Name Sean Richardson

Please fill out this guided reading rubric. It is also available as a Word .doc on Moodle.

Once you have completed it, please **email** to me at [healy@lclark.edu](mailto:healy@lclark.edu) by class time on Friday. Deadline for submission is 11:30am.

Excerpts from Carl Schorske’s book, *Fin-de-siècle Vienna: Politics and Culture* (New York: Knopf, 1979). The book is a landmark in the field of European history and the winner of the Pulitzer Prize.

Schorske writes that individuals at the *fin de siècle* were “in search of a new identity” and that “whole social groups [faced] the task of revising or replacing defunct belief systems.” He writes of a“generational rebellion against the fathers and a search for new self-definitions” (xvii-xviii). Write down (with p#) two moments when Schorske returns to these themes:

*- The liberals break away from the feudal tradition (117)*

*- Freud breaks away from traditional psychology.*

Liberalism (specifically German Liberalism) was the ideology *against which* the younger generation was rebelling. What was Liberalism? What were its defining features? What did Liberals believe in? Write down two or three ideas that you find in the text:

*Liberals believed in:*

*- constitutional monarchy would replace aristocratic absolutism*

*- science would replace religion*

Identify the three anti-liberal political movements that Schorske names.

Give the names of the leaders of the three movements:

*Pan-Germanism (leader: Georg von Schronerer), Christian Socialism (leader: Karl Lueger), Zionism (leader: Theodor Herzl)*

What do you think Schorske means by “politics in a new key?”

*- The politics of the time are changing and the political floor is open to many movements*

“The more Freud’s outer life was mired, however, the more winged his ideas became.” “Freud’s intellectual originality and professional isolation fed upon each other.” (186)

Give an example of Freud’s professional difficulties:

*Freud was pushed into the career of a physician while he wanted to be a research scientist.*

How do the following people figure in (or in the context of) Freud’s “Revolutionary Dream?”

-- Emperor Franz Joseph II

--Count Thun (Austrian Minister President)

--Viktor Adler (head of Austrian Social-Democratic Party)

--Freud’s elderly father

*In the dream, Freud was heading to the Emperor’s summer retreat in Ischl. But, he encountered Count Thun, the antagonist of the dream, at the train station. Freud has feelings of envy and rivalry towards Viktor Adler, who appears in the dream but Freud retreats into academia away from what Adler accomplished. Finally, in the closing scene, Freud encounters his father as a blind man on the platform that Freud holds a urinal for. Freud recognizes the connection between this scene and Freud urinating in front of his parents as a child.*

Freud and Klimt: Identify four “symmetries” that Schorske sees in Freud and Klimt. (208-09)

*Schorske sees the following similarities between Freud and Klimt. Both dealt with middle-aged crises by dramatically reorienting their work. Both rejected physicalism. Both “loosed their choosen fields” (208). And both dove into self exploration.*

In what ways do Klimt’s paintings represent a “reshuffling of the self?”

*Klimt “shared the crisis of culture characterized by . . . oedipal revolt and narcissistic search for the new self” (209)*

What was the Secession?

*The Secession was founded by Gustav Klimt in the revolt of die Jungen in the visual arts.*

What was the “first salient feature of the Secession creed?” (241)

*The first feature was“to assert its break with the fathers” (214)*

Identify two or three of the Secession’s other guiding principles:

*Some of the other guiding principles are:*

*1) “to speak the truth about modern man” (215)*

*2) “that art should provide for the modern man asylum from the pressure of modern life” (217)*