
CONTENTS

Preface	xiii
Acknowledgments	xv
1 Introduction	1
Three Problematics	3
I THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND THE BEGINNINGS OF SOCIOLOGY	
2 The Idea of Progress and the Perfectability of the Human Race	6
Preface to Part I	7
Anticipating the Great Transformation: The Idea of Progress	7
The Two Aspects of the Idea of Progress	11
3 The Philosophical Anthropologies of the Enlightenment and the Idea of the Social	17
The Enlightenment Rejection of the Christian View of Human Nature	19

Hobbes's Philosophical Anthropology	23
The First Dilemma: The Uniformity of Human Nature and the Diversity of Human Behavior and Custom	25
The Second Dilemma: The Problem of Evil and the Doctrines of Original Nature	31
Rousseau	37
Conclusion	50
4 Knowledge and Human Science	51
Natural Law, Metaphysics, and Scientific Empiricism	54
Natural Law, Metaphysics, and the Ideal of Freedom	64
Conclusion: Knowledge, Human Nature, and Social Change	70
5 The Scottish Moralists	73
The Scots' Concepts of Personal and Societal Relations	75
The Scots' Theory of Progress and the Liberal Market Society	81
Conclusion	94
6 Christian Social Philosophy and the Conservative Impulse	96
Augustine	97
Vico	101
Herder	109
The Reactionary Conservatives	118
Conclusion	124
II THE SOCIOLOGIES OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY	
7 Auguste Comte Sociology and the Enlightenment Vision	126
Preface to Part II	
Saint-Simon	126
Auguste Comte	128
The Theory of Social Statics: Comte's Resolution of the Dilemma of the Doctrines of Progress and the Fixity of Human Nature	129
Comte's Theory of Social Dynamics: Science and the Law of the Three Stages	131
The Doctrine of the Hierarchy of the Sciences: Comte's Resolution of the Dilemma of the Nature of a Human Science and the Problem of Human Nature	134
Theory and Practice	138
	143

8	Herbert Spencer and Evolutionary Sociology	146
	The Problem of Human Nature	148
	Spencer's Theory of Sociological Knowledge	154
	Societal Evolution	156
	Conclusion: Spencer, the Problematics, and the Enlightenment	166
9	Backgrounds of Marx: Hegel and the Young Hegelians, Materialism, Feuerbach, and Marx's Critique	169
	Hegel	170
	The Materialists	179
	The Theory of Alienation: Hegel, Feuerbach, and Marx	181
10	Marx and Engels: Historical Materialism and the Sociology of Capitalist Society	188
	Introduction	188
	Marx and Engels	191
	Marx's Philosophical Anthropology	193
	Dynamics of Change: Historical Materialism and Theory of Capitalist Society	196
	The Labor Theory of Value: Use Value and Exchange Value	205
	The Theory of Exploitation	209
	Marx's Sociology of Capitalist Society	217
	Workplace and Society	218
	The State	222
	Classes and Class Consciousness	224
	Marx's Theory of Social Knowledge	229
	Conclusion	234
III	SOCIOLOGY AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY: THE CRISIS OF LIBERALISM AND THE RECONSTRUCTION OF SOCIOLOGY	
11	Emile Durkheim I: Philosophical Anthropology and the Rules for Sociology	236
	Preface to Part III	236
	Durkheim's Life and Career	240
	Durkheim's Philosophical Anthropology	242
	The Division of Labor	248
	The <i>Rules</i>	262
	Conclusion: Causality and the Domain of Social Facts	279

12	Emile Durkheim II: The Substantive Sociologies	
	(a) Individualism, Occupational Groups, and the State: Durkheim's Political Sociology	
	(b) The Sociology of Religion and the Foundations of Knowledge	282
	Individualism and the Cult of the Individual	283
	Occupational Groups	286
	The State in Industrial Society	291
	<i>Suicide</i>	294
	The Sociology of Religion and the Foundations of Knowledge	303
	Science, Religion, and Society	313
	Conclusion	316
13	Max Weber I: Philosophical Anthropology and the Methodology of the Historical and Social Sciences	318
	The Life, the Work, and the Times	318
	The Intellectual Setting: The Historicist Movement	321
	Weber's Philosophical Anthropology	323
	The Methodological Foundations	332
	Interpretation and Critique of Weber's Theory of Social Action	352
14	Max Weber II: Weber's Conceptual Scheme and Historical Sociology	365
	Weber's Theory of Historical Development	365
	The Core Problem of Weber's Sociology: Economic Ethics and the Origins of Salvation Religion	368
	The Medieval City	387
	The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism	396
	Weber's Theory of Rationalization and the Rationalization of the West: Rationalization in the Social Orders	404
	Weber's General Theory of Rationalization	435
	Conclusion: Critique and Reprise	440
15	Seminal Contributions in Early Twentieth Century Sociology in the U. S.:	
	(1) Cooley and Mead	443
	(2) Thomas and Znaniecki	443
	G. H. Mead: Interaction and the Self	445
	Social Interactionism: Mead's Philosophical Anthropology	446
	Mead's Theory of the Self and Social Interaction	451
	Mead and Pragmatism: The Theory of Knowledge and Progress	457

The Polish Peasant in Europe and America: Theoretical and Empirical Synthesis in American Sociology	461
The Polish Peasant: Context and Critique	480
Conclusion	485
16 Conclusion	486
Sociology After 1920	486
Bibliography	491
Index	513