

Friedrich Schlegel

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1 Friedrich Schlegel

German poet, literary critic, philosopher, philologist, and Indologist

Friedrich Schlegel

Friedrich Schlegel in 1801

Born 10 March 1772
Hanover, Electorate of Hanover

Died 12 January 1829 (aged 56)
Dresden, Kingdom of Saxony

Alma mater

- University of Göttingen
- University of Leipzig

Era 19th-century philosophy

Re- Western philosophy

gion

School

- Jena Romanticism
- German idealism^[1]
- Epistemic coherentism^[2]
- Coherence theory of truth^[3]
- Historicism^[4]
- Romantic linguistics^[5]
- Republicanism (before 1808)
- Conservatism (after 1808)

Main Epistemology, philology, philosophy
inter- of history

ests

No-

table • Grounding epistemology on re-
ideas ciprocal proof (*Wechselerweis*),
not original principle (*Grundsatz*
)^{[6][2]}

- Coining the term "historicism", (*Historismus*)^[4]
- Out of India theory

Friedrich Schlegel

Karl Wilhelm Friedrich (after 1814: **von Schlegel**) (¹/ˈʃleɪɡəl/^{1,[8]} German: ¹/ˈfʁiːdʁɪç ˈʃleːɡəl/^{2,[8][9][10]} 10 March 1772 – 12 January 1829) was a German poet³, literary critic⁴, philosopher⁵, philologist⁶, and Indologist⁷. With his older brother, August Wilhelm Schlegel⁸, he was one of the main figures of Jena Romanticism⁹.

Born into a fervently Protestant¹⁰ family, Schlegel rejected religion as a young man in favor of atheism¹¹ and individualism¹². He entered university to study law¹³ but instead focused on classical literature¹⁴. He began a career as a writer and lecturer, and founded journals such as *Athenaeum*¹⁵. In 1808, Schlegel returned to Christianity¹⁶ as a married man with both he and his wife baptizing into the Catholic Church¹⁷. This conversion ultimately led to his estrangement from family and old friends. He moved to Austria¹⁸ in 1809, where he became a diplomat¹⁹ and journalist²⁰ in service of Klemens von Metternich²¹, the Foreign Minister of the Austrian Empire. Schlegel died in 1829, at the age of 56.^[11]

Schlegel was a promoter of the Romantic movement²² and inspired Samuel Taylor Coleridge²³, Adam Mickiewicz²⁴ and Kazimierz Brodziński²⁵. The first to notice what became known as Grimm's law²⁶, Schlegel was a pioneer in Indo-European studies²⁷, comparative

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- 1 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/English>
 - 2 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:IPA/Standard_German
 - 3 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poet>
 - 4 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literary_critic
 - 5 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosopher>
 - 6 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philologist>
 - 7 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indologist>
 - 8 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/August_Wilhelm_Schlegel
 - 9 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jena_Romanticism
 - 10 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestant>
 - 11 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atheism>
 - 12 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Individualism>
 - 13 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law>
 - 14 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classical_literature
 - 15 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athenaeum_\(German_magazine\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athenaeum_(German_magazine))
 - 16 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christianity>
 - 17 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic_Church
 - 18 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austria>
 - 19 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diplomat>
 - 20 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Journalist>
 - 21 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Klemens_von_Metternich
 - 22 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romantic_movement
 - 23 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Taylor_Coleridge
 - 24 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_Mickiewicz
 - 25 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kazimierz_Brodzi%C5%84ski
 - 26 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grimm%27s_law
 - 27 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-European_studies

linguistics²⁸, and morphological typology²⁹, publishing in 1819 the first theory linking the Indo-Iranian³⁰ and German languages³¹ under the Aryan³² group.^{[12][13]}

1.1 Life and work



Figure 1 Hanover's Market Church
Oil painting after Domenico Quaglio (1832)

Karl Friedrich von Schlegel was born on 10 March 1772 at Hanover³³, where his father, Johann Adolf Schlegel³⁴, was the pastor at the Lutheran Market Church³⁵. For two years

²⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparative_linguistics

²⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morphological_typology

³⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indo-Iranian_languages

³¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_languages

³² <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aryan>

³³ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hanover>

³⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Adolf_Schlegel

³⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marktkirche,_Hanover

he studied law³⁶ at Göttingen³⁷ and Leipzig³⁸, and he met with Friedrich Schiller³⁹. In 1793 he devoted himself entirely to literary work. In 1796 he moved to Jena⁴⁰, where his brother August Wilhelm lived, and here he collaborated with Novalis⁴¹, Ludwig Tieck⁴², Fichte⁴³, and Caroline Schelling⁴⁴, who married August Wilhelm. Novalis and Schlegel had a famous conversation about German idealism⁴⁵. In 1797 he quarreled with Schiller, who did not like his polemic work.^[14]

Schlegel published *Die Griechen und Römer* (The Greeks and Romans), which was followed by *Geschichte der Poesie der Griechen und Römer* (History of the Poesy of the Greeks and Romans) (1798). Then he turned to Dante⁴⁶, Goethe⁴⁷, and Shakespeare⁴⁸. In Jena he and his brother founded the journal *Athenaeum*⁴⁹, contributing fragments, aphorisms⁵⁰, and essays⁵¹ in which the principles of the Romantic⁵² school are most definitely stated. They are now generally recognized as the deepest and most significant expressions of the subjective idealism of the early Romanticists.^[15] After a controversy, Friedrich decided to move to Berlin. There he lived with Friedrich Schleiermacher⁵³ and met Henriette Herz⁵⁴, Rahel Varnhagen⁵⁵, and his future wife, Dorothea Veit⁵⁶, a daughter of Moses Mendelssohn⁵⁷ and the mother of Johannes⁵⁸ and Philipp Veit⁵⁹.^[11] In 1799 he published *Lucinde*, an eccentric and unfinished novel, which is remarkable as an attempt to transfer to practical ethics⁶⁰ the Romantic demand for complete individual freedom⁶¹.^[16] *Lucinde*, in which he extolled the union of sensual and spiritual love⁶² as an allegory⁶³ of the divine cosmic Eros⁶⁴, caused a great scandal by its manifest autobiographical character, mirroring his liaison with Dorothea Veit⁶⁵, and it contributed to the failure of his academic career in Jena^[15] where he completed

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- 36 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Law>
 - 37 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_G%C3%B6ttingen
 - 38 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Leipzig
 - 39 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friedrich_Schiller
 - 40 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jena>
 - 41 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novalis>
 - 42 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ludwig_Tieck
 - 43 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fichte>
 - 44 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caroline_Schelling
 - 45 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_idealism
 - 46 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dante_Alighieri
 - 47 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johann_Wolfgang_von_Goethe
 - 48 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Shakespeare
 - 49 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athenaeum_\(German_magazine\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athenaeum_(German_magazine))
 - 50 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aphorisms>
 - 51 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Essays>
 - 52 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romanticism>
 - 53 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friedrich_Schleiermacher
 - 54 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henriette_Herz
 - 55 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rahel_Varnhagen
 - 56 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dorothea_von_Schlegel
 - 57 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moses_Mendelssohn
 - 58 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannes_Veit
 - 59 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philipp_Veit
 - 60 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Practical_ethics
 - 61 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Individual_freedom
 - 62 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Love>
 - 63 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allegory>
 - 64 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eros_\(concept\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eros_(concept))
 - 65 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dorothea_Veit

his studies in 1801 and lectured as a Privatdozent⁶⁶ on transcendental philosophy⁶⁷. In September 1800, he met four times with Goethe, who would later stage his tragedy *Alarcos* (1802) in Weimar, albeit with a notable lack of success.

In June 1802 he arrived in Paris⁶⁸, where he lived in the house formerly owned by Baron d'Holbach⁶⁹ and joined a circle including Heinrich Christoph Kolbe⁷⁰. He lectured on philosophy in private courses for Sulpiz Boisserée⁷¹, and under the tutelage of Antoine-Léonard de Chézy⁷² and linguist Alexander Hamilton⁷³ he continued to study Sanskrit⁷⁴ and the Persian language⁷⁵. He edited the journal *Europa* (1803), where he published essays about Gothic architecture⁷⁶ and the Old Masters⁷⁷. In April 1804 he married Dorothea Veit in the Swedish embassy in Paris, after she had undergone the requisite conversion from Judaism⁷⁸ to Protestantism. In 1806 he and his wife went to visit Aubergenville⁷⁹, where his brother lived with Madame de Staël⁸⁰.

In 1808, he published an epoch⁸¹-making book, *Über die Sprache und Weisheit der Indier* (On the Language and Wisdom of India). Here he advanced his ideas about religion and importantly argued that a people originating from India were the founders of the first European civilizations⁸². Schlegel compared Sanskrit⁸³ with Latin⁸⁴, Greek⁸⁵, Persian⁸⁶ and German⁸⁷, noting many similarities in vocabulary⁸⁸ and grammar⁸⁹. The assertion of the common features of these languages is now generally accepted, albeit with significant revisions. There is less agreement about the geographic region where these precursors settled, although the Out-of-India model has generally become discredited.

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- 66 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privatdozent>
 - 67 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transcendental_philosophy
 - 68 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris>
 - 69 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baron_d%27Holbach
 - 70 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heinrich_Christoph_Kolbe
 - 71 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sulpiz_Boisser%C3%A9e
 - 72 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antoine-L%C3%A9onard_de_Ch%C3%A9zy
 - 73 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Hamilton_\(linguist\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexander_Hamilton_(linguist))
 - 74 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanskrit>
 - 75 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persian_language
 - 76 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gothic_architecture
 - 77 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Masters
 - 78 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judaism>
 - 79 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aubergenville>
 - 80 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madame_de_Sta%C3%ABl
 - 81 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epoch>
 - 82 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Out_of_India_theory
 - 83 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanskrit>
 - 84 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin>
 - 85 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greek_language
 - 86 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Persian_language
 - 87 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_language
 - 88 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vocabulary>
 - 89 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammar>

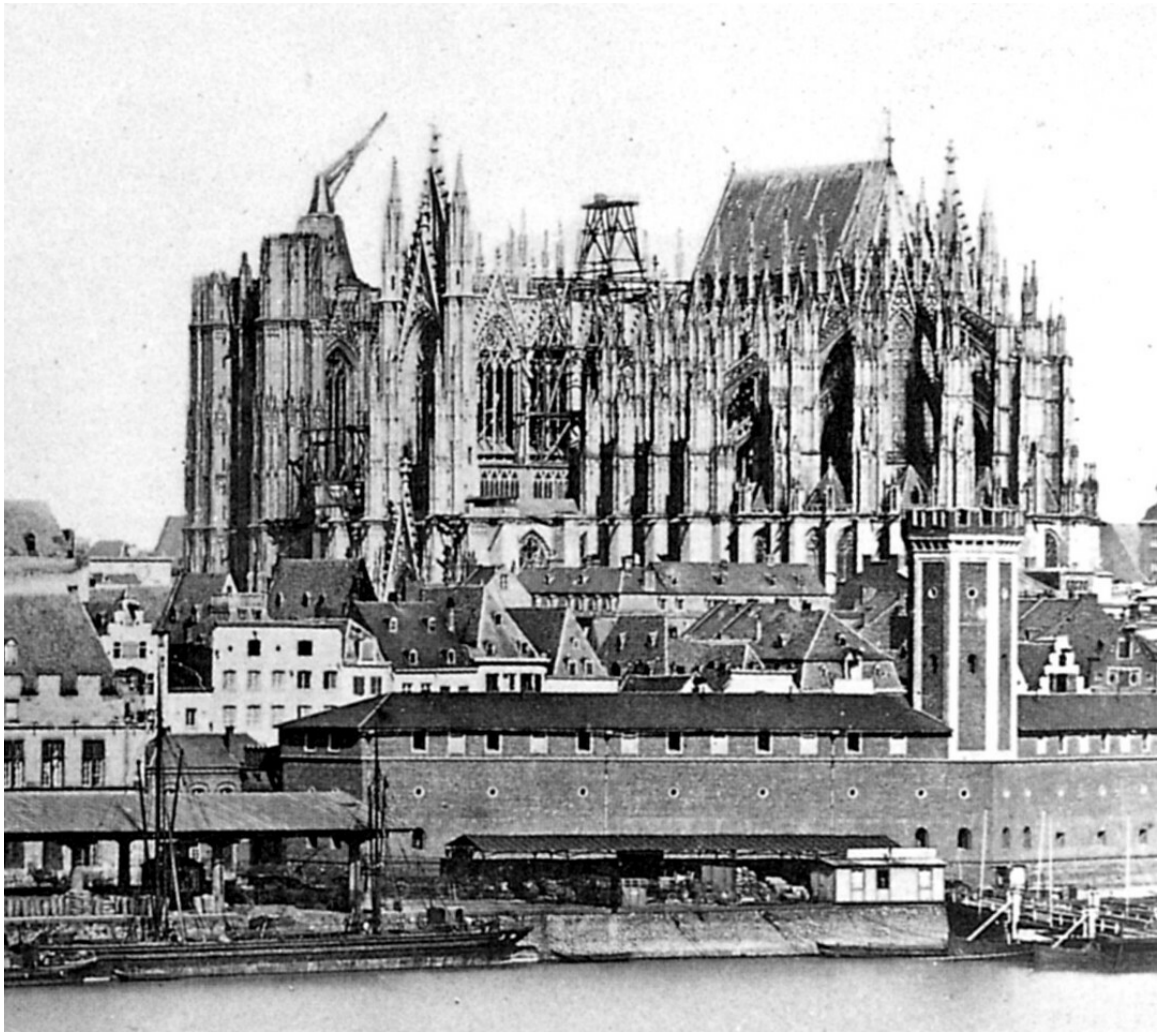


Figure 2 The unfinished Cologne cathedral (1856) with medieval crane on the south tower

In 1808, he and his wife joined the Catholic Church⁹⁰ in the Cologne Cathedral⁹¹. From this time on, he became more and more opposed to the principles of political and religious liberalism. He went to Vienna and in 1809 was appointed imperial court secretary at the military headquarters, editing the army newspaper and issuing fiery proclamations against Napoleon. He accompanied archduke Charles, Duke of Teschen⁹² to war and was stationed in Pest⁹³ during the War of the Fifth Coalition⁹⁴. Here he studied the Hungarian language⁹⁵. Meanwhile, he had published his collected *Geschichte* (Histories) (1809) and two series of lectures, *Über die neuere Geschichte* (On Recent History) (1811) and *Geschichte der alten*

90 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catholic_Church

91 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cologne_Cathedral

92 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archduke_Charles,_Duke_of_Teschen

93 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Budapest>

94 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_of_the_Fifth_Coalition

95 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hungarian_language

und neuen Literatur (On Old and New Literature) (1815). In 1814 he was knighted in the Supreme Order of Christ⁹⁶.



Figure 3 Schlegel's grave at the Old Catholic Cemetery, Dresden

In collaboration with Josef von Pilat, editor of the *Österreichischer Beobachter*, and with the help of Adam Müller⁹⁷ and Friedrich Schlegel, Metternich⁹⁸ and Gentz⁹⁹ projected

⁹⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Order_of_Christ

⁹⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adam_M%C3%BCller

⁹⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Klemens_von_Metternich

⁹⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friedrich_von_Gentz

a vision of Austria as the spiritual leader of a new Germany, drawing her strength and inspiration from a romanticised view of a medieval Catholic past.^[17]

Following the Congress of Vienna¹⁰⁰ (1815), he was councilor of legation in the Austrian embassy at the Frankfurt Diet¹⁰¹, but in 1818 he returned to Vienna. In 1819 he and Clemens Brentano¹⁰² made a trip to Rome, in the company of Metternich¹⁰³ and Gentz¹⁰⁴. There he met with his wife and her sons. In 1820 he started a conservative¹⁰⁵ Catholic magazine, *Concordia* (1820–1823), but was criticized by Metternich and by his brother August Wilhelm, then professor of Indology in Bonn and busy publishing the Bhagavad Gita¹⁰⁶. Schlegel began the issue of his *Sämtliche Werke* (Collected Works). He also delivered lectures, which were republished in his *Philosophie des Lebens* (Philosophy of Life) (1828) and in his *Philosophie der Geschichte* (Philosophy of History) (1829). He died on 12 January 1829 at Dresden¹⁰⁷, while preparing a series of lectures.

100 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congress_of_Vienna

101 [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Convention_\(German_Confederation\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Convention_(German_Confederation))

102 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clemens_Brentano

103 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Klemens_von_Metternich

104 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friedrich_von_Gentz

105 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conservatism>

106 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhagavad_Gita

107 <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dresden>



Figure 4 Dorothea von Schlegel (1790) by Anton Graff

1.2 Dorothea Schlegel

Friedrich Schlegel's wife, Dorothea von Schlegel¹⁰⁸, authored an unfinished romance, *Florentin* (1802), a *Sammlung romantischer Dichtungen des Mittelalters* (Collection of Romantic Poems of the Middle Ages) (2 vols., 1804), a version of *Lothar und Maller* (1805), and a translation of Madame de Staël's *Corinne* (1807–1808) — all of which were issued

¹⁰⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dorothea_von_Schlegel

under her husband's name. By her first marriage she had two sons, Johannes¹⁰⁹ and Philipp Veit¹¹⁰, who became eminent Catholic painters.

1.3 Selected works

- *Vom ästhetischen Werte der griechischen Komödie* (1794)
- *Über die Diotima* (1795)
- *Versuch über den Begriff des Republikanismus* (1796)
- *Georg Forster* (1797)
- *Über das Studium der griechischen Poesie* (1797)
- *Über Lessing* (1797)
- *Kritische Fragmente* („Lyceums“-Fragmente) (1797)
- *Fragmente* („Athenaeums“-Fragmente) (1797–1798)
- *Lucinde* (1799)
- *Über die Philosophie. An Dorothea* (1799)
- *Gespräch über die Poesie* (1800)
- *Über die Unverständlichkeit* (1800)
- *Ideen* (1800)
- *Charakteristiken und Kritiken* (1801)
- *Transcendentalphilosophie* (1801)
- *Alarkos* (1802)
- *Reise nach Frankreich* (1803)
- *Geschichte der europäischen Literatur* (1803/1804)
- *Grundzüge der gotischen Baukunst* (1804/1805)
- *Über die Sprache und Weisheit der Indier* (1808)
- *Deutsches Museum* (as ed.), 4 Vols. Vienna (1812–1813)
- *Geschichte der alten und neueren Literatur* (lectures) (1815)

1.3.1 Letters

- *Ludwig Tieck und die Brüder Schlegel. Briefe* ed. by Edgar Lohner (München 1972)

Friedrich Schlegel's *Sämtliche Werke* appeared in 10 vols. (1822–1825); a second edition (1846) in 55 vols. His *Prosaische Jugendschriften* (1794–1802) have been edited by J. Minor (1882, 2nd ed. 1906); there are also reprints of *Lucinde*, and F. Schleiermacher's *Vertraute Briefe über Lucinde*, 1800 (1907). See R. Haym, *Die romantische Schule* (1870); I. Rouge, *F. Schlegel et la genie du romantisme allemand* (1904); by the same, *Erläuterungen zu F. Schlegels „Lucinde“* (1905); M. Joachimi, *Die Weltanschauung¹¹¹ der Romantik* (1905); W. Glawe, *Die Religion F. Schlegels* (1906); E. Kircher, *Philosophie der Romantik* (1906); M. Frank *„Unendliche Annäherung“. Die Anfänge der philosophischen Frühromantik* (1997); Andrew Bowie¹¹², *From Romanticism to Critical Theory: The Philosophy of German Literary Theory* (1997).

¹⁰⁹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Johannes_Veit

¹¹⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philipp_Veit

¹¹¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weltanschauung>

¹¹² [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Bowie_\(philosopher\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Bowie_(philosopher))

1.4 Notes

1. Frederick C. Beiser¹¹³, *German Idealism: The Struggle Against Subjectivism, 1781–1801*, Harvard University Press, 2002, p. 349.
2. Asko Nivala, *The Romantic Idea of the Golden Age in Friedrich Schlegel's Philosophy of History*, Routledge, 2017, p. 23.
3. Elizabeth Millan, *Friedrich Schlegel and the Emergence of Romantic Philosophy*, SUNY Press, 2012, p. 49.
4. Brian Leiter, Michael Rosen (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Continental Philosophy*, Oxford University Press, 2007, p. 175: "[The word 'historicism'] appears as early as the late eighteenth century in the writings of the German romantics, who used it in a neutral sense. In 1797 Friedrich Schlegel used 'historicism' to refer to a philosophy that stresses the importance of history ..."; Katherine Harloe¹¹⁴, Neville Morley (eds.), *Thucydides and the Modern World: Reception, Reinterpretation and Influence from the Renaissance to the Present*, Cambridge University Press, 2012, p. 81: "Already in Friedrich Schlegel's *Fragments about Poetry and Literature* (a collection of notes attributed to 1797), the word *Historismus* occurs five times."
5. Angela Esterhammer (ed.), *Romantic Poetry*, Volume 7, John Benjamins Publishing, 2002, p. 491.
6. Michael N. Forster¹¹⁵, Kristin Gjesdal¹¹⁶ (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of German Philosophy in the Nineteenth Century*, Oxford University Press, 2015, p. 81.
7. Michael N. Forster¹¹⁷, *After Herder: Philosophy of Language in the German Tradition*, Oxford University Press, 2010, p. 9.
8. WELLS, JOHN C. (2008), *Longman Pronunciation Dictionary* (3rd ed.), Longman, ISBN¹¹⁸ 9781405881180¹¹⁹
9. "FRIEDRICH – FRANZÖSISCH-ÜBERSETZUNG – LANGENSCHIEDT DEUTSCH-FRANZÖSISCH WÖRTERBUCH"¹²⁰ (IN GERMAN AND FRENCH). LANGENSCHIEDT¹²¹. RETRIEVED 20 OCTOBER 2018.
10. "DUDEN | SCHLEGEL | RECHTSCHREIBUNG, BEDEUTUNG, DEFINITION"¹²². *Duden*¹²³ (IN GERMAN). RETRIEVED 20 OCTOBER 2018.
11. SPEIGHT (, ALLEN 2007). "Friedrich Schlegel"¹²⁴. IN ZALTA, EDWARD N.¹²⁵ (ED.). *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*¹²⁶..

¹¹³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frederick_C._Beiser

¹¹⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katherine_Harloe

¹¹⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Neil_Forster

¹¹⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kristin_Gjesdal

¹¹⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Neil_Forster

¹¹⁸ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISBN_\(identifier\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISBN_(identifier))

¹¹⁹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/9781405881180>

¹²⁰ <https://de.langenscheidt.com/deutsch-franzoesisch/friedrich>

¹²¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Langenscheidt>

¹²² https://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Schlegel_Schriftsteller

¹²³ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duden>

¹²⁴ <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/schlegel/>

¹²⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_N._Zalta

¹²⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanford_Encyclopedia_of_Philosophy

12. WATKINS, CALVERT (2000), "ARYAN", *American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*¹²⁷ (4TH ED.), NEW YORK: HOUGHTON MIFFLIN, ISBN¹²⁸ 0-395-82517-2¹²⁹, ...when Friedrich Schlegel, a German scholar who was an important early Indo-Europeanist¹³⁰, came up with a theory that linked the Indo-Iranian words with the German word Ehre, 'honor', and older Germanic names containing the element ario-, such as the Swiss¹³¹ [sic¹³²] warrior Ariovistus¹³³ who was written about by Julius Caesar¹³⁴. Schlegel theorized that far from being just a designation of the Indo-Iranians, the word *arya- had in fact been what the Indo-Europeans called themselves, meaning [according to Schlegel] something like 'the honorable people.' (This theory has since been called into question.)
13. Schlegel, Friedrich. 1819. Review of J. G. Rhode, Über den Anfang unserer Geschichte und die letzte Revolution der Erde¹³⁵, Breslau, 1819. Jahrbücher der Literatur VIII: 413ff
14. Ernst Behler, *German Romantic Literary Theory*¹³⁶, 1993, p. 36.
15. This article incorporates text from a publication now in the public domain¹³⁷: BÖHME, TRAUGOTT (1920). "SCHLEGEL, KARL WILHELM FRIEDRICH VON"¹³⁸. IN RINES, GEORGE EDWIN (ED.). *Encyclopedia Americana*¹³⁹.
16. This article incorporates text from a publication now in the public domain¹⁴⁰: CHISHOLM, HUGH, ED. (1911). "SCHLEGEL, KARL WILHELM FRIEDRICH VON"¹⁴¹. *Encyclopædia Britannica*¹⁴² (11TH ED.). CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS.
17. Adam Zamoyski¹⁴³ (2007), *Rites of Peace: The Fall of Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna*, pp. 242–243.

1.5 Further reading

- Crowe, Benjamin D. "Friedrich Schlegel and the character of romantic ethics." *Journal of ethics* 14.1 (2010): 53-79. online¹⁴⁴
- Forster, Michael N. and Kristin Gjesdal (eds.) *The Oxford Handbook of German Philosophy in the Nineteenth Century* (Oxford UP, 2015)

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