

The explorer who has set his heart on mapping an impassable mountain range ~~infixxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ may solve his dilemma of ~~being xxxxxx~~ by any one of a number of <sup>mean</sup> ways. He may, for instance, compare the unknown well-known peaks with mountains of similar geological structure and hazard ~~xxx~~ a guess ~~xxxx~~ based on the unfounded tenet that one mountain range is often just like another. He may on the other hand, if the weather is fair, and if he is a hardy explorer, attempt to ascertain the geography of his mountains by sketching the silhouettes of the unexplored region from various vantage points and <sup>with the sun from different directions</sup> ~~with different angles of illumination~~. While no one drawing thus obtained will give a fair description, a number of sketches, carefully ~~xxxxxx~~ penciled, may be the forerunners of a thorough comprehension of the unknown land.

<sup>conscientious</sup>  
Likewise the/historian, will not content himself with wishful speculation about any historical period, but like our hardy explorer he will attempt to obtain many views from many different angles, ~~xxx~~ a reconstruction and explanation of thus to attempt ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ the age with which he is concerned.

The vantage point from which I have chosen to survey the 19th century is, I fear, a rather dangerous precipice, and we must be careful not to lose our firm footing and tumble into speculation, only to end up with <sup>realistic</sup> ~~shattered~~ ideas on the ~~xxxx~~ rocks of fact. Furthermore I must warn you that ~~xxx~~ our illumination is failing. The tired sun, as it sinks to rest, casts long and dreary shadows upon our unknown scene, <sup>a</sup> ~~and fills~~ many valley where in the early afternoon ~~xxx~~ we found a pleasant <sup>haven for our optimism it fills</sup> ~~scene~~, with dreary, ghostlike shadows. And yet the vital outlines of the highest peaks stand out in bold relief against the setting sun.





dispersed, and Germany <sup>returned</sup> ~~lapsed~~ into another period of political inactivity. One ~~commented~~ <sup>merely</sup> that the revolution had been untimely. ~~But~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~seventy~~ <sup>70 years later</sup> years later new and different forces, which ~~had~~ plunged ~~xxxxxx~~ Germany into barbarian tyranny, drew much of their support from the same source out of which the movements of 1848 had sprung: namely, a nationally self-conscious bourgeoisie. ~~That may have been coincidence.~~

In 1871 a popular uprising in the ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ central section of Paris was ruthlessly <sup>put down</sup> ~~crushed~~ by the remains of a defeated French army. German generals watched the fighting through their binoculars from ~~a~~ heights outside of Paris, and ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ agreed with everyone else that this movement had been thoroughly and permanently crushed. Perhaps it was, but in 1917, or 46 years later, communism, as it was by now called, became firmly established in Russia. The Paris commune one said, had been out of season and premature.

The popular movement which inspired both the Paris commune and the Bolshevik revolution in Russia had appeared on the European scene in 1848 already with the publication of the Communist Manifesto. Its author, Karl Marx, a German Jew, ~~was xxxxxx~~ ~~he~~ lived in exile in London, and his doctrines received ~~xxxx~~ practically no attention in a Europe that was entering upon the hayday of free-trade and expansive nationalism. The projected revolution of the proletariat was not forth-coming, ~~Oh~~ but ~~now~~, today, fully a century later ~~his~~ half of Europe is ~~giving xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ lip-service at least to his ideals. ~~xxx~~ ~~xxx~~

In strange contrast to the social planner Marx, we see the German philosopher Schopenhauer, who published his monumental work, The World as Will and Idea in 1819. He was ostracised in philosophical circles; his books remained unbought and unread. A full forty years elapsed until in 1859 a third edition of his work was printed; suddenly he had become one of the most popular philosophers of the continent, he was universally read and universally quoted, and the pessimism at the core of his philosophy cast its gloom over the fifty years that were to follow and ~~XX~~ came to be the basis of much of Europe's thought. The old philosopher lived to see himself replace ~~XXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Hegel ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ as the dominating influence on European idealism, and ~~the~~ to bequeath his fortune to the <sup>of 1848</sup> ~~XXXXXX~~ Prussian soldiers/injured in ~~the~~ defending the order that his philosophy had helped to destroy. If ever a doctrine was out of step with its time it was that of Schopenhauer.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXX~~ X X In 1833 a youthful Genoese revolutionary was availing himself of his spare time in an Italian prison to work out a plan for a new underground movement to make Italy free and united. He spent the rest of his time in the attempt to put his plan into action; ~~the~~ ~~of the~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXX~~ the pattern that underlay his scheming was as idealistic and impractical a ~~xx~~ plan as ~~the~~ modern Europe has <sup>ever</sup> seen. Mazzini was ~~fixing~~ <sup>convinced</sup> ~~expecting~~ a general revolution <sup>of oppressed nationalities</sup> in all the ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ <sup>he envisioned</sup> of Europe, ~~that~~ and subsequently ~~ad~~ continent ruled by virtue, love and duty. Needless to say he was ~~ever~~ disappointed in his new Italy, and spent his life fighting against the ~~XXXXXXXX~~ who finally succeeded in unifying his beloved country. [When he died in 1872 the London Times editorially expressed the opinion that with the death of Mazzini all of Europe's sovereigns might feel more secure





~~XXXX~~ May we conclude anything from these six vignettes of the nineteenth century? Surely we cannot hope to have them suffice for an adequate understanding of all the <sup>↑</sup> social and intellectual movements ~~of~~ <sup>other</sup> prevalent. The rise of nationalism, the growth of science, and the multifarious threads of economic and military history that go to fashion a century have been omitted. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ Nevertheless history is the sumtotal of relatively isolated events. <sup>Where</sup> ~~The~~ relation of cause and effect can <sup>not</sup> ~~never~~ be adequately enough established to warrant its exclusive use in historical research, and a synopsis of historical movements and personalities, inconclusive though it may be, <sup>must be invoked if in order to shed new light on</sup> ~~is always helpful.~~ <sup>a difficult problem.</sup>

The ~~defeated~~ movements, the submerged doctrines, and the untimely personalities of the 19th century are indicative, I think of an underlying current in <sup>recent</sup> European history. <sup>That</sup> ~~When~~ philosophers write not to be understood, <sup>that</sup> ~~when~~ poets write not to be read, ~~when~~ that revolutionaries refuse to compromise with success, is indicative of a new and different turn of history. It seems as though an earthquake had rent the nineteenth century and ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ left a wide chasm between cause and effect, between idea and action. ~~XXXX XXX X~~ In the light of this consideration our <sup>the</sup> ~~own~~ <sup>of our own day</sup> dilemma might be a bit more easy to understand.