

Course Title	European Intellectual History	Instructor(s)	Turkey Gasimova (トウルカイ・ガシモヴァ)
		E-mail	tgasimova@miu.ac.jp
Class Style	講義 Lectures	Office Hours	各講義後 After each session
Course Code	LAH315	Mode of Instruction	solo
Credits	2	Allocated Year	Spring semester 2026
		卒業要件 Required or Elective to Graduate	選択科目 Elective
到達目標 Goals	<p>This course traces the development of European intellectual history from the late Enlightenment through the twentieth century, exploring how ideas about reason, progress, democracy, nationalism, revolution, modernity, and human freedom have shaped European thought and politics. Students will engage with key texts, thinkers, and debates that influenced the transformation of European society and its global entanglements.</p> <p>Course Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce major currents in European intellectual history (18th–20th century). • Analyze the interplay between philosophy, politics, literature, and social change. • Examine how intellectuals responded to revolution, industrialization, empire, and war. • Foster skills in close reading, critical analysis, and comparative historical interpretation. 		
授業の概要 Course Overview	<p>Course Overview</p> <p>This course introduces students to the major ideas, debates, and intellectual movements that have shaped European thought from the Enlightenment to the twentieth century. It examines how concepts such as reason, liberty, progress, nation, revolution, secularism, and democracy emerged, evolved, and were contested over time. Rather than treating ideas as abstract or isolated, the course situates intellectual developments within their historical contexts—political upheavals, social transformations, religious conflicts, and economic change. Students explore key thinkers and movements while analyzing how ideas circulate, gain authority, and influence institutions and identities. Through close reading of primary texts and engagement with historiographical scholarship, the course develops students' ability to interpret arguments critically and to understand intellectual history as a dynamic field shaped by power, context, and debate.</p>		
履修条件・ 注意事項 Prerequisites / Remarks	<p>Intellectual Curiosity and interest in foreign cultures and languages are prerequisites.</p>		

授業計画
Course
Schedule

This course is structured over 15 sessions, each addressing topics in European Intellectual History with a focus on significant ideologies, influential intellectuals, and major intellectual transformations. The content of each session is outlined below:

Week 1 – Introduction: What is Intellectual History?

- Quentin Skinner, *Meaning and Understanding in the History of Ideas*
- Discussion of methods and approaches to intellectual history.

Week 2 – The Enlightenment

- Kant, “*What is Enlightenment?*”
- John Locke, David Hume, and Voltaire on reason and empirical knowledge
- Diderot and D’Alembert, selections from the *Encyclopédie*

Week 3 – Revolution and Rights

- Rousseau, *The Social Contract* (selections)
- *Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen* (1789)
- Burke, *Reflections on the Revolution in France* (1790)

Week 4 – Romanticism and the Critique of Reason

- Herder, selections on language and nation
- Goethe, selections from *Faust*

Week 5 – History and Dialectics

- Hegel, *Philosophy of History* (Introduction)
- Søren Kierkegaard, *Fear and Trembling* (selections)

Week 6 – Socialism and individual autonomy against the "tyranny of the majority".

- Marx & Engels, *Communist Manifesto* (1848)
- Fourier and Saint-Simon (selections)
- Mill, *On Liberty* (selections)

Week 7 Midterm Workshop: Review of the topics through quizzes

Week 8– Nationalism, Identity, and Empire

- Mazzini, “The Duties of Man”
- Renan, “What is a Nation?” (1882)
- Selections from imperial discourse (e.g., Kipling, *The White Man’s Burden*)

Week 9 – Morals and the Crisis of Modernity

- Nietzsche, *On the Genealogy of Morals* (selections)
- Arthur Schopenhauer on *asceticism*,

Week 10 – Science, Positivism, and the Social Sciences

- Comte, *Course of Positive Philosophy* (selections)
- Durkheim, *The Rules of Sociological Method* (Introduction)
- Freud, *Civilization and Its Discontents* (selections)

Week 11 – Modernism, Culture, and Decadence

- Baudelaire, “The Painter of Modern Life”

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wagner (excerpts from <i>Art and Revolution</i>) • Spengler, <i>The Decline of the West</i> (selections) <p>Week 12 – Revolutions in Thought: Existentialism and Phenomenology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maurice Merleau-Ponty, <i>Phenomenology of Perception</i> • Husserl, <i>The Crisis of the European Sciences</i> (selections) • Heidegger, <i>Being and Time</i> (selections) <p>Week 13 – Intellectuals and the Catastrophe of War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gramsci, <i>Prison Notebooks</i> (on intellectuals) Jünger, <i>Storm of Steel</i> (selections) • Bertrand Russell <i>on Logicism and Pacifism</i> • Arendt, <i>The Origins of Totalitarianism</i> (selections) <p>Week 14 – Post-War Thought: Reconstruction and Critique</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adorno & Horkheimer, <i>Dialectic of Enlightenment</i> (selections) • Simone de Beauvoir, <i>Second Sex</i> • Sartre, <i>Existentialism is a Humanism</i> <p>Week 15 – Intellectual History and Modern Europe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foucault, <i>Discipline and Punish</i> (selections) • Camus, <i>The Myth of Sisyphus</i> (selections) • Derrida, <i>Of Grammatology</i> (excerpt) • Reflections on European intellectual traditions and their legacies.
<p>学生に対する 評価 Assessment Criteria</p>	<p>In-Class participation: 30% Assignments and presentations: 30% Final examination: 40%</p>
<p>時間外の学 習に ついて Preparation and Revision outside Class</p>	<p>Students should dedicate at least 4 hours per week to reading, research, and preparation for discussions. Independent investigation of advanced topics is strongly encouraged.</p>
<p>Textbooks</p>	<p>Students are expected to read the relevant sections of the books listed in the bibliography. The relevant materials will be provided by your instructor.</p>

References

- Kant, Immanuel. *An Answer to the Question: What Is Enlightenment?* 1784.
- Rousseau, Jean-Jacques. *The Social Contract*. Translated by Maurice Cranston. London: Penguin Books, 1968.
- Burke, Edmund. *Reflections on the Revolution in France*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999.
- Marx, Karl, and Friedrich Engels. *The Communist Manifesto*. London: Penguin Books, 2002.
- Mill, John Stuart. *On Liberty*. Edited by David Bromwich and George Kateb. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2003.
- Nietzsche, Friedrich. *On the Genealogy of Morality*. Translated by Walter Kaufmann. New York: Vintage Books, 1989.
- Weber, Max. *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*. Translated by Stephen Kalberg. New York: Oxford University Press, 2009.
- Arendt, Hannah. *The Origins of Totalitarianism*. New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1951.
- Foucault, Michel. *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison*. Translated by Alan Sheridan. New York: Pantheon Books, 1977.
- Berlin, Isaiah. *Four Essays on Liberty*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1969.
- Skinner, Quentin. "Meaning and Understanding in the History of Ideas." *History and Theory* 8, no. 1 (1969): 3–53.
- Locke, John. *An Essay Concerning Human Understanding*. London, 1690.
- Hume, David. *An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*. London, 1748.
- Voltaire. *Philosophical Letters*. 1734.
- Diderot, Denis, and Jean le Rond d'Alembert, eds. *Encyclopédie*. Paris, 1751–1772.
- Herder, Johann Gottfried. *Reflections on the Philosophy of the History of Mankind*. 1784–1791.
- Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von. *Faust*. Translated by Walter Kaufmann. New York: Anchor Books, 1961.
- Hegel, G. W. F. *The Philosophy of History*. Translated by J. Sibree. New York: Dover Publications, 1956.
- Kierkegaard, Søren. *Fear and Trembling*. Translated by Alastair Hannay. London: Penguin Books, 1985.
- Marx, Karl, and Friedrich Engels. *The Communist Manifesto*. London: Penguin Books, 2002.
- Fourier, Charles. *The Theory of the Four Movements*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996.
- Mazzini, Giuseppe. *The Duties of Man and Other Essays*. London: J. M. Dent, 1907.
- Renan, Ernest. "What Is a Nation?" 1882.
- Kipling, Rudyard. "The White Man's Burden." 1899.
- Nietzsche, Friedrich. *On the Genealogy of Morals*. Translated by Walter Kaufmann. New York: Vintage Books, 1989.
- Schopenhauer, Arthur. *The World as Will and Representation*. Translated by E. F. J. Payne. New York: Dover Publications, 1969.
- Comte, Auguste. *Course of Positive Philosophy*. 1830–1842.
- Durkheim, Émile. *The Rules of Sociological Method*. Translated by W. D. Halls. New York: Free Press, 1982.
- Freud, Sigmund. *Civilization and Its Discontents*. Translated by James Strachey. New York: W. W. Norton, 1961.
- Baudelaire, Charles. "The Painter of Modern Life." 1863.
- Wagner, Richard. *Art and Revolution*. 1849.
- Spengler, Oswald. *The Decline of the West*. Translated by Charles Francis Atkinson. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1926–1928.
- Husserl, Edmund. *The Crisis of European Sciences and Transcendental Phenomenology*. Translated by Heidegger, Martin. *Being and Time*. Translated by John Macquarrie and Edward Robinson. New York: Harper & Row, 1962.
- Gramsci, Antonio. *Selections from the Prison Notebooks*. Edited and translated by Quintin Hoare and Geoffrey Nowell Smith. New York: International Publishers, 1971.
- Jünger, Ernst. *Storm of Steel*. Translated by Michael Hofmann. London: Penguin Books, 2003.

	<p>Russell, Bertrand. <i>Why I Am Not a Christian and Other Essays</i>. London: George Allen & Unwin, 1957.</p> <p>Adorno, Theodor W., and Max Horkheimer. <i>Dialectic of Enlightenment</i>. Translated by Edmund Jephcott. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 2002.</p> <p>Beauvoir, Simone de. <i>The Second Sex</i>. Translated by Constance Borde and Sheila Malovany-Chevallier. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2010.</p> <p>Sartre, Jean-Paul. <i>Existentialism Is a Humanism</i>. Translated by Carol Macomber. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2007.</p> <p>Camus, Albert. <i>The Myth of Sisyphus</i>. Translated by Justin O'Brien. New York: Vintage Books, 1991.</p> <p>Derrida, Jacques. <i>Of Grammatology</i>. Translated by Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1976.</p>
NOTES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance and participation are essential. • Late submissions are allowed if prior approval is obtained. • Academic honesty is required; plagiarism results in course failure. • Respectful discussion is expected at all times.