

- b. SOROKIN more abstract:- 65-70
1. Distinguishes between ideational and sensate cultures;
  2. Isolates cultures subjectively, looking for logico-meaningful unity.
  3. Correctly resists rigid framework of science, but leads too far from objective scientific observation.
  4. Argues in a circle:-
    - A'. Enunciates intuitively conceived principles;
    - B'. Erects logical structure;
    - C'. Prepares statistical tables, which
    - D'. Agree with previously conceived principles.
  5. Fails to recognize conflicting factors in a society.
  6. Does state principle of oscillation (alternating periods within a society).
- IV. DETERMINISM correct principle, but fails to recognize that many different determinants may be present at same time. 70-75
- a. Geographic determinism disproved by Zionists in Palestine.
  - b. Huntington's climatic determinism disproved by archeology.
  - c. Economic determinism does not fit ancient Israel.
  - d. Freud's psychological determinism rests on historical distortion.
- D. How far can history be "scientific"? 75-79
- I. There is an essential difference between the description and classification of historical facts and of scientific facts.
  - II. But history requires same general type of observation and method.
  - III. Both are interested in discovery of general laws.
  - IV. Difference between social sciences and natural or physical sciences is difference of degree rather than of kind.
    - a. Social sciences have factors of greater variability.
    - b. Primitive cultures are relatively more stable than sophisticated cultures.
    - c. Margin of error becomes greater with highly developed cultures,
      1. Especially in biography.
- V. Albright's use of science. 79-82
- a. Mathematics and mechanics provide history with principles which may be used in form of analogy rather than directly.
  - b. Biological principles and concepts must still be used in general terms.
  - c. Anthropology, the twin of history, may be applied directly, when tested.
    1. Ethnology and physical anthropology directly.
    2. Cultural anthropology with understanding caution.
- E. Albright's view of human history. 82-84
- I. Six stages of human culture.
    - a. Prehistoric undifferentiated = Early and Middle Paleolithic;
    - b. Prehistoric partly differentiated = Late Paleolithic to Chalcolithic;
    - c. Historic differentiated (with Near East as center) = 3000 to 400 B.C.;
    - d. Historic partly integrated (with Mediterranean as center) = 400 B.C. to 700 A.D.;
      1. "The closest approach to a rational unified culture that the world has yet seen";
      2. "The history of ... religion from Moses to Jesus thus appears to stand on the pinnacle of biological evolution as represented in Homo Sapiens, and recent progress ... really reflects a cultural lag of over two millennia."