Modernity and Bourgeois Life

To be modern may mean many different things, but for nineteenth-century Europeans “modernity” suggested a new form of life in which bourgeois activities, people, attitudes, and values all played key roles. Jerrold Seigel’s panoramic new history offers a magisterial and highly original account of the ties between modernity and bourgeois life, arguing that they can be best understood not in terms of the rise and fall of social classes, but as features of a common participation in expanding and thickening “networks of means” that linked together distant energies and resources across economic, political, and cultural life. Exploring the different configurations of these networks in England, France, and Germany, he shows how their patterns gave rise to distinctive forms of modernity in each country and shaped the rhythm and nature of change across spheres as diverse as politics, money and finance, gender relations, morality, and literary, artistic, and musical life.

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Modernity and Bourgeois Life

Society, Politics, and Culture in England, France, and Germany since 1750

Jerrold Seigel
CONTENTS

List of illustrations  page vii
Preface  ix

1  Introduction: ends and means  1

Part I  Contours of modernity  39

2  Precocious integration: England  41

3  Monarchical centralization, privilege, and conflict: France  73

4  Localism, state-building, and bürgerliche Gesellschaft: Germany  114

5  Modern industry, class, and party politics in nineteenth-century England  150

6  France and bourgeois France: from teleocracy to autonomy  185

7  One special path: modern industry, politics, and bourgeois life in Germany  224

Part II  Calculations and lifeworlds  265

8  Time, money, capital  267

9  Men and women  305

10  Bourgeois morals: from Victorianism to modern sexuality  336

11  Jews as bourgeois and network people  376
Contents

Part III A culture of means 411

12 Public places, private spaces 413

13 Bourgeois and others 450

14 Bourgeois life and the avant-garde 482

15 Conclusion 526

Notes 541
Index 611
ILLUSTRATIONS


In my second semester of graduate school, the professor who soon became my main advisor – a deeply serious man with a broad streak of playful irony – assigned me the boggling task of regaling the following week’s seminar with ten minutes of reflection on the question: “What is the bourgeoisie?” How I sought to meet his challenge is not worth recalling, but in many ways I have been trying to face up to it ever since. Among the disparate subjects I have attempted to teach and write about over the years, a number turn out to have been linked together by a not-always-evident effort to chisel out bits and pieces of an answer: Karl Marx, French bohemianism, the history of modern thinking about the self, even the career of Marcel Duchamp. Except that I have come to think that we do better to recast the question, replacing its traditional nominative formulation with ones that are more adjectival and historical: why does the modifier “bourgeois” bear a range of meanings that often apply to people, things, actions, and ideas outside the social group it is supposed to designate? What does this array of meanings tell us about the link often posited between bourgeois life and modernity? How does this relationship between the things we call bourgeois and those we call modern alter as both of its components change over time? These questions are not always explicitly addressed in Modernity and Bourgeois Life – the Introduction sets out the ones that are – but they outline the historical and analytical space the book attempts to explore.

I am pretty sure my teacher would not have anticipated that a project with such an agenda would have operated, as this one does,
Preface

with the notion of networks – more specifically “networks of means” – at its center. I admit to a certain unhappiness with what may seem to be close ties between my use of the term “network” and its ubiquity in contemporary discussions of all kinds, but my discomfort is lightened by the conviction that historians like everyone else are bound to have their thinking shaped by the world around them; and I accept, even welcome, Max Weber’s demonstration that the necessity to operate from within some distinct perspective is a source of illumination as well as of limitation, since we are creatures who can make sense of our vast and complex world only by approaching it (responsibly, to be sure) from some particular point of view. Had I been able to substantiate the basic intuitions on which this book rests ten years ago, when I first spoke about “networks of means” in public (more accurately in a small invitational seminar), I might be able to argue a stronger case for my independence from its current omnipresence, but there is little to be gained by making much of this now. I hope, all the same, that readers may find in my way of giving substance to what can be a highly malleable and banal notion a capacity to illuminate some worthwhile matters and issues.

Over the years of working on this book I have been aided by the help and support, and sometimes by the strictures and skepticism, friends and colleagues have offered in regard to it. Among those who have listened and questioned, or who have read proposals or chapters in earlier versions, I need particularly to thank Carl Schorske, Philip Nord, Isser Woloch, Theodore Koditschek, Laura Lee Downs, John Gillis, Suzanne Marchand, Robert Seltzer, Mitchell Cohen, Jacques Revel, Gilles Pecout, Edward Berenson, Herrick Chapman, Samuel Moyn, Andrew Sartori, and (his words all the more resonant in my head because he is, alas, no longer here to add to them) Tony Judt. I owe debts of both a similar and a different kind to three anonymous readers for Cambridge University Press and to Thomas Laqueur, all of whom firmly and rightly insisted that an earlier and much longer text had to be subjected to major surgery before it could see the light, and to Louis Sass, who not only read some early chapter drafts but helped me through the difficulties of recognizing the path I had to take at that moment. My attempt to follow that path has been much aided by the patient good sense and critical attention of my Cambridge editor, Michael Watson. Alison Walker’s careful and attentive copy-editing
added clarity and accuracy to both the text and the notes. Some of
my work was carried out while I was supported by a Guggenheim
Fellowship in 2004–05, and during the months I very happily spent at
the Luguria Study Center, Bogliasco, in 2006. As with all my books, I
do not see how I could have completed this one without my wife Jayn
Rosenfeld’s wonderful ability to provide sympathy and sustenance of
all kinds while never letting me take myself too seriously.