

# DOWNLOAD PDF SOCRATIC YANKEE: MARK HOPKINS, BY L. W. SPRING.

## Chapter 1 : Columns - Spring by Louisburg College - Issuu

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Davis Memorial Building erected on the north side of the Main Building. Franklin County Building erected on the south side of Main Building; construction financed by the citizens of Franklin County. Officially named the Seby B. Football returns to Louisburg after a year absence. Our students may change, but our mission remains the same. Mark La Branche President Mr. Lucy Taylor Allen Secretary Mr. Anne Dickson Bowen Mr. As a two-year residential institution, we provide a bridge for students to make a successful transition from high school seniors to college and university students. You are to be conductors by which the sacred flame of liberty and of science is to be transmitted to succeeding generations. The goals of sustaining democracy—alleviating the misfortunes of humanity and adorning and dignifying its nature—are even more relevant today. Although we did not formally become a college of the Methodist Church until the 20th Century, Methodists were always at the forefront of the educational enterprise. People like the Rev. John King, one of our first trustees, helped build our strong foundation so that today his great-grandson could enroll at the College. Dear Friends, This year we celebrate our th anniversary as the oldest two-year college in the nation! In the early days of our country, before George Washington became our first president, the Louisburg Male Academy was chartered in with the understanding that education was an essential enterprise in the preservation and sustainment of a newborn democracy. In the commencement speech presented on behalf of the trustees, Mr. John Haywood outlines a mission that would echo over the years: Throughout our history, Louisburg has been revered as a place of academic transformation. We celebrate the many stories of lives transformed through the capable and dedicated nurture and care of their instructors, coaches, and College staff. The College that transforms is itself being transformed. These are just two examples of a growing chorus of support for the College. I hope you will consider making a special gift in our th year. The nature preserve, located five miles south of Louisburg on U. This gift will more than double the land mass of our campus, and significantly expand our learning environment. On the following pages, you will learn more about De Hart, the Gardens, and his lifetime of service to the College. We hope to see you at the Gardens one day soon! After all, this year-old hiker has measured more than 57, trail miles—more than twice the circumference of the world—using a wheel and topographic maps to calculate the distance. He has hiked another 10, miles on trails measured by others, including the Appalachian, Florida National Scenic, Grand Canyon, and shorter trails in over 38 states of the U. For the past four decades, he has tackled the immense challenge of mapping some 4, trails for his guidebooks and is known throughout the country as an expert trail designer and construction guide. They lived in campus housing while their permanent home was constructed based upon their own design. In , they were thrilled to move into the room ranch house with its surrounding two acres of untouched woodlands in a serene and mostly uninhabited strip of land along U. Route in Louisburg. Eager to share the beauty of their expansive gardens with the community, the couple decided to purchase more land—91 acres in all—and eventually constructed lakes, trails, and picnic areas. They held concerts for the public and welcomed botanists to research and explore the grounds, which boast some plant species. The Gardens are also home to a waterfall, Paleozoic rock formations, indigenous groves of year-old Beech Nut and Oak trees, patches of native orchids garnished with ferns, a bird sanctuary, the foundation ruins of a historic plantation home, and a haven for wildlife. One of the two waterfalls visitors encounter while walking the trails. From the time he and Flora arrived on campus in , they were instant campus organizers. De Hart served as a full-time faculty and staff member for 36 years and another 16 years as a part-time employee. During the decade of growth and expansion under the leadership of then-President Dr. Robbins, De Hart established programs for cultural arts, testing and guidance, public relations, and publications. He formed a concert series

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which now bears his name, a lecture and foreign film series, a folk festival, and a visual art series. Officially founded in advanced studies at Duke University, led Flora and I explored additional, the MST has over miles him to establish the Office of Testing tional acre age o f fo re st east o f of footpaths, roads, and state bike and Guidance at the College, out of our new home. We found huge routes already developed, and which grew a developmental reading boulder s covere d wi th Wild P i nk , more planned in the coming decourse and a learning skills program. U Arts, to his hiking books, and his Gardens, this man has done it all for his community and nation. He is the Involved in other services to Louisburg College during college professor who stands out as the one who taught the s, he and several faculty who were members of me the most about myself and my life. Participants included facside the gazebo, refrain from smoking and littering on ulty, staff, and students who had an interest in hiking, the grounds, and never dig up or purposely disturb the backpacking, camping, whitewater rafting, and cave explants. Leashed pets are allowed and children under 12 ploring. Friends of Allen de Hart have established an endowment fund in his honor at Louisburg College. The fund will support enhancements to the Gardens. For more information and to contribute, please contact Kurt Carlson, vice president for institutional advancement, at We build strong foundations for students who have the most to gain from higher education. There are literally thousands of examples of lives transformed by Louisburg College. College rankings are primarily based upon the characteristics of an entering class i. If we were to rank colleges based upon the changes that occur between matriculation and graduation i. Serving as the academic dean of Louisburg College is a high calling and it is my honor and privilege to lead such a distinguished faculty. Looking forward, I believe in Louisburg College. I am also not satisfiedâ€”there is a hunger for continuous improvement. We will continue to implement best practices in higher education and experiment with innovative approaches to teaching and learning. Historically, great colleges have had passionate advocates. They are but a sampling of the outstanding faculty we are blessed to have on our campus. I am an assistant professor of mathematics. After my third try at my junior year, I moved into Chicago and stayed for about 10 more years. After my hitch was up, I lived in southern California for three years until I moved to Decatur, Georgia, just outside of Atlanta. I lived there for 10 years until I moved to Raleigh. I always know what to say when someone asks why I am at Louisburg College: I get to spend my working hours exploring some of the most profoundly beautiful ideas that civilization has produced. I got through grad school by spending many hours in the library, doing the work it took to make the material mineâ€”and I think it makes me a better teacher. Then I get to see the light bulb go on. My employment history is likewise varied. When I started my undergraduate studies at Northwestern University, I knew I wanted to be a lighting designer in the theater. Then I went to work in a hospital operating room, taking care of all the machines and ordering all of the supplies. I had a terrific time, but, in order to advance professionally, I needed some letters after my name, and I started nursing school. That turned out to be a bad fit, so I decided to make a big change and enlisted in the Navy. My experience in the Navy earned me a job with the company that built my airplane. I earned a bachelor of science degree from Excelsior College and a master of science from Georgia State University. Then, with suitable letters after my name, I found Louisburg College. I had a magical Wisconsin childhood, but my family moved to the then-hinterlands of eastern North Carolina Tarboro in when I was 9 years old. I turned to Vassar College in Poughkeepsie, New York, on a full scholarship bequeathed by Sallie Staton, a Tarboro woman who attended Vassar in â€”but not before having to sue the estate. Being the first Sallie Staton recipient and opening the opportunity to all young women and men in eastern and western North Carolina seem an important curve in many paths, including mine. I majored writing, and developin art historyâ€”which mental reading. I have I adored and which served on every major seemed to connect evfaculty committee, and I erything in the uniwas honored to be selectverseâ€”cum laude, Phi ed as humanities division Beta Kappa. I earned chair for two years. Greensboro, with other mids and taught graduate work at West the first developmental Virginia University, the reading course a few years later; as with most colleges, University of Vermont, and North Carolina State Uniwe now have a robust developmental program to help versity. It my past and future paths, whether they be widdershins was an

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unusual teaching situation: Above all, I hope that what I from the main campus, I taught classes in 5 counties, do at Louisburg College will invite my students to do driving a weekly circuit of miles over mounthe same. The College itself has been entwined in with stark white dire straits this past score and has since its founding , columns and rows yet we have wound our way back to our central mission and rows of steps. I so value my colleagues I so badly wanted and the difficult work they do every dayâ€”and for their to get out of the generosity as a community of teachers, scholars, and car and run up friends. I learned I have always patterned my teaching on that of my best later that this teachers: Most of all, I want my students when I was hired by Louisburg College in the fall of to reflect which becomes increasingly difficult in this as an adjunct English instructor. After graduating from UNC-Greensboro, I spent the first dozen years of my career teaching history and English in local high schools. I stayed the course and I have never regretted it. I completed all of my higher education in New York State, starting at a community college. I have been teaching since , either full-time or part-time. I have experience in middle school, high school, and college. When I was not teaching in a classroom, I was tutoring high school students and mentoring future teachers. Finally, in , I joined the staff of Louisburg College as a part-time math instructor. I recently became a full-time instructor during the fall semester of For 15 years, I ceed.

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Autograph Letter Fragment signed: No place or date present. Text as present with ellipses representing missing words]: I will make inquiry, and if there appears to be a vacancy in your Garfield once said of Hopkins , his former teacher: He was also a theologian and, despite having no formal training in theology, was ordained a Congregationalist minister in His theology valued piety and morality to be as important as the intellect and emphasized material prosperity which he said should be considered stewardship rather than an end in and of itself. Adhesive residue on verso. Stain on top right corner. Ink note on verso. See more material from these signers: Please note that this is an authentically signed item. We do not sell autograph copies or signature reprints. The actual document does not contain this watermark Certificate of Authenticity This item has been authenticated and is accompanied by a Certificate of Authenticity issued by our parent company, Gallery of History, Inc. We financially stand behind our COA. Enhance your collecting experience. Add this definitive guide to historical documents to your autograph purchase. For the experienced and novice collector and for those who just love learning history this beautiful page hardcover volume is for you! For more information visit our eBay Store and select the Autograph Handbook category or click here. Take a look at over 35, other listings in these categories: Our inventory contains documents in all areas of interest including presidents, royalty, military, aviation, religion, business, science, celebrities, sports, music, authors and more. Contact us today and let us assist you in finding that perfect piece. Gallery of History through HistoryForSale provides eBay users the ability to bid on and purchase from an inventory which has been collected over an amazing year period. The Gallery of History is the largest dealer in the world with an available inventory that exceeds , rare autographs and manuscripts. Preserving historical documents is important to us. Your purchase comes to you appropriately protected. If any substantial defect not described in the item listing is found by the purchaser, the item s must be returned within 3 days of receipt. Item s may not be returned except for reasons of authenticity or substantial defect in description. We warrant to the original purchaser for a period of ten 10 years from the date of the sale the authenticity of any autograph offered by HistoryForSale. This warranty is limited to a refund of the purchase price upon the return of the merchandise to our parent company Gallery of History in satisfactory condition. Gallery of History is not liable for any other damages, including consequential damages. There are no other warranties of any nature either expressed or implied, including but not limited to the warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. Please contact us for an authorization before returning any item s. A merchandise credit will be issued in the case of an unresolved dispute over the condition of a returned item. This item has been authenticated and is accompanied by a Certificate of Authenticity issued by our parent company, Gallery of History, Inc. Payment - Buyers will be sent payment instructions following their purchase. PayPal customers must have a confirmed address on file with PayPal. Customers must provide a daytime telephone number to be used in case of any shipping difficulties. Unless otherwise agreed to, complete payment is due within 24 hours of purchase. Shipping charges are calculated at time of payment and are dependent on the number of items purchased and the destination shipping address. Due to the value of most purchases, a signature is required for delivery. This policy limits our ability to ship to PO Boxes. All international shipments destinations outside the U. S will be sent via FedEx. Please feel free to contact us in advance for shipping charges - international customers are encouraged to do so. Please remember to provide a daytime telephone number when payment is made as shipping services such as FedEx require one. Seller assumes all responsibility for this listing. Shipping and handling This item will ship to Germany, but the seller has not specified shipping options. Contact the seller- opens in a new window or tab and request a shipping method to your location. Shipping cost cannot be calculated. Please enter a valid ZIP Code. This item will be shipped through the Global Shipping Program and includes international tracking. Learn more- opens in a new window or tab Change country: There are 1 items

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**Chapter 3 : Great teachers, portrayed by those who studied under them in SearchWorks catalog**

*The item Great teachers: portrayed by those who studied under them, edited, with an introduction, by Houston Peterson represents a specific, individual, material embodiment of a distinct intellectual or artistic creation found in University of Manitoba Libraries.*

Family roots[ edit ] Louis Dembitz Brandeis was born on November 13, , in Louisville, Kentucky , the youngest of four children. They emigrated as part of their extended families for both economic and political reasons. The Revolutions of had produced a series of political upheavals and the families, though politically liberal and sympathetic to the rebels, were shocked by the antisemitic riots that erupted in Prague while the rebels controlled it. His earliest childhood was shaped by the American Civil War , which forced the family to seek safety temporarily in Indiana. The Brandeis family held abolitionist beliefs that angered their Louisville neighbors. Worries about the U. Having been raised partly on German culture , Louis read and appreciated the writings of Goethe and Schiller , and his favorite composers were Beethoven and Schumann. They celebrated the main Christian holidays along with most of their community, [5] treating Christmas as a secular holiday. His parents raised their children to be "high-minded idealists" rather than depending solely on religion for their purpose and inspiration. I believe that only goodness and truth and conduct that is humane and self-sacrificing toward those who need us can bring God nearer to us I wanted to give my children the purest spirit and the highest ideals as to morals and love. God has blessed my endeavors. Unlike other members of the extended Brandeis family, Dembitz regularly practiced Judaism and was actively involved in Zionist activities. Brandeis graduated from the Louisville Male High School at age 14 with the highest honors. When he was 16, the Louisville University of the Public Schools awarded him a gold medal for "excellence in all his studies. He later credited his capacity for critical thinking and his desire to study law in the United States to his time there. His admiration for the wide learning and debating skills of his uncle, Lewis Dembitz, inspired him to study law. The school doctors suggested he give up school entirely. He found another alternative: Despite the difficulties, his academic work and memorization talents were so impressive that he graduated as valedictorian and achieved the highest grade point average in the history of the school, [5]: In , he was admitted to the Missouri bar [10] and accepted a job with a law firm in St. Louis, where he filed his first brief and published his first law review article. Warren , to set up a law firm in Boston. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar without taking an examination, which he later wrote to his brother, was "contrary to all principle and precedent. Warren and Brandeis[ edit ] The new firm was eventually successful, having gained new clients from within the state and in several neighboring states, as well. Their former professors referred a number of clients to the firm, [3] garnering Brandeis more financial security and eventually the freedom to take an active role in progressive causes. As partner in his law firm, he worked as a consultant and advisor to businesses, but also as a litigator who enjoyed courtroom challenges. In a letter to his brother, he writes, "There is a certain joy in the exhaustion and backache of a long trial which shorter skirmishes cannot afford. Soon after, Chief Justice Melville Fuller recommended him to a friend as the best attorney he knew of in the Eastern U. He preferred being an adviser and counselor, rather than simply a strategist in lawsuits, which would allow him to advise his clients on how to avoid problems, such as lawsuits, strikes, or other crises. Of course there is an immense amount of litigation going on and a great deal of the time of many lawyers is devoted to litigation. But by far the greater part of the work done by lawyers is not done in court at all, but in advising men in important matters, and mainly in business affairs So, some of the ablest American lawyers of this generation, after acting as professional advisers of great corporations, became finally their managers. If he believed a client to be in the wrong, he would persuade his clients to make amends, otherwise he would withdraw from the case. Privacy law[ edit ] Brandeis defined modern notions of the individual right to privacy in a path-breaking article he published with his partner, Warren, in the Harvard Law Review of December 15, , on "The Right to Privacy. Building on diverse analogies in the law of defamation, of literary property, and of

eavesdropping, Brandeis argued that the central, if unarticulated, interest protected in these fields was an interest in personal integrity, "the right to be let alone," that ought to be secured against invasion except for some compelling reason of public welfare. Brandeis saw emotions as a positive expression of human nature, and so desired privacy protection for them as protection against repression of the human spirit. The third, "The Right to Privacy," was the most important, with legal scholar Roscoe Pound saying it accomplished "nothing less than adding a chapter to our law. They argued that private individuals were being continually injured and that the practice weakened the "moral standards of society as a whole. Political, social, and economic changes entail the recognition of new rights, and the common law, in its eternal youth, grows to meet the demands of society. The press is overstepping in every direction the obvious bounds of propriety and of decency. Gossip is no longer the resource of the idle and of the vicious, but has become a trade, which is pursued with industry, as well as effrontery. To satisfy a prurient taste the details of sexual relations are spread broadcast in the columns of the daily papers The intensity and complexity of life, attendant upon advancing civilization, have rendered necessary some retreat from the world, and man, under the refining influence of culture, has become more sensitive to publicity, so that solitude and privacy have become more essential to the individual; but modern enterprise and invention have, through invasions upon his privacy, subjected him to mental pain and distress, far greater than could be inflicted by mere bodily injury. Legal historian Wayne McIntosh wrote that "the privacy tort of Brandeis and Warren set the nation on a legal trajectory of such profound magnitude that it finally transcended its humble beginnings. In the Georgia Supreme Court recognized a right to privacy in a case involving photographs[ clarification needed ]. Years later, after becoming a justice of the Supreme Court, Brandeis discussed the right to privacy in his famous dissent in *Olmstead v. Personal life and marriage*[ edit ] Brandeis in his canoe. He was then 34 years of age and had previously found little time for courtship. Alice was the daughter of Joseph Goldmark , a physician, the brother of the composer Karl Goldmark , who had emigrated to America from Austria-Hungary after the collapse of the Revolution of They were married on March 23, , at the home of her parents in New York City in a civil ceremony. The Brandeis family "lived well but without extravagance. Brandeis would never fit the stereotype of the wealthy man. Although he belonged to a polo club, he never played polo. He owned no yacht, just a canoe that he would paddle by himself on the fast-flowing river that adjoined his cottage in Dedham. I feel newly made and ready to deny the existence of these gray hairs. From to , he was in the thick of multiple reform crusades. He fought in Boston to secure honest traction franchises and in launched a six-year fight to prevent banker J. He supported the conservation movement, and in emerged as the chief figure in the Pinchot-Ballinger investigation. He then took on cases with the help of colleagues, two of whom became partners in his new firm, Brandeis, Dunbar, and Nutter, in He suggested a viable "middle course. The legislature was won over by his arguments and changed the regulations. He worked to break the traditional hold on legal thinking to make laws that met the needs of the changing community. The public is often inadequately represented or wholly unrepresented. That presents a condition of great unfairness to the public. As a result, many bills pass in our legislatures which would not have become law if the public interest had been fairly represented Those of you who feel drawn to that profession may rest assured that you will find in it an opportunity for usefulness probably unequaled. There is a call upon the legal profession to do a great work for this country. Lincoln, a Boston philanthropist and noted crusader for the poor. He appeared at public hearings to promote investigations into conditions in the public poor-houses. Lincoln, who had visited these poor-houses for years, saw inmates dwelling in misery and the temporarily unemployed thrown in together with the mentally ill and hardened criminals. Men are degraded largely by circumstances It is the duty of every man Brandeis prevailed and the legislature enacted his bill. One alderman gave jobs to of his followers. In Boston and other cities, such abuses were part of the corruption in which graft and bribery were commonplace, in some cases even newly freed prison felons resumed their political careers. We want a government that will represent the laboring man, the professional man, the businessman, and the man of leisure. We want a good government, not because it is good business but because it is dishonorable to submit to a bad government. The great name, the glory of Boston, is in our keeping. He

became aware of the growing number of giant companies which were capable of dominating whole industries. As a result, he denounced "cut-throat competition" and worried about monopolies. He also became concerned about the plight of workers and was more sympathetic to the labor movement. We intend to do away with the conditions that make for monopoly. But there are certain monopolies that we cannot prevent. I understand that the steel trust is not an absolute monopoly, but if it were, what would be the use of splitting up the steel trust into companies controlled by Morgan, Carnegie, and Rockefeller, say? Would it ameliorate conditions at all? Would it make prices lower to the consumer? He argued that great size conflicted with efficiency and added a new dimension to the Efficiency Movement of the Progressive Era. As early as he had pointed out the harm that giant corporations could do to competitors, customers, and their own workers. The growth of industrialization was creating mammoth companies which he felt threatened the well-being of millions of Americans. Some business experts felt that nothing could prevent the concentration of industry and therefore big business was here to stay. He was convinced that monopolies and trusts were "neither inevitable nor desirable. He argued the opposite was often true, that monopolistic enterprises became "less innovative" because, he wrote, their "secure positions freed them from the necessity which has always been the mother of invention. Brandeis was aware of economies of scale and the initially lower prices offered by growing companies, but he noted that once a large company drove out its competition, "the quality of its products tended to decline while the prices charged for them tended to go up. We learned long ago that liberty could be preserved only by limiting in some way the freedom of action of individuals; that otherwise liberty would necessarily yield to absolutism; and in the same way we have learned that unless there be regulation of competition, its excesses will lead to the destruction of competition, and monopoly will take its place. Brandeis was hostile to the new consumerism. Though himself a millionaire, Brandeis disliked wealthy persons who engaged in conspicuous consumption or were ostentatious. He did little shopping himself, and unlike his wealthy friends who owned yachts, he was satisfied with his canoe. He hated advertising which he said "manipulated" average buyers.

**Chapter 4 : Timeline of American Thought – American Institute for Philosophical and Cultural Thought**

*by X and Y and H. G. Wells Socratic Yankee: Mark Hopkins, by L. W. Spring Garman of Amherst: Charles Edward Garman, and learning in the diverse classroom.*

He traced its roots in Enlightenment philosophy to Max Weber , a thinker whom Strauss described as a "serious and noble mind. A political scientist examining politics with a value-free scientific eye, for Strauss, was self-deluded. Positivism , the heir to both Auguste Comte and Max Weber in the quest to make purportedly value-free judgments, failed to justify its own existence, which would require a value judgment. Through his writings, Strauss constantly raised the question of how, and to what extent, freedom and excellence can coexist. Strauss refused to make do with any simplistic or one-sided resolutions of the Socratic question: What is the good for the city and man? But dominion can be established, that is, men can be unified only in a unity against – against other men. Every association of men is necessarily a separation from other men For Strauss, Schmitt and his return to Thomas Hobbes helpfully clarified the nature of our political existence and our modern self-understanding. Strauss instead advocated a return to a broader classical understanding of human nature and a tentative return to political philosophy, in the tradition of the ancient philosophers. They had first met as students in Berlin. The two thinkers shared a boundless philosophical respect for each other. He argued that philosophers should have an active role in shaping political events. In *On Tyranny*, he wrote that these ideologies , both descendants of Enlightenment thought, tried to destroy all traditions, history, ethics, and moral standards and replace them by force under which nature and mankind are subjugated and conquered. The resultant study led him to advocate a tentative return to classical political philosophy as a starting point for judging political action. In fact, he was consistently suspicious of anything claiming to be a solution to an old political or philosophical problem. He spoke of the danger in trying finally to resolve the debate between rationalism and traditionalism in politics. He agreed with a letter of response to his request of Eric Voegelin to look into the issue. Popper is philosophically so uncultured, so fully a primitive ideological brawler, that he is not able even approximately to reproduce correctly the contents of one page of Plato. Reading is of no use to him; he is too lacking in knowledge to understand what the author says. The contrast between Ancients and Moderns was understood to be related to the unresolvable tension between Reason and Revelation. The Socratics, reacting to the first Greek philosophers, brought philosophy back to earth, and hence back to the marketplace, making it more political. Both were admirers of Strauss and would continue to be throughout their lives. He wrote several essays pertaining to its controversies but left these activities behind by his early twenties. He taught at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem during the –55 academic year. In his letter to a *National Review* editor, Strauss asked why Israel had been called a racist state by one of their writers. He argued that the author did not provide enough proof for his argument. He ended his essay with the following statement: But I can never forget what it achieved as a moral force in an era of complete dissolution. It helped to stem the tide of "progressive" leveling of venerable, ancestral differences; it fulfilled a conservative function. Religious belief[ edit ] Although Strauss espoused the utility of religious belief, there is some question about his views on its truth. He especially disapproved of contemporary dogmatic disbelief, which he considered intemperate and irrational and felt that one should either be "the philosopher open to the challenge of theology or the theologian open to the challenge of philosophy. Strauss was not himself an orthodox believer, neither was he a convinced atheist. Since whether or not to accept a purported divine revelation is itself one of the "permanent" questions, orthodoxy must always remain an option equally as defensible as unbelief. Dannhauser on Leo Strauss and Atheism," an article published in *Interpretation: A Journal of Political Philosophy*. As a philosopher, Strauss would be interested in knowing the nature of divinity, instead of trying to dispute the very being of divinity. But Strauss did not remain "neutral" to the question about the "quid" of divinity. Already in his *Natural Right and History*, he defended a Socratic Platonic, Ciceronian, Aristotelian reading of divinity, distinguishing it from a materialistic, conventionalist,

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Epicurean reading. Atheism, whether convinced overt or unconvinced tacit, is integral to the conventionalist reading of civil authority, and thereby of religion in its originally civil valence, a reading against which Strauss argues throughout his volume. Drury who profess that Strauss approached religion as an instrument devoid of inherent purpose or meaning. Shadia Drury, in *Leo Strauss and the American Right*, claimed that Strauss inculcated an elitist strain in American political leaders linked to imperialist militarism, neoconservatism and Christian fundamentalism. According to Claes G. Strauss does not consider the possibility that real universality becomes known to human beings in concretized, particular form. Strauss and the Straussians have paradoxically taught philosophically unsuspecting American conservatives, not least Roman Catholic intellectuals, to reject tradition in favor of ahistorical theorizing, a bias that flies in the face of the central Christian notion of the Incarnation, which represents a synthesis of the universal and the historical. According to Ryn, the propagation of a purely abstract idea of universality has contributed to the neoconservative advocacy of allegedly universal American principles, which neoconservatives see as justification for American intervention around the world—bringing the blessings of the "West" to the benighted "rest". Lilla summarizes Strauss as follows: Philosophy must always be aware of the dangers of tyranny, as a threat to both political decency and the philosophical life. It must understand enough about politics to defend its own autonomy, without falling into the error of thinking that philosophy can shape the political world according to its own lights. Bush administration, such as "unrealistic hopes for the spread of liberal democracy through military conquest," Professor Nathan Tarcov, director of the Leo Strauss Center at the University of Chicago, in an article published in *The American Interest*, asserts that Strauss as a political philosopher was essentially non-political. Had academia leaned to the right, he would have questioned it, too—and on certain occasions did question the tenets of the right. The approach "resembles in important ways the old New Criticism in literary studies. Mansfield describes the school as "open to the whole of philosophy" and without any definite doctrines that one has to believe to belong to it.

### Chapter 5 : SpotHero - Park Smarter. | Reserve Parking Now & Save

*This is a book about teachers--teachers in action in the home, the class room, the seminar, the laboratory, the clinic, the lecture hall. It is not a series of new profiles but a collection of first-hand accounts already written by former students, written from the heart in order to acknowledge a.*

### Chapter 6 : Mark HOPKINS, D.D., L.L.D., & Mary HUBBLE

*Mark Hopkins (educator) — U.S. postage stamp honoring Mark Hopkins Mark Hopkins (February 4, - June 17, ) was an American educator and theologian. Contents 1 Life and career Contents 1 Life and career .*

### Chapter 7 : Leo Strauss - Wikipedia

*Give me a log hut, with only a simple bench, Mark Hopkins on one end and I on the other, and you may have all the buildings, apparatus, and libraries without him." Hopkins graduated from Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., in and from Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., in*

### Chapter 8 : Paul Hopkins (baseball) | Revolvly

*notion of a university was "Mark Hopkins on on- end of a log and a student on the other," an al- lusion, evidently, to Dr. Hopkins' method of.*

### Chapter 9 : Louis Brandeis - Wikipedia

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