

Tuesday, January 7, 2020

The revolution in Science and, the program of Enlightenment Philosophy. Evolution of scientific thinking.

Romanticism is a cultural movement which appeared at the end of the 18th century in Germany and England and spread throughout Europe during the 19th century until the 1850s.

It is expressed in literature, painting, sculpture, music, politics and dance and is characterized by the artist's desire to explore all the possibilities of art in order to express his moods: it is thus a reaction of feeling against reason, exalting the mystery and the fantastic and seeking the escape and the rapture in the dream, the morbid and the sublime, the exoticism and the past, the ideal or the nightmare of a passionate and melancholic sensitivity.

The aesthetic and moral values, the new ideas and themes soon influenced other areas, in particular painting and music.

Die blaue Blume (German) was initially unrelated to love.

This expression comes from the romantic movement of the 19th century.

In his novel Henri D'Odingdingen, the romantic writer Novalis presents a blue flower as a passage between two worlds: the chaotic real world, and the spiritual world in which the artist takes refuge to flee reality and to rise spiritually.

At Novalis, this flower symbolizes the absolute love that Henri brings to Mathilde but also the union of dreams and the real world, which was one of the great objectives of romanticism.

The adjective romantic was born in England around 1650, derived from the French "roman-romanz"

It refers to the novels of the Middle Ages.

Romantic is close to medieval or Gothic on the one hand, romantic, wonderful, fabulous, imaginary or fictitious on the other.

Translated into Romantisch, the adjective passes to Germany at the end of the 17th century, where this idea of which is similar to the novel takes on a pejorative connotation to awaken in the soul the dangerous taste of chimeras.

During the eighteenth century, it took on the meaning of as in a painting, becoming synonymous with pictorial because in the romantic experience, nature is perceived through the prism of Art.

It is in this sense that the word made its entry into the French language with *Les Rêveries du Jean Walker Jacques Rousseau* where he gave the qualifier romantic to the wild shores of Lake Biel.

Coinciding with the fashion of the English garden organizing nature as in a painting, it is associated with the notion of picturesque.

At the end of the 18th century in Germany, romanticism, returning to its medieval sense, was opposed to Antiquity and Classicism.

In the years 1797-1798, Novalis coined the word *romantisieren*, designating a process of poeticization of the world: The world must be romanticized.

This operation remains completely unknown.

By giving secret things a high meaning, a mysterious prestige every day, the known the dignity of the unknown, in the end the appearance of the infinite, I romanticize them.

Romanticism, which was a revolutionary phenomenon in all the Arts, has its roots in the very heart of the Age of Enlightenment.

Its constitutive principles were formulated for the first time in Germany between 1770 and 1780 by the representatives of the Sturm und Drang (Tempête et Passion), the name of the movement, borrowed from a drama by Friedrich Maximilian Klingler, betrayed the contested scope of its ideological program.

Driven by a feeling of revolt against the dominant culture of the Enlightenment, the Sturm und Drang celebrated the irrepressible force of feeling and the cult of individuality, considered as the necessary prerequisites for any creative activity.

It was not a brutal break with the present, but an elaboration of the cult of sentiment and the great myth of nature stated by Jean-Jacques Rousseau in the middle of the eighteenth century.

The turmoil of the French Revolution and then of the Empire provoked an upheaval, political, social and cultural, the effects of which were felt throughout Europe.

The conflagration of romanticism which ignited Europe at the beginning of the 19th century was essentially political in nature and reflected the deep desire of peoples to see more democratic regimes replace authoritarian dynasties.

The French Revolution, in the space of a few years, seemed to instantly and miraculously realize the romantic ideal of a free nation, conscious of itself and master of its destiny.

This circumstance alone explains the strength and brilliance of French romanticism.

Without this political earthquake, it is likely that France, nourished by classical culture and braced on its aristocratic certainties, would never have been able to make such a welcome to the Spirit of Romanticism.

In France, the Revolution amplified the ferments of romanticism. The dissemination of the ideas of German Romanticism plays an important role in the History of Romanticism.

Under the Empire, a whole group of writers, of which Madame de Staël is the most famous representative, plead the German cause at the expense of the classic tragedy and poem.

The North is nostalgia, dark feelings, infinity.

What man has made greater, as writes in 1800 Madame de Staël, he owes it to the painful feeling of the incompleteness of his destiny.

The sublime of the spirit, feelings and actions owes his boom if need be to escape the limits which circumscribe the imagination.

Romanticism is a new sensibility, opposing Classicism, Enlightenment and rationality.

It proclaims the cult of the self, the expression of feelings to the passions.

Resulting from unprecedented political and social upheavals, he puts the man and the artist before a fate, improbable, disturbing.

This dramatic vision of humanity is then common to all the Arts, even the theater and the Opera, under the magnificence of the decorations.

The real, which the romantics make expressive, dramatic, prevails over the beautiful ideal.

According to the philosopher Michael Löwy, the romantic vision constitutes a self-criticism of reality which relates to five main themes:

Disenchantment with the world, its quantification, its mechanization, rationalist abstraction and the dissolution of social ties.

If Romanticism was in Germany partly a return to primitive and indigenous funds, in France, it was on the contrary a reaction against national literature.

English and German literatures had only temporarily enslaved the discipline of classicism, under the predominant influence of our great century and what is properly called romanticism across the Channel and across the Rhine is the literary period when Northern genius, regaining consciousness of himself, repudiates French imitation.

No more than in Germany, this revolution was accomplished all at once in France.

Because of its character of breaking with the national tradition, and not with fleeting habits, of foreign import, it was later and had more difficulty to realize.

Actually started around 1750, it did not end until a century later.

Prepared for the eighteenth century, contained and even repressed during the Revolution and the Empire, it only reached maturity during the Restoration and its triumph only asserted itself around 1830 after ardent and passionate struggles.

Principia philosophiae.

Philosophiæ Doctor: My draft in an abstract.

In the English-speaking or French-speaking Canadian university system, the most common title for a research doctorate degree.

The term philosophy is used in its sense prior to the twentieth century, as it has been spread by German universities, and designates here the general study of knowledge.

This title was popularized in the 19th century by the Friedrich-Wilhelm University of Berlin, which used it as a sanction for an original research work by a young researcher, in the Sciences or Letters.

This term immediately spread throughout the German-speaking and Nordic space.

Opposed to doctorates conferred on older-researchers already recognized or to honorary doctorates.

The title was adopted in the United States at Yale University in 1861 and at Harvard University in 1872.

It then spreads to Canada and the United Kingdom.

I am probably in good way, and this applies to the difficulty of each day for a year by readings from the preface letter, from Descartes which indicates that natural reason, considered as the first foundation of knowledge, in other words wisdom, can allow us to seek the truth.

The preferred mode of reasoning here is deduction.

This is the way, for Descartes, to found a moral, considered as the fruit of Philosophy.

The mind must detach from the senses to reach reasoning.

I have just reserved the next three months for writings and I will have the results published in a timeline.

La Dioptrique is a treatise by René Descartes on Optics which is part of the essays (with Les Météores and La Géométrie) supplementing the Discourse on the Method of 1637.

This treatise, appearing after: The Discourse on Method, aims to illustrate the use of this method of thought in the context of science and how it can lead to practical results.

By the diopter, I had the intention of arguing that we could go very far in philosophy to reach by its means the knowledge of the arts which are useful for life, because the invention of glasses of approaches, which I explained, is one of the most difficult that has ever been dealt with.

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies the signifieds, what we talk about, what we want to state.

Its symmetrical branch, syntax, for its part concerns the signifier, its form, its language, its spelling, its grammar, that is the form of the utterance.

In particular, semantics have several objects of study.

- **The meaning of compound words**
- **Meaning relationships between words**
- **The distribution of the actants within a statement**

- **The conditions of truth of a statement**

Critical discourse analysis:

Pragmatics, in so far as it is considered a branch of semantics.

The term semantics is used in opposition to that of syntax in the study of computer programming languages, for which it was formally developed.

There is the same relationship between semantics and syntax as between content and form.

A concerning-my-data, mining-applications, will be written.

Data-mining-methods allow us to identify the meaning of a set of data that looks a priori disparate and therefore create semantics.

Clear semantics generally take three forms.

- **Table**
- **The graph**
- **The tree**

They are signifiers, in the sense that they represent knowledge.

The analysis then resumes at a more complex level of understanding.

After this very brief summary, it is with the work of several years that I have write and transmit only two pages for the Preventing Harassment in Science workshop, before tonite, 11pm.

It is so much precious that I really felt tense.

WHERE DOES OUR WORK RELATIONSHIP COME TO?

It would be shaped according to family models or counter-models and in the surrounding environment ..?

Does it feed on the image that has been sent back to us?

It is refined with the method taught, during our academic and professional training ..? No.

Our personality will determine! that it is extroverted, disciplined...

Finally, the influence of the superego or the authority internalized in the form of prohibitions, will intervene at the level of the pressure that one puts oneself and on the part of fantasy that the we allow ourselves to work.

It also determines the choice of profession (challenge, difficulty, routine)

ARE WE REPEATING SOMETHING WHEN WE CAN'T GET STARTED?

If it is punctual, it simply refers to fatigue or lack of interest in a specific task.

If it's usual, it's procrastination.

Some people need to work urgently to be good, running on adrenaline.

They don't assume it and pretend to work upstream to be really effective in the last corner.

Others need to come forward to free themselves from guilt and work slowly.

Procrastination (postponing the moment to start) expresses a fear of failure or success, the same symptom for two opposite results.

In the failure strategy, you cannot give yourself the chance to be on top, it would mean going beyond your parents and distorting the image that has been sent back to us.

There is often, behind, a masked depression.

And then there is the false procrastination, which is actually a warm-up, a condition to let the concentration rise.

The set includes writings which are in preparation, and will be part of the Scientific Activity within Wikimedia projects.

- **Civic mindedness**
- **Cognitions**
- **Behavioral Sciences**
- **Individualism**
- **State of suggestion**
- **Intellectual giftedness**
- **The principles of philosophy**
- **Philosophiae disciplina**
- **fundamental rights and freedoms**
- **Ontology**

A long Time no writings in my [patreon](#) have tacking off.

This is a recall of my essay, what is finally done.

This essay will be available by my website : Dialectic Tab + on Patreon by asking the code + with the magazine.

Posted by [Veronica IN DREAM](#) at 4:48 PM