ROOTS OF RACISM: MONTAIGNE TO KANT

2020-2021

Master Philosophy

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In Europe, from the late Middle Ages onward the concept of 'race' was used in order to distinguish different kinds of people. As a rule the distinctions drawn between human races were accompanied by clear cut moral hierarchies. Most early modern Europeans appear to have considered racial differences the result of a variety of external circumstances, but during the Enlightenment as a result of taxonomical attempts to classify man within the wider context of nature a modern, allegedly scientific racism arose, according to which these distinctions had a biological basis. In this course we will concentrate on the way in which European authors active prior to Darwin, who denied the reality of different human 'species', and to such 19th- and 20th-century racists as De Gobineau, Chamberlain, and Rosenberg tried to meet the challenge implied by the discovery of peoples and cultures that looked fundamentally different from the ones early modern Europeans had been accustomed to, born as they were into a world which only recently had started to globalize. Some of the texts involved take the superiority of the inhabitants of Europe for granted. Other early modern authors, however, reveal an evident fascination sometimes coupled with genuine admiration for indigenous 'natives'.

Course Outline

We will start with four introductory lectures on proto-racist attitudes in Classical Antiquity and (early) Christianity, focusing on the Greco-Roman notion of 'barbarians' and biblical accounts of human diversity. Next, the outlines will be drawn of some of the major medieval and early modern strands of thought on race. Finally, in the last two sessions, we will read a number of texts, from Montaigne to Kant, which students will be expected to present and discuss in class. Students will be graded according to the quality of their presentation and a separate paper on the primary text they have (co-)presented.

Recommended literature:

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- Garnsey, Peter, Ideas of Slavery from Aristotle to St Augustine (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996).
- Goldenberg, David M., The Curse of Ham. Race and Slavery in Early Judaism, Christianity, and Islam (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2003).
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- --, 'Why Race Still Matters', Daedalus 134 (2005), 102-116.
- Hannaford, Ivan, Race. The History of an Idea in the West (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1996).
- Hardimon, Michael O., Rethinking. Race. The Case for Deflationary Realism (Cambridge Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2017).
- Haslanger, Sally, 'Gender and Race: (What) Are They? (What) Do we Want Them To Be?', Nous 34 (2000), 31-55.
- Hochmann, Adam, 'Against the New Racial Naturalism', Journal of Philosophy 110 (2103), 331-351.
- Isaac, Benjamin H., The Invention of Racism in Classical Antiquity (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2006).
- Kidd, Colin, The Forging of Races. Race and Scripture in the Protestant Atlantic World (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006).
- Kleingeld, Pauline, Kant and Cosmopolitanism (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2011).
- Lefkowitz, Mary R., and Gary Maclean Rogers (eds.), Black Athena Revisited (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1996).

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- Zammito, John, Kant, Herder, and the Birth of Anthropology (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2002).
- https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/race/ (Michael James)

Primary Sources

Montaigne, *Essais*, Chapter XXX. *Of Cannibals*: http://www.gutenberg.org/files/3600/3600-h/3600-h.htm#link2HCH0030 (Links to an external site.)

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