Sources of Western Society – Chapter 24

Abraham Lincoln, *Gettysburg Address* (1863)
- Dedicated national cemetery for soldiers killed at Gettysburg (largest battle in N. America)
- Encouraged nation to continue the war
- Basis for abolishing slavery and to continue the Civil War = Founding Fathers declared America to be a country of equality

- Bismarck = Chancellor of Germany (1871-1890); combined conservatism and nationalism
- State/government had the responsibility to care for the sick and poor
- The word “freedom” is subjective and sometimes synonymous with “domination”

John Leighton, *Paris Under the Commune* (1871)
- Paris Commune formed when, Spring 1871, Parisian government ended the suspension of rent payments → revolt; French National Guard joined in the revolt
- Paris Commune promoted decentralized, bottom-up way of governing
- Suppressed by the military of the 3rd Republic
- Leighton says those tenants severely affected by the war should not pay, but those unaffected – the landlords – should “pay directly”

Emile Zola, “*J’Accuse*” *The French Army* (1898)
- The Dreyfus Affair split the nation; Anti-Dreyfusards argued it was better that an innocent man should be imprisoned than the government admit it made a mistake and thus weaken/shame the nation
- Zola charging the military officers with crimes of knowingly proclaiming the innocent Dreyfus guilty. In doing so, Zola is trying to “hasten the explosion of Truth and Justice”

Leo Pinsker, *Auto-Emancipation: A Russian Zionist makes the Case for a Jewish Homeland* (1882)
- Bc of nationalism, fear of Jews at the time based more on fears of their disloyalty to the nation
- Leo Pinsker (1821-1891): Jewish doctor, advocate for creation of a nation-state for Jews
- Zionist movement → Israel in mid-1900s
- Jews treated as “aliens,” inferiors; Pinsker likens Judeophobia to a mental illness
- Est. a nation-state for Jews benefits both European citizens and the Jewish people
Ernest Renan, *What is A Nation?*

- Ernest Renan (1823-1892): French author on philosophical/historical subjects
- Critique of theories that defined and legitimized European nationalisms
- Viewed nations as cultural entities willed into existence by the “daily plebiscite” of believing communities
- Nation cannot be created based on language, religion, race, dynasty
- Nation composed when people have common memories/history and consent to belong to such a community

Theodor Herzl, *Der Judenstaat* (The Jewish State) (1896)

- Considers the “Jewish Question” to be an international political problem
- Modern Anti-Semitism different from former persecution of the Jews, now “an outgrowth of the emancipation of Jews” – Europeans fear their freedom, competition, and inability to subjugate the Jewish peoples
- Calling for a “portion of the globe” upon which the Jewish Company will govern
- Says that the established Jewish state promises to help Europe as a “wall of defense in Asia, an outpost of civilization against barbarianism,” and to guard the honor of the holy places