

# THE AGE OF GENIUS: THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY AND THE BIRTH OF THE MODERN MIND FREE DOWNLOAD



A. C. Grayling | 368 pages | 10 Mar 2016 | Bloomsbury Publishing PLC | 9780747599425 | English | London, United Kingdom

## The Age of Genius

He makes a solid argument for the 17th century being "the epoch" in human history that brought us the modern mind out of, and due to, the political and social chaos and upheaval wrought by the wars that plagued 98 of its years. Negatives: He says his aim is to show the way in which the 17th century—the age of genius History is written by the winners.... For instance, a supernova came into existence and was seen by many astronomers. There was some effort to understand the motives of those who were not on the side of the Enlightenment angels. Academia Parisienne was arguably the inspiration for Academia de Science that Jean-Baptiste Colbert setup in The Age of Genius: The Seventeenth Century and the Birth of the Modern Mind, and Royal Society of London that was founded in For information on how we process your data, read our Privacy Policy. Grayling points to three primary factors that led to the rise of vernacular popular languages in philosophy, theology, science, and literature; the rise of the individual as a general and not merely an aristocratic type; and the invention and application of instruments and measurement in the study of the natural world. Goodreads helps you keep track of books you want to read. This has long been a major idea in the evolution of species, as well as the evolution of political and societal evolution see Darwin and Marx. This example, however, is unlike the vast majority of evidence used throughout The Age of Genius. It turned out to be somewhat less arrogant than expected, but not quite as sweeping as I would have liked. As the definition of 'the mind of a time' makes evident, Grayling's 'modern mind' is a patch-work of ideas appearing in the works of various elite authors, which were not brought together in the mind of any single individual and were not held by the vast majority of the population. I rather enjoyed his evident delight in detailing Hermeticism and Rosicrucianism. Thanks for telling us about the problem. Grayling devotes the first third of this book to an overly detailed "then this happened" narrative of the Thirty Years War that adds nothing but reading time to the book. It's often somewhat opaque not assisted by the author's fondness for somewhat old This book is basically the non-fiction backstory to The Age of Genius: The Seventeenth Century and the Birth of the Modern Mind Stephenson's Baroque Cycle starting with Quicksilver. At times, it seems his desire to keep the message clear leads him to make some egregious omissions. At the beginning of the seventeenth century, science was embryonic, the Holy Roman Empire controlled much of continental Europe, the Netherlands was controlled by Spain and Galileo was tried by the Inquisition and forced to retract his support for the Copernican model of the solar system to save his life. This was revolutionary thinking at that time. Before Bacon, the standard view was to review with awe the achievements of ancients and think of progress as the improvement upon what has already been done by the ancients. His solution, by the way, is education, although teachers have to do better. This book can be summarised into the following points. I guess dark matter will be understood someday but if it is not and a new instrument is invented which explains better to us how the universe functions, future astronomers might look back onto our day and laugh. Progress leading to critical reasoning and rational thought based on empirical methods and logical principles were not guaranteed for humanity. Soon the need was felt for a new system of governance, which must reject the concentration of power in one or few hands. We've got you covered with the buzziest new releases of the day. Continue on UK site. So much happened in the world and I find myself sadly misinformed. More Details There is an exceptional amount of first-rate scholarship in this book, and it's about time there was some kind of singular analysis of the 16th century available. But it's over-ambitious by trying to summarise the whole enlightenment era into a page book. He appears in the British media discussing philosophy. Sort order. History is written by the winners.... There were ideas - such that spreading ideas requires a reliable post system - that were fascinating - but I found the logic and the argument of this book very difficult to pull out. However, I'm not a fan of the organization and structure -- it reads like a book on the 30 Years War, followed by a book that can best be titled "The s Without the 30 Ye There is an exceptional amount of first-rate scholarship in this book, and it's about time there was some kind of singular analysis of the 16th century available. Positives: Despite being incredibly put off by his narrative program, some of the details in this book were wonderfully told. Enlightenment was marked by skepticism where every aspect The Age of Genius: The Seventeenth Century and the Birth of the Modern Mind human life became subject to scrutiny. And then there's the Islamic world and African societies The Frenchman's work on mirrors, string tension, mathematical shapes, and prime numbers is brought to life by Grayling's engaging descriptions before the internet server simile is developed through an examination of Mersenne's considerable correspondence network. This book focuses more on the cultural scene more than anything else; there are limited The Age of Genius: The Seventeenth Century and the Birth of the Modern Mind to tackle the 'how' and 'why' of things change. Sure it talks about the things that people founded and did at the time, and the scaffolding of modern science and culture that was established, but these all seem to be asides to the other content of the book. The longest chapter of the book follows. This is a familiar thesis; it is essentially a reiteration of the core Whiggish idea of unidirectional progress, which has been successfully unpicked by decades of historians revealing contestation and an absence of preordained conclusions. To ask other readers

questions about The Age of Genius please sign up. To conclude, I was pleasantly surprised. In the medieval period, there were feudal lords with absolute control over a part of the land. But he also notes that Copernicus published an early sketch of his theory in without problems, supporting the view that toleration for heterodox views has waxed and waned over the centuries and did not simply weaken during the 17th. However, in a page book, the first or The Age of Genius: The Seventeenth Century and the Birth of the Modern Mind pages are overkill and could have been dealt with in 20 pages. Grayling makes a convincing and persuasive case, although he does go on a bit too much when detailing the history of occultism, alchemy and magic in this period. The thread that connects the chapters is the ever-burning fire of righteous fight against religion any form of and magical thinking. He is a director and contributor at Pr Anthony Clifford "A. Then the narrative switches to Descartes, Galileo, and Giulio.

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