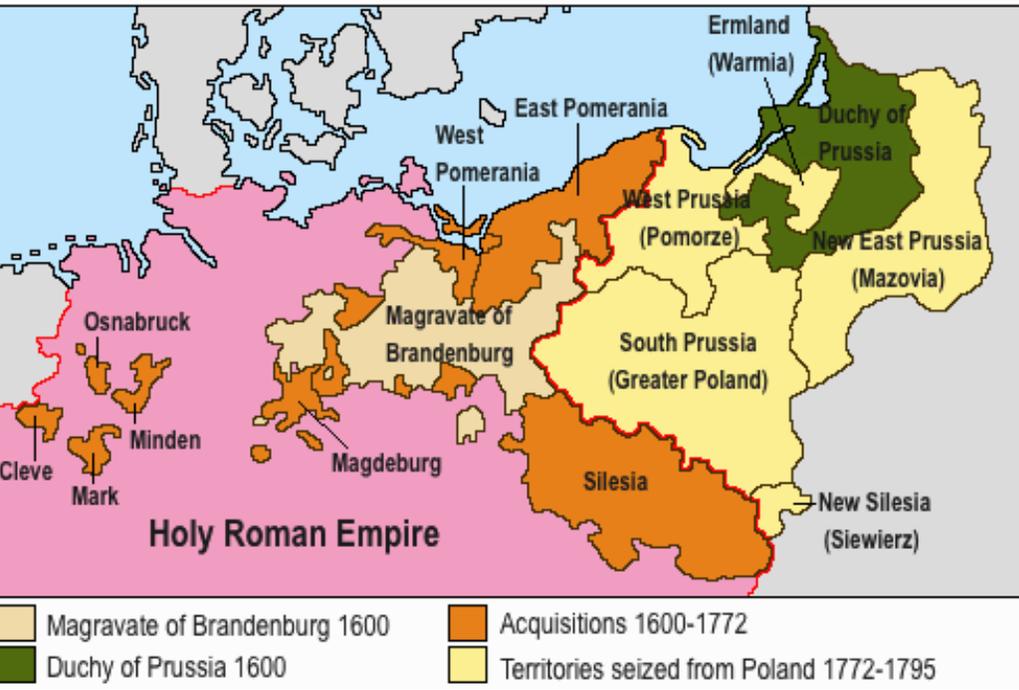


GROWTH OF BRANDENBURG-PRUSSIA 1600-1795



From the Enlightenment to Business Models

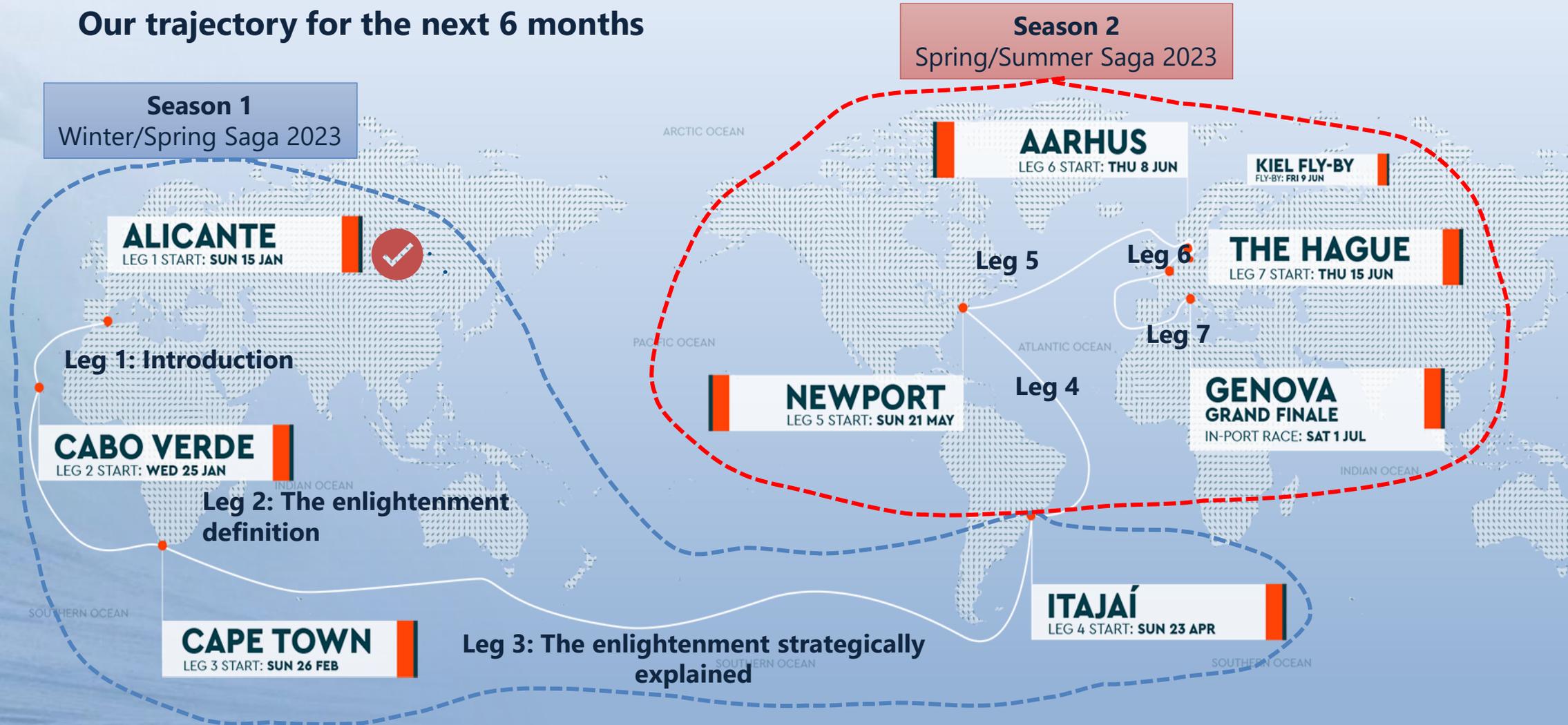
Episode 5A.
Who moved the ways of the Enlightenment?

The German Philosophers Medley

From the Enlightenment to Business Models

Going with the Ocean Race 2022-2023

Our trajectory for the next 6 months



From the Enlightenment to Business Models

Going with the Ocean Race 2022-2023

Our reviewed Outline has changed completely. This is subject to change.

Season 1
Winter/Spring Saga 2023

1. Introduction 
2. What is the Enlightenment 
3. How does the enlightenment commence-Origins 
Who moved the ways of the Enlightenment?
 4. Part A-The Dutch 
 5. Part B-The German context 
 6. Continuation Part B The German Philosophers Medley 
 7. Part C – The British
 8. Part D – The Italians
 9. Part E –The French
 10. Part F the Spaniards-Portuguese
11. Spinoza's truth, fallacies and wrongs
12. Kant's Importance
13. When does the Enlightenment take place? Chronology
14. The French Revolution
15. Different Canons of the Enlightenment

Season 2
Spring/Summer Saga 2023

- Part A
16. Different Canons of the Enlightenment
Part B
17. The Enlightenment and freedom of thought or speech
18. The Enlightenment and Science
19. The Enlightenment and Ethics
20. The Enlightenment and Toleration
21. The Enlightenment and Racial Differences/Slavery
22. The Enlightenment and woman
23. Why is the enlightenment so important in our days.
24. Analysis Radical-Moderate-Counter Enlightenment
25. Research agenda for the next Generation ahead about the Enlightenment
26. Summary and Conclusions.



From the Enlightenment to Business Models

at the Ocean Strategy Race 2023

Outline per month

TAKE NOTICE OF THE CHANGES

FEBRUARY 2023

SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
			1	2	 Who moved the waves of the enlightenment (Part A) The Dutch	3 Leg 2 Episode 4
	5	6	7	8	9	10
					 Who moved the ways of the enlightenment (Part B): The Germans	11 Leg 2 Episode 5
						17
					 Who moved the ways of the enlightenment (Part C): The British	18 Leg 2 Episode 6
	19	20	21	22	23	24
					 Who moved the ways of the enlightenment (Part D): The Italians	25 Leg 2 Episode 7
	26	27	28			

TODAY

 **Episode 5A**
German Philosophers.



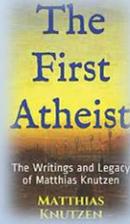
From the Enlightenment to Business Models

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Who was who in the German Enlightenment?



Christian Thomasius



Matthias Knutzen



Gottfried Leibniz



Friedrich Wilhelm Stosch



Buddeus



Johann Wachter



Moses Germanus



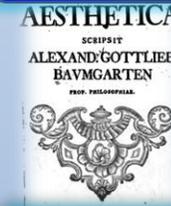
Theodor Lau



E Von Tschirnhaus



August Francke



Alex Baumgarten



Christian Crusius



Christian Wolff



M. Mendelssohn



Johann Edelmann



Immanuel Kant

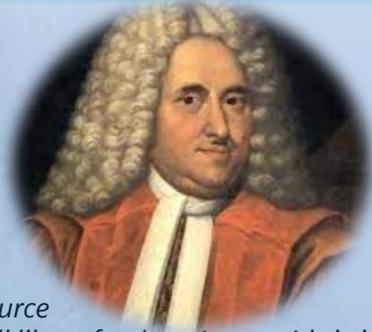


From the Enlightenment to Business Models

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Who was who in the German Enlightenment?

Christian Thomasius
1655-1728



Moderate

Photo Source

<https://oll.libertyfund.org/person/christian-thomasius>

Read more at:

<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/18thGerman-preKant/>

<https://www.izea.uni-halle.de/en/research/d-critical-editions/historical-critical-edition-of-the-correspondence-of-christian-thomasius-1655-1728.html>

https://link.springer.com/referenceworkentry/10.1007/978-94-007-6730-0_800-1

- Considered as the Chief Herald of the Early Enlightenment in Protestant Germany and Scandinavia.
- Thomasius life was the Lutheran part of Germany: Leipzig, Berlin, the Saxony-in-Halt area, and if you observe with detail, he lived in the area of the Hohenzollern family protectorate.
- Thomasius was the son of a well-known jurist and philosopher at the University of Leipzig, who counted Leibniz among his students. This organic hereditary rapprochement helped Thomasius to deliberately find a solid academic journey in Leipzig. He graduated as a doctor in law from Frankfurt and Der Oder. He also traveled to Holland, where he got acquainted with the Dutch Radical ideas.
- Controversial since then, he lectured in University of Leipzig and in Halle for years. Halle was founded in 1694 by the elector Frederick III of Brandenburg as a Centre for the Lutheran party. Thomasius rejected Spinozism too.
- He departed from the traditional Scholastic curriculum of medieval institutions, made philosophy independent of theology, and lectured in vernacular German rather than in the customary Latin. He rejected superstition and torture. But at the same time, he was an eclectic thinker in terms of the core philosophy with the relevant content described below:

Distate for dogmatism

Learnedness is for all

Avoiding error means eradication of prejudices

Human mind and reason are active

Intellectual upheaval stimulated by atheism is big risk

Radical enlightenment has its troubles

Truth is correspondence of our thoughts and things.

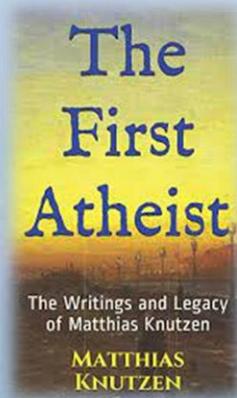


From the Enlightenment to Business Models

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Who was who in the German Enlightenment?

Mattias Knutzen
1648-1674?



Read more at:
<https://peoplepill.com/people/matthias-knutzen>

- Knutzen's philosophy, son of an organist, was born in Oldenswort.
- In 1664, he registered at the university of Königsberg and in 1668, at the University of Copenhagen to study theology.
- Knutzen territories were located in East Prussia (Hohenzollern protectorate).
- He is the first one who publicly defined himself as "atheist" and expanded his literature clandestinely. He initiated a sect called Gewissener (Conscientiaries), an underground society of around 700 atheists, predominantly students of high-class and commoners. Knutzen was trying to build a network scattered from Hamburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Konigsberg up to Rome.
- Knutzen categorically denied God, but also the legitimacy of princes, prelates, magistrates.
- He proclaimed equality of all men, negating the sanctity of marriage.
- A ducal inquisition was instituted to persecute Knutzen, but he escaped without a trace and no one know exactly what happened with him and his secret society.
- The origin of the secret societies is merely justified since this time, as the only way in which people of different thoughts of the regimes could keep their lives and families safe.
- Main aspects of his philosophy shown below:

There is no
God,
Religion or
Magistracy

Only Man's
conscience is
the true
medium for
justice

Urged secular
morality
independent
of revelation

No reality of
heaven and
hell

Life after
death is a
fantasy

Churchmen
practiced
deceivers



From the Enlightenment to Business Models

Going with the Ocean Strategy Race 2022-2023

Who was who in the German Enlightenment?

Gottfried Leibniz
1646-1716

Moderate



Read more at:

<https://iep.utm.edu/leib-ove/>

<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/leibniz/>

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Gottfried-Wilhelm-Leibniz>

Chapter 26, *Radical Enlightenment* from J. Israel.

- Leibniz, was the highest example, the preeminent architect of the mainstream moderate Enlightenment in Germany, Scandinavia and Russia.
- Leibniz was also born in the upper north-east part of Germany, Leipzig. From a Lutheran family. Doctor in law from Altdorf, Nuremberg. Under the protection of J.C. Von Boyneburg, the court of the prince elector of Mainz, and then J.F Duke of Braunschweig-Luneburg and Hannover.
- Leibniz is recognized as one of the main German Philosophers, mathematicians and political advisers from North-east Germany. For those who are familiar with engineering, he is linked directly to the invention of the differential and integral calculus.
- The life of Leibniz must be taken to Hollywood. His career as an advisor to several rulers, historian, author, inventor, physician and patriot is well written everywhere I have searched for.
- Reconciliatory of the past erudite and the modern thinkers.
- Shielded a new philosophy to convince Germany's princes and ecclesiastics of the compatibility of science with the core doctrines of Christianity.
- Inventor of several mechanical devices, dynamics-physics applications.
- Anti-cartesian. Anti-Spinoza. Rejectionist of Nicholas Steno. Leibniz insisted to refuse Spinoza using a learned, solace and incisive philosophy rather than persecuting and offending vituperatively. He met personally the Spinoza Clan in Paris and Holland.
- He was a universal letter writer with more than 600 correspondents
- His main points of philosophy below.

Enlightened absolutism in the book "The portrait of a prince"

The scholasticism of the past don't need all to be swept away



There is always a middle ground: a mix between the old and new.

Not everything new should be opposed

God who governs all is wise and will allow nothing to be without reward and punishment

Everything interlocks



From the Enlightenment to Business Models

Going with the Ocean Strategy Race 2022-2023

Who was who in the German Enlightenment?

Christian Wolff
1679-1754



Moderate

Read more at

<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/wolff-christian/>
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Christian-baron-von-Wolff>

Read Chapter 29 Radical Enlightenment, J. Israel

- Wolff was a philosopher, mathematician and scientist who worked in many subjects, including the modernization of the German intellectual landscape and the spread of the Enlightenment.
- Wolff designed his distinctive philosophical system called Leibnizian-Wolffian Philosophy
- He studied theology and mathematics in Jena. Then in Leipzig.
- He was a lecturer at the Friedrichs Universität in Halle in 1707, but he was banished as a result of theological disputes with the Pietists.
- Wolff was an avid author of numerous books in philosophy, theology, psychology, botany and physics.
- Wolff removed the spirits and supernatural from men's ideas about nature. And he also removed theology from science and philosophy. Encouraged a mechanistic mathematical approach to understand nature.
- He rejected judiciously Spinoza
- The main points of his philosophy as follows:

Mathematics can be employed for the purpose of scientific discovery

His metaphysics: everything that is must have a sufficient reason why it is.

What is our soul means our ordinary inner experience

The soul is immaterial. It has natural immortality and incorruptibility

There is a memory of our soul afterlife

Things and events in the cosmos are connected to each other



From the Enlightenment to Business Models

Going with the Ocean Strategy Race 2022-2023

Who was who in the German Enlightenment?

Friedrich Wilhelm Stosch
1648-1704



Read more at:

<https://www.deutsche-biographie.de/sfz81618.html?language=en>
Chapter 34, Radical Enlightenment from J. Israel.

- Stosch was considered as a Spinozist pantheist. He was the first one in Germany to expressly support Spinoza's concept positively.
- He was the son of a preacher who was noticed as a main advocate of religious toleration, particularly for reconciliation between Calvinists and Lutherans.
- Stosch was raised as a liberal Calvinist. He studied at Frankfurt an der Oder, Holland, France and Italy.
- He entered the service of the Great Elector as a Court Secretary in Berlin.
- He was connected with Socinian circles, particularly the antitrinitarian writer Johann Preuss
- He wrote a book "Concordia Rationis et Fidei", which appeared clandestinely in 1692
- Stosch firmly identified that the Bible is not reliable, and categorically rejects the immortality of the soul.
- For Stosch: Philosophy not rheology reveals the path to salvation.
- Stosch book was published anonymously, but it was traced, so Stosch was arrested and imprisoned.
- To save himself, Stosch retracted from six heretical views. Accepted a reprimand and publicly apologized.

Denial of the difference between God and Nature

Human soul is not spirit, but material

The Bible is not reliable. Rejects the immortality of the soul

Devil is nothing else than life diminishing or harmful conduct of men

Repudiates the concepts of Hell and divine retribution for wrongdoing

Denies Christ as son of God. The virtuous man is led by reason.



From the Enlightenment to Business Models

Going with the Ocean Strategy Race 2022-2023

Who was who in the German Enlightenment?

Johann Franz Buddeus
1667-1729



Moderate

Read more at: <https://www.deutsche-biographie.de/sfz6283.html#ndbcontent>

- Buddeus was born in Anklam, from a Pastor who granted him an excellent education.
- He followed his studies in Wittenberg, and lectured in Jena. He graduated as a theologian. And was a professor of moral philosophy in Halle.
- Buddeus was an eminent author, and contributed with more than 100 reviews to all the publications of the journal Acta Eruditorum of Leipzig.
- Given his position in Halle, and Jena he was aware of the Spinozism clandestine movement in between his students.
- He is not considered a radical. But he influenced the teachings of historical perspective and the scientific foundation of theology, out of superstition.
- His position is between Pietism and Orthodoxy, pointing beyond these to the Moderate Enlightenment.

Johann Wachter
1673-1757



Read more at:

<https://jmphil.org/articles/10.32881/jomp.150/>

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/272306885_Two_Pr eModern Etymologists The Connections between Johann Georg Wachter 1663-1757 and Johan Ihre 1707-1780

Chapter 34, *Radical Enlightenment from J. Israel.*

- Wachter was born in Memmingen. A descendant of Lutheran Preachers. He also studied at Leipzig, Halle, Berlin and Frankfurt an der Oder, with a study trip to Holland.
- He was another one that took importance because of his spinozistic views, connecting Judaism and the philosophy of the Cabbala from Moses Germanus.
- He ended as a Librarian of Leipzig.



From the Enlightenment to Business Models

Going with the Ocean Strategy Race 2022-2023

Who was who in the German Enlightenment?

Johann Edelmann
1698-1767



Read more at:

<https://www.biblicalcyclopedia.com/E/edelmann-johann-christian.html>

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/1509248>

Chapter 34. Radical Enlightenment. J. Israel.

- Edelmann was also a son of an organist at the Court of Saxon Duke of Sachsen . Weissenfels, near university of Jena.
- It is also a radical intellectual German Spinozists group
- Edelmann studied at University of Jena. Supported anti-Wolffian movements, and was influenced by Buddeus.
- He worked for an Austrian Protestant noble family, and a trainee for Lutheran pastor career. When he found the Spinoza books, he shifted from Protestantism to atheism.
- The first radical writer in vernacular language, a champion of Spinoza's doctrines and books. He resurrected Knutzen's programme. After several years of persecution, and forced exile because of his publications, he finally was allowed to live in Berlin

Moses Mendelssohn
1729-1786



Read more at:

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Moses-Mendelssohn>

Chapter 34, Radical Enlightenment from J. Israel.

- A leader of the German High-Enlightenment period. Not a radical.
- Jewish philosopher, Bible Translator, and contributor for the Jews to assimilate the new German Bourgeoisie.
- Born in Anhalt, moved to Berlin where he studied and followed the Leibnizian-Wolffian system in Saxony.
- Mendelssohn never gravitated close to Spinozism, given his true loyalty to Judaism.
- He wrote 7 volumes of books, and initiated the Haskala, or Jewish Enlightenment.
- He was a friend of Gotthold E. Lessing. A dramaturg that is mentioned as a figure in the German Enlightenment.



From the Enlightenment to Business Models

Going with the Ocean Strategy Race 2022-2023

Who was who in the German Enlightenment?

Moses Germanus
1644-1701



Read more at:

<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/sp-x00e4-th-johann-peter>
Chapter 34, Radical Enlightenment from J. Israel.

- Johann Peter Spaeth, alias Moses Germanus, was an Austrian or Swabian Catholic who shifted to Lutheranism and then reverted to Catholicism, later to the Socinians and finally to the quakers. After he returned to Catholicism for the third time. Finally he converted to Judaism, entering the congregation of Portuguese Jews from which Spinoza was expelled
- Spaeth objected Spinozism. But as an author, his immersion in the Jewish Cabbalistic knowledge from other authors as Luria, Cohen Herrera, etc; linked Spaeth with the proto-Spinozism.

August Francke
1663-1723



Moderate

Read more at:

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/August-Hermann-Francke>
<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/18thGerman-preKant/>

- August Hermann Francke, was one of the three main Halle Pietists. The other two were Johann Franz Budde and Joachim Lange.
- Pietism was a spiritual movement within the Lutheran Tradition that rejected scholastic and theological Lutheran doctrine above Christian Living. It emphasized personal faith, emotions and an interior experience of a relationship with Christ.
- Pietists focused on the study of the Bible, and devotional literature in small groups or collegia pietatis
- He built a school for poor children, and a reform of educational principles. He was never a radical. But his expansive hub trained numerous Prussians.



From the Enlightenment to Business Models

Going with the Ocean Strategy Race 2022-2023

Who was who in the German Enlightenment?

Theodor Ludwig Lau
1670-1740



Read more at:
Chapter 34, Radical Enlightenment from J. Israel.

- Lau was born and raised in East Prussia. He studied in Königsberg and Halle. There he was taught by Buddeus and Thomasius. Finally he went to Holland, to Leiden and the Hague .
- He returned to be employed by Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Courland.
- After several years he published anonymously a couple of books that caused furore in Frankfurt. He was imprisoned and declared an atheist.
- Lau refused it and appealed, claiming innocence, but he wasn't forgiven, and ended for years trying to convince the universities that he wasn't atheist. He passed his last years in Hamburg.

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Ehrenfried W. Von Tschirnhaus
1651-1708



Read more at:
<https://mathshistory.st-andrews.ac.uk/Biographies/Tschirnhaus/>
Chapter 34. Radical Enlightenment from J. Israel

- Tschirnhaus is named as Thomasius and Buddeus as the major founding thinkers of the German Enlightenment.
- He also was moved to the Netherlands in 1668, to study law and medicine at Leiden. He cemented a friendship with Spinoza circle in Amsterdam.
- He was mainly a physicist, who had a conflict with Thomasius.

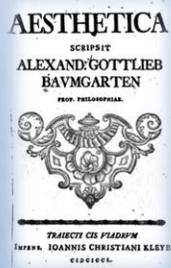


From the Enlightenment to Business Models

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Who was who in the German Enlightenment?

Alexander Baumgarten
1714-1762



Moderate

Read more at:

<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/18thGerman-preKant>
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Alexander-Gottlieb-Baumgarten>

- Baumgarten is mentioned in the book Democratic Enlightenment from J. Israel.
- He was born in Berlin, Prussia. Studied in Halle, and was strongly influenced by Leibniz and Wolff. He was appointed as extraordinary professor in Halle and then in Frankfurt an der Oder.
- His most significant book was Aesthetica. Baumgarten is also a pietist. He was a conciliatory moderate. He was the brother of Sigmund Jakob Baumgarten, an influential Wolffian theologian
- Kant used Baumgarten's oeuvres, to explore the topic of the beauty, and sensory experience.

Christian Crusius
1715-1775



Read more at:

<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/18thGerman-preKant>

- Crusius objected the Leibniz and Wolffian philosophy, moving towards strongest forms of rationalism.
- He also studied and graduated from Leipzig, in philosophy and theology. He remained as a lecturer in Leipzig
- For more information please visit the website link above.



From the Enlightenment to Business Models

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Who was who in the German Enlightenment?

Immanuel Kant



Read more at:

<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/kant/>

Chapters 26 and 27 of the book *Democratic Enlightenment* by J. Israel.

- Kant will be explored in detail in one episode fully dedicated to his work in a few weeks from now. Our saga Episode 12 will be devoted to him.
- In the meantime I recommend you to read chapters 26 and 27 of the book *Democratic Enlightenment* of J. Israel. This book is one of our required bibliography.
- I have omitted Lessing (because he was mainly a dramaturg). Also I overlooked Schiller, because he is from the Post-enlightenment period, and the Secret societies of Germany.
- If you wish to learn about them please visit the following links:
 - <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/schiller/>
 - <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/herder/>
 - <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/abs/dramaturgy/gotthold-lessing-and-the-hamburg-dramaturgy/66EE7C873731FC537DC9A3CE2A25D0FE>



From the Enlightenment to Business Models at the Ocean Strategy Race 2023

Our Ocean Race Teams fleet is expected to arrive in the following hours to Cape Town. The following topic is “Who moved the ways of the Enlightenment, part C-The British”.



Photo Source. www.theoceanrace.com