Progress Unchained

Progress Unchained reinterprets the history of the idea of progress using parallels between evolutionary biology and changing views of human history. Early concepts of progress in both areas saw it as the ascent of a linear scale of development towards a final goal. The 'chain of being' defined a hierarchy of living things with humans at the head, while social thinkers interpreted history as a development towards a final paradise or utopia. Darwinism reconfigured biological progress as a 'tree of life' with multiple lines of advance not necessarily leading to humans, each driven by the rare innovations that generate entirely new functions. Popular writers such as H. G. Wells used a similar model to depict human progress, with competing technological innovations producing ever more rapid changes in society. Bowler shows that, as the idea of progress has become open-ended and unpredictable, a variety of alternative futures have been imagined.

Peter J. Bowler is Emeritus Professor of the School of History, Anthropology, Politics and Philosophy at Queen's University Belfast.

Progress Unchained

Ideas of Evolution, Human History and the Future

Peter J. Bowler Queen's University Belfast



CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge University Press 978-1-108-84255-6 — Progress Unchained Peter J. Bowler Frontmatter <u>More Information</u>

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

University Printing House, Cambridge CB2 8BS, United Kingdom

One Liberty Plaza, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10006, USA

477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia

314–321, 3rd Floor, Plot 3, Splendor Forum, Jasola District Centre, New Delhi – 110025, India

79 Anson Road, #06-04/06, Singapore 079906

Cambridge University Press is part of the University of Cambridge.

It furthers the University's mission by disseminating knowledge in the pursuit of education, learning, and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9781108842556 DOI: 10.1017/9781108909877

© Peter J. Bowler 2021

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2021

Printed in the United Kingdom by TJ Books Limited, Padstow Cornwall

A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library.

ISBN 978-1-108-84255-6 Hardback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this publication and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate.

Contents

List of Figures Preface		<i>page</i> vi vii	
1	Introduction: Ladders and Trees	1	
Part I The Ladder of Progress and the End of History			
2	From the Chain of Being to the Ladder of Creation	27	
3	The Hierarchy of Humanity	69	
4	Progress to Paradise: Christianity, Idealism and History	89	
5	Ascent to Utopia: The Quest for a Perfect Society	119	
6	End of an Era?	149	
Part II Towards a World of Unlimited Possibilities			
7	Darwinian Visions	173	
8	The Uniqueness of Humans	212	
9	Branching Out: The Evolution of Civilizations	222	
10	Towards an Uncertain Future	248	
11	Epilogue: Where Did It All Go Wrong?	267	
	Bibliography Index		

Figures

2.1	The chain of being according to Charles Bonnet's	
	Contemplation de la nature (1764). pag	ge 34
2.2	Tree-like representation of the development of the animal	
	kingdom with a central trunk defining the main line of advance.	
	From H. G. Bronn, Essai d'une réponse a la question de prix	
	proposée en 1850 par l'Académie des sciences (1861), p. 524.	51
2.3	Simplified tree of development in the animal kingdom, with	
	branches representing the classes branching from a main line	
	leading towards the mammals. F denotes the fish, R the reptiles,	
	B the birds and M the mammals. From Robert Chambers,	
	Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation (1844), p. 212.	56
2.4	Tree-like representation of the evolution of the animal kingdom.	
	Although gnarled like a real tree, the central trunk still implies a	
	main line of development towards humans. From Ernst Haeckel,	
	The History of Creation (1876), vol. 2, facing p. 188.	63
3.1	Parallelism in human evolution. The Neanderthal type is	
	represented as a line of development that separated from true	
	humans in the distant past and independently acquired a tool-making	g
	culture. The Piltdown type appears as a more recent offshoot	
	which also developed alongside the hypothetical presapiens race	
	leading to the modern human races. From Henry Fairfield Osborn,	
	Men of the Old Stone Age, 3rd ed. (1927), p. 491.	82
7.1	Branching tree drawn by Darwin while developing his theory.	
	There is no effort to imply a privileged direction of change.	
	From Darwin's B Notebook, p. 36; see Charles Darwin's	
	Notebooks (1987), p. 180.	188
7.2	Part of the tree diagram used by Darwin in On the Origin	
	of Species (1859), between pp. 116 and 117, to illustrate how	
	evolution branches out in many directions. Again there is no	
	implication of a main line of development.	191

Preface

This is a book about history in its broadest sense, from the history of life on earth to our ideas about the overall development of human cultures. More specifically it focuses on the role played by the idea of progress and the changing structure of that idea. As a historian of evolutionism I have long been interested in the idea of progress in both its biological and its social applications. I agree with Michael Ruse that there has always been a connection between the two areas: at least until recently, evolution was usually seen as biological progress analogous to and perhaps helping to justify faith in the advancement of humanity. In this book I explore the link between the two areas with a new emphasis, using the models and analogies provided by Darwinism and related theories in the life sciences to help us understand what I believe to be major changes in the way we think about human progress. If my readers think I spend too much time exploring the biological element, I can only plead that to me it seems necessary to explore this area in some detail so we can understand the distinctions I am trying to make.

The incentive to write this book arose from a new area of research which led me to think about how the idea of progress was projected into the future. I realized that there were parallels between the way people began to think about future progress and the insights that biologists were deriving from the latest developments in evolution theory. Here the Darwinism of the previous century was expanded to give a much more open-ended vision of progress, downplaying older models of progress which depicted it as the ascent of a ladder towards a final goal. The title *Progress Unchained* is meant to highlight the demise of a model of progress based on the old system of arranging living forms into a linear hierarchy, the 'chain of being'.

Given the scope of its topic this is a relatively short book, and this was made possible only by borrowing relentlessly from a host of historians who have helped me deal with areas of which I had no previous experience. Many areas of the book are shorter than they might otherwise have been because I have

viii Preface

directed the reader to other publications to fill in details. As suggested above, this includes the whole swathe of my own research. I have thus ended up pulling together the whole sweep of my research career while at the same time learning about topics that were new to me, a nice combination at my time of life.