international conferences and as an archaeologist in Egypt, Turkey, and central Asia. Virchow was equally significant as the organizer of the German Anthropological Society and the Berlin Society for Anthropology, Ethnology, and Prehistory, the most important networks for anthropology and archaeology in Germany. Beyond this debate about the place of anthropology within German history, Virchow stands as an extraordinary individual. By the s, he knew nine languages and was recognized internationally as a tireless researcher and a master synthesizer of medical and anthropological knowledge. He was named to the Prussian Academy of Sciences in and chosen as rector of the University of Berlin in . See also Public Health. Rudolf Virchow, Liberalism, and the Public Health. Draws attention to the connection between political liberalism, science, and public health policies. Anthropology and Antihumanism in Imperial Germany. A recent study that connects Virchow and German anthropology to the history of imperialism and the rise of scientific worldviews. Brent Maner Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography. Encyclopedia of the Age of Industry and Empire. Retrieved October 17, from Encyclopedia. Then, copy and paste the text into your bibliography or works cited list. Because each style has its own formatting nuances that evolve over time and not all information is available for every reference entry or article, Encyclopedia.

Rudolf Virchow contributed to the transformation of medical knowledge in the nineteenth century and was a founding figure for the discipline of anthropology in Germany. He was born in Schivelbein, Pomerania (today Swidwin in northwest Poland), on 13 October and died in Berlin on 5 September

Emperor From the time of Constantine I 4th century , the Roman emperors had, with very few exceptions, taken on a role as promoters and defenders of Christianity [citation needed]. The title of Emperor became defunct in Western Europe after the deposition of Julius Nepos in AD , although the rulers of the barbarian kingdoms continued to recognize the Eastern Emperor at least nominally well into the 6th century; both the title and connection between Emperor and Church continued in the Eastern Roman Empire until , when it fell to the forces of the Ottoman Empire. In the west, the title of Emperor Imperator was revived in , which also renewed ideas of imperialâ€”papal cooperation. As the power of the papacy grew during the Middle Ages, popes and emperors came into conflict over church administration. No pope appointed an emperor again until the coronation of Otto the Great in Under Otto and his successors, much of the former Carolingian kingdom of Eastern Francia fell within the boundaries of the Holy Roman Empire. The various German princes elected one of their peers as King of the Germans , after which he would be crowned as emperor by the Pope. The English term "Holy Roman Emperor" is a modern shorthand for "emperor of the Holy Roman Empire" not corresponding to the historical style or title, i. The elective monarchy of the kingdom of Germany goes back to the early 10th century, the election of Conrad I of Germany in following the death without issue of Louis the Child , the last Carolingian ruler of Germany. Elections meant the kingship of Germany was only partially hereditary, unlike the kingship of France , although sovereignty frequently remained in a dynasty until there were no more male successors. The process of an election meant that the prime candidate had to make concessions, by which the voters were kept on the side, which was known as Wahlkapitulationen electoral capitulation. Conrad was elected by the German dukes , and it is not known precisely when the system of seven prince-electors was established. A letter of Pope Urban IV , in the context of the disputed vote of and the subsequent the interregnum , suggests that by " immemorial custom ", seven princes had the right to elect the King and future Emperor. The seven prince-electors are named in the Golden Bull of Maximilian I Emperor â€” and his successors no longer travelled to Rome to be crowned as Emperor by the Pope. This title was in use by all his uncrowned successors. Of his successors, only Charles V , the immediate one, received a papal coronation. The whole college was reshuffled in the German mediatisation of , a mere three years before the dissolution of the Empire. List of emperors[edit] See also: List of German monarchs This list includes all 47 German monarchs crowned from Charlemagne until the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire â€” Several rulers were crowned King of the Romans King of Germany but not emperor, although they styled themselves thus, among whom were: Traditional historiography assumes a continuity between the Carolingian Empire and the Holy Roman Empire, while a modern convention takes the coronation of Otto I in as the starting point of the Holy Roman Empire although the term Sacrum Imperium Romanum was not in use before the 13th century.

Chapter 9 : Natural Artifacts in Rudolph II's Kunstkammer by Tianzi Liu on Prezi

The Shrine of Knowledge is a special building released during the Easter Event. When the Shrine of Knowledge is motivated, its production is not only doubled, but it also produces one forge point.

From an early age Leopold showed an inclination toward learning. Latin, Italian, German, French, and Spanish. In addition to German, Italian would be the most favored language at his court. Leopold was schooled in the classics, history, literature, natural science and astronomy, and was particularly interested in music, as was his father. Leopold remained influenced by the Jesuits and his education throughout his life, and was uncommonly knowledgeable for a monarch about theology, metaphysics, jurisprudence and the sciences. He also retained his interest in astrology and alchemy which he had developed under Jesuit tutors. On the other hand, his piety and education may have caused in him a fatalistic strain which inclined him to reject all compromise on denominational questions, not always a positive characteristic in a ruler. Short, thin, and of sickly constitution, Leopold was cold and reserved in public, and socially awkward. However, he is also said to have been open with close associates. Coxe described Leopold in the following manner: He grew to manhood without the military ambition that characterized most of his fellow monarchs. From the beginning, his reign was defensive and profoundly conservative. To conciliate France, which had considerable influence in German affairs thanks to the League of the Rhine, the newly elected Emperor promised not to assist Spain, then at war with France. In 1619, Leopold expanded this alliance to include Austrian troops paid by Poland. These troops helped defeat the Transylvanian army, and campaigned as far as Denmark. The war ended with the Treaty of Oliwa in 1621. Early wars against the Ottoman Empire[edit] The Ottoman Empire often interfered in the affairs of Transylvania, always an unruly district, and this interference brought on a war with the Holy Roman Empire, which after some desultory operations really began in 1683. By a personal appeal to the diet at Regensburg Leopold induced the princes to send assistance for the campaign; troops were also sent by France, and in August 1684, the great Imperial general Raimondo Montecuccoli gained a notable victory at Saint Gotthard. Wars against France[edit] Leopold I, painted by Guido Cagnacci After a few years of peace came the first of three wars between France and the Empire. The aggressive policy pursued by Louis XIV towards the Dutch Republic had aroused the serious attention of Europe, and steps had been taken to check it. Although the French king had sought the alliance of several German princes and encouraged the Ottomans in their attacks on Austria the Emperor at first took no part in this movement. He was on friendly terms with Louis, to whom he was closely related and with whom he had already discussed the partition of the lands of the Spanish monarchy. Moreover, in 1672, he arranged with him a treaty of neutrality. In 1673, however, he was forced to take action. He entered into an alliance for the defence of the United Provinces during the Franco-Dutch War; then, after this league had collapsed owing to the defection of the elector of Brandenburg, the more durable Quadruple Alliance was formed for the same purpose, including, besides the emperor, the king of Spain and several German princes, and the war was renewed. At this time, twenty-five years after the Peace of Westphalia, the Empire was virtually a confederation of independent princes, and it was very difficult for its head to conduct any war with vigor and success, some of its members being in alliance with the enemy and others being only lukewarm in their support of the imperial interests. Thus this struggle, which lasted until the end of 1688, was on the whole unfavourable to Germany, and the advantages of the Treaty of Nijmegen were mostly with France. It can however be argued that the imperial intervention saved the Netherlands from a complete French invasion. Engaged in a serious struggle with the Ottoman Empire, the emperor was again slow to move, and although he joined the Association League against France in 1683 he was glad to make a truce at Regensburg two years later. In 1686 the League of Augsburg was formed by the emperor and the imperial princes, to preserve the terms of the treaties of Westphalia and of Nijmegen. In May 1689, the Grand Alliance was formed, including the emperor, the kings of England, Spain and Denmark, the elector of Brandenburg and others, and a fierce struggle against France was waged throughout almost the whole of western Europe. In general the several campaigns were favourable to the allies, and in September 1690, England, Spain and the United Provinces made peace with France at the Treaty of Rijswijk. Leopold refused to assent to the treaty, as he considered that

his allies had somewhat neglected his interests, but in the following month he came to terms and a number of places were transferred from France to Germany. The peace with France lasted for about four years and then Europe was involved in the War of the Spanish Succession. The king of Spain, Charles II, was a Habsburg by descent and was related by marriage to the Austrian branch, while a similar tie bound him to the royal house of France. He was feeble and childless, and attempts had been made by the European powers to arrange for a peaceable division of his extensive kingdom. Leopold refused to consent to any partition, and when in November Charles died, leaving his crown to Philippe de France, Duke of Anjou, a grandson of Louis XIV, all hopes of a peaceable settlement vanished. Under the guidance of William III a powerful league, a renewed Grand Alliance, was formed against France; of this the emperor was a prominent member, and in he transferred his claim on the Spanish monarchy to his second son, Charles. The early course of the war was not favorable to the Imperialists, but the tide of defeat had been rolled back by the great victory of Blenheim before Leopold died on 5 May.

Internal problems[edit]

Leopold I column in Trieste

The emperor himself defined the guidelines of the politics. Johann Weikhard Auersperg was overthrown in as the leading minister. He was followed by Wenzel Eusebius Lobkowitz. Both had arranged some connections to France without the knowledge of the emperor. In also Lobkowitz lost his appointment. A rising was suppressed in and for some years Hungary was treated with great severity. In , after another rising, some grievances were removed and a less repressive policy was adopted, but this did not deter the Hungarians from revolting again. Espousing the cause of the rebels the sultan sent an enormous army into Austria early in ; this advanced almost unchecked to Vienna , which was besieged from July to September, while Leopold took refuge at Passau. After the expulsion of the Jewish population, with popular support, the area was renamed Leopoldstadt as a thanksgiving. But Frederick William I, Elector of Brandenburg , issued an edict in , in which he announced his special protection for 50 families of these expelled Jews. On 12 September , the allied army fell upon the enemy, who was completely routed, and Vienna was saved. In and Emperor Leopold I had conceived through a number of edicts the autonomy of Serbs in his Empire, which would last and develop for more than two centuries until its abolition in

Before the conclusion of the war, however, Leopold had taken measures to strengthen his hold upon this country. It ended the idea that Europe was a single Christian empire; governed spiritually by the Pope and temporally by the Holy Roman Emperor. Moreover, the treaty was devoted to parceling out land and influence to the "winners", the anti-Habsburg alliance led by France and Sweden. However, the Habsburgs did gain some benefits out of the wars ; the Protestant aristocracy in Habsburg territories had been decimated, and the ties between Vienna and the Habsburg domains in Bohemia and elsewhere were greatly strengthened. These changes would allow Leopold to initiate necessary political and institutional reforms during his reign to develop somewhat of an absolutist state along French lines. The most important consequences of the war was in retrospect to weaken the Habsburgs as emperors but strengthen them in their own lands. Leopold was the first to realize this altered state of affairs and act in accordance with it. In the imperial diet entered upon the last stage of its existence, and became a body permanently in session at Regensburg. This perpetual diet would become a vital tool for consolidation of Habsburg power under Leopold. In , Leopold, greatly in need of help for the impending war with France, granted the title of king in Prussia to the elector of Brandenburg. The net result of these and similar changes was to weaken the authority of the emperor over the members of the Empire and to compel him to rely more and more upon his position as ruler of the Austrian archduchies and of Hungary and Bohemia.

Character and overall assessment[edit]

Leopold was a man of industry and education, and during his later years, he showed some political ability. Regarding himself as an absolute sovereign, he was extremely tenacious of his rights. Greatly influenced by the Jesuits , he was a staunch proponent of the Counter-Reformation. In person, he was short, but strong and healthy. Although he had no inclination for a military life, he loved exercise in the open air, such as hunting and riding; he also had a taste and talent for music and composed several Oratorios and Suites of Dances. Perhaps due to inbreeding among his progenitors, the hereditary Habsburg jaw was most prominent in Leopold. Because his jaw was depicted unusually large on a silver coin, Leopold was nicknamed "the Hogmouth"; however, most collectors do not believe the coin was an accurate depiction. This beautiful girl, the representation of merry childhood, was married at fifteen. She gave birth to four children and finally died

at the age of twenty-one. Archduke Ferdinand Wenzel " Archduke Johann Leopold Archduchess Maria Anna Antonia She died at the age of twenty-two on 8 April ; [12] their two daughters also died. She was buried in the crypt of the St. Dominic side chapel of the Dominican church in Vienna. Archduchess Anna Maria Josepha Archduchess Maria Josepha Clementina " His third wife was Eleonore Magdalene of Neuburg , a princess of the Palatinate. They had the following children: