

### ***The Sociology Of Herbert Spencer Uzh***

The English philosopher Herbert Spencer (1820 - 1903) was a colossus of the Victorian age. His works ranked alongside those of Darwin and Marx in the development of disciplines as wide ranging as sociology, anthropology, political theory, philosophy and psychology. In this acclaimed study of Spencer, the first for over thirty years and now available in paperback, researched intellectual biography of this remarkable man that dispels the plethora of misinformation surrounding Spencer and shines new light on the broader cultural history of the nineteenth century. In this major study of Spencer, the first for over thirty years, Mark Francis provides an authoritative and meticulously researched intellectual biography of this remarkable man. Drawing on a wide range of printed sources, Francis creates a fascinating portrait of a human being whose philosophical and scientific system was a unique attempt to explain modern life in all its biological, psychological and sociological forms. Herbert Spencer and the Invention of Modern Life fills what is perhaps the last big biographical gap in Victorian history. An exceptional work of scholarship, it sheds new light on the broader cultural history of the nineteenth century. Elegantly written, provocative and rich in insight it will be required reading for all students of the period.

Descriptive Sociology: Or, Groups of Sociological Facts, Classified and Arranged by H. Spencer. Vol. 19 : Herbert Spencer's Sociology: a Study in the History of Social Theory. To which is Appended a Bibliography of Spencer and His Work

The Principles of Psychology

Herbert Spencer

Being Part VI of the Principles of Sociology

The study of sociology

*Presents a biography of the British philosopher and sociologist, Herbert Spencer, who was a major figure in the intellectual life of the Victorian era. He was one of the principal proponents of evolutionary theory in the mid nineteenth century and his reputation rivaled that of Charles Darwin. This story of his life is based on selected correspondence and previously unpublished papers.*

*Herbert Spencer and Social Theory*

*The Study of Sociology.* by Herbert Spencer.

*Selections from Herbert Spencer's Principles of Sociology*

*The Works of Herbert Spencer. Vol. 6: The Principles of Sociology, Vol. 1*

*The Data of Ethics*

Herbert Spencer remains a significant but poorly understood figure in 19th century intellectual life. His ideas on evolution ranged across the natural sciences and philosophy, and he pioneered new ideas in psychology and sociology. This book comprehensively examines his work and strips away common misconceptions about his sociology.

Herbert Spencer, Collected Writings: The study of sociology

By Herbert Spencer

The Principles of Sociology

The study of sociology. XII

Life and Letters of Herbert Spencer

Biografie van de Engelse wijsgeer Herbert Spencer (1820-1903).

Herbert Spencer's sociology : a study in the history of social theory

A Renewed Appreciation

First Principles

Herbert Spencer's Works

Ecclesiastical Institutions

*The Study of Sociology**Herbert Spencer's Sociology**Routledge*

*"The" Principles of Sociology*

*What Knowledge is of Most Worth*

*The Evolution of a Sociologist*

*Critical Assessments*

*Herbert Spencer's Sociology*

This book analyzes Spencer's work, emphasizing his important contribution to social science theory. The author separates Spencer's scientific works from his famous 'survival of the fittest' defense of laissez faire. He writes 'I am not asserting that his sociology was not influenced by his ideology. I am only pointing to the fact that there are far fewer ideological tracks in his work than in Durkheim's, Weber's, and Marx's works...the unknowing rediscovery of Spencer over the last one hundred years represents an enormous waste of our intellectual energies.'

The Study of Sociology

The Works of Herbert Spencer

Selected Writings

Reflections Upon the Sociology of Herbert Spencer

The Study of Sociology, By: Herbert Spencer

***Herbert Spencer (27 April 1820 - 8 December 1903) was an English philosopher, biologist, anthropologist, sociologist, and prominent classical liberal political theorist of the Victorian era. Spencer developed an all-embracing conception of evolution as the progressive development of the physical world, biological organisms, the human mind, and human culture and societies. As a polymath, he contributed to a wide range of subjects, including ethics, religion, anthropology, economics, political theory, philosophy, literature, astronomy, biology, sociology, and psychology. During his lifetime he achieved tremendous authority, mainly in English-speaking academia. "The only other English philosopher to have achieved anything like such widespread popularity was Bertrand Russell, and that was in the 20th century." Spencer was "the single most famous European intellectual in the closing decades of the nineteenth century" but his influence declined sharply after 1900: "Who now reads Spencer?" asked Talcott Parsons in 1937.[4] Spencer is best known for the expression "survival of the fittest," which he coined in Principles of Biology (1864), after reading Charles Darwin's On the Origin of Species. This term strongly suggests natural selection, yet as Spencer extended evolution into realms of sociology and ethics, he also made use of Lamarckism. Spencer was born in Derby, England, on 27 April 1820, the son of William George Spencer (generally called George). Spencer's father was a religious dissenter who drifted from Methodism to Quakerism, and who seems to have transmitted to his son an opposition to all forms of authority. He ran a school founded on the progressive teaching methods of Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi and also served as Secretary of the Derby Philosophical Society, a scientific society which had been founded in 1783 by Erasmus Darwin, the grandfather of Charles Darwin. Spencer was educated in empirical science by his father, while the members of the Derby Philosophical Society introduced him to pre-Darwinian concepts of biological evolution, particularly those of Erasmus Darwin and Jean-Baptiste Lamarck. His uncle, the Reverend Thomas Spencer vicar of Hinton Charterhouse near Bath, completed Spencer's limited formal education by teaching him some mathematics and physics, and enough Latin to enable him to translate some easy texts. Thomas Spencer also imprinted on his nephew his own firm free-trade and anti-statist political views. Otherwise, Spencer was an autodidact who acquired most of his knowledge from narrowly focused readings and conversations with his friends and acquaintances.Both as an adolescent and as a young man, Spencer found it difficult to settle to any intellectual or professional discipline. He worked as a civil engineer during the railway boom of the late 1830s, while also devoting much of his time to writing for provincial journals that were nonconformist in their religion and radical in their politics. From 1848 to 1853 he served as sub-editor on the free-trade journal The Economist, during which time he published his first book, Social Statics (1851), which predicted that humanity would eventually become completely adapted to the requirements of living in society with the consequential withering away of the state. Its publisher, John Chapman, introduced Spencer to his salon which was attended by many of the leading radical and progressive thinkers of the capital, including John Stuart Mill, Harriet Martineau, George Henry Lewes and Mary Ann Evans (George Eliot), with whom he was briefly romantically linked. Spencer himself introduced the biologist Thomas Henry Huxley, who would later win fame as 'Darwin's Bulldog' and who remained his lifelong friend. However it was the friendship of Evans and Lewes that acquainted him with John Stuart Mill's A System of Logic and with Auguste Comte's positivism and which set him on the road to his life's work. He strongly disagreed with Comte....***

***Herbert Spencer and the Invention of Modern Life***

***Social Statics: Or, the Conditions Essential to Human Happiness Specified, and the First of Them Developed***

***The Evolution of Society***

#### ***A Study in the History of Social Theory***

***Herbert Spencer: Legacies* explores and assesses the impact of the ideas and work of the great Victorian polymath Herbert Spencer across a wide range of disciplines. In the course of the essays a significant re-evaluation of his influence on Victorian and Edwardian thought is provided. Spencer's contribution to the fields of sociology, anthropology, psychology, biology and ecology are considered, alongside his influence on key figures in science and philosophy. The book brings together scholars from a wide range of disciplines to explore Spencer's nuanced and complex ideas and will be invaluable for historians of science and ideas, and all those interested in the intellectual culture of the late Victorian and Edwardian period. Contributors: Peter J. Bowler, James Elwick, Mark Francis, Bernard Lightman, Chris Renwick, Vanessa L. Ryan, John Skorupski, Michael W. Taylor, Stephen Tomlinson, and Jonathan H. Turner**

*The Principles of Sociology.* ...

*Principles of Sociology*

***Herbert Spencer (27 April 1820 - 8 December 1903) Was an English Philosopher, Biologist, Anthropologist, Sociologist, and Prominent Classical Liberal Political Theorist of the Victorian Era***

***A Study in the History of Social Theory: to which is Appended a Bibliography of Spencer and His Work***

***On Social Evolution***

The republication of this book is eminently fitting at this time. Jay Rumney's Herbert Spencer's Sociology first appeared in 1937. In that year Talcott Parsons, citing Crane Brinton, declared: "Spencer is dead. But who killed him and how?" It was the thesis of Parsons' famous The Structure of Social Action that the evolution of scientific theory had put an end to Spencer. For more than a generation the man whose name had been synonymous with sociology was, or so it seemed, repressed and forgotten.

Herbert Spencer: Legacies

The Principles of Biology

This set traces Herbert Spencer's influence, from his contemporaries to the present day. Contributions come from across the social science disciplines and are often taken from sources which are difficult to access.