The Modern Athenians: the Edinburgh Review in the Knowledge Economy of the Early Nineteenth Century

William Christie, University of Sydney

Abstract
Discusses the role of intellectual periodicals, specifically the Edinburgh Review, in creating and representing the interdisciplinary knowledge economy of early 19th century Edinburgh, and proposes the term "the Periodical Enlightenment" to represent this distinctive phase in Scottish culture.

Recommended Citation
Available at: https://scholarcommons.sc.edu/ssl/vol39/iss1/12

Included in
English Language and Literature Commons

SHARE

Explores the natural scientific foundations of far-reaching social ideologies. The nineteenth century produced scientific and cultural revolutions that forever transformed modern European life. Although these critical developments are often studied independently, Richard G. Olson's Science and Scientism in Nineteenth-Century Europe provides an integrated account of the history of these developments.

The nineteenth century produced scientific and cultural revolutions that forever transformed modern European life. Although these critical developments are often studied independently, Richard G. Olson's Science and Scientism in Nineteenth-Century Europe provides an integrated account of the history of these developments.

In the nineteenth century the natural sciences underwent a radical transformation. The paradigms of many of the disciplines that we know today, such as geology, chemistry, thermodynamics, cell biology or evolutionary biology, were established in this period. Nineteenth and twentieth centuries. During the nineteenth century Glasgow became an important industrial town to the detriment of Edinburgh. The most important industries of the city were the production of beer and the printing industry. Bankers and lawyers also settled in Glasgow. The New Town was finished at the beginning of the nineteenth century and attracted Irish immigration, increasing the population to 170,000 in 1850. Calton Hill, the Scottish National Gallery, the Scott Monument and other buildings of interest were constructed during this period. During the twentieth century more Mus Modern Greece has a history of almost two centuries. During these centuries, the country managed to move from the backwaters of Europe to a prosperous liberal democracy before economic crisis hit the country hard in 2010. Greece was founded after a War of Independence from the Ottoman Empire that was based on liberal and democratic principles. The 19th century was a period of a slow modernization of the country (in infrastructure and institutions) but was also suflicated by "Megali Idea", the irredentist dream of the enlargement of the Greek state to include all lands, under Ottoman rule, inhabited by large Greek-speaking populations. A great part of Megali Idea was realized in early 20th century but the triumphs ended with a devastating catastrophe in 1922. The economic history of the United Kingdom relates the economic development in the British state from the absorption of Wales into the Kingdom of England after 1535 to the modern United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the early 21st century. Scotland, England, and Wales shared a monarch from 1601 but their economies were run separately until they were unified in the 1707 Act of Union. Ireland was incorporated in the United Kingdom economy between 1800 and 1920; from 1921 the Irish