

- II. The two factors of intellectual progress, 27 ; Object of the book, 28 ; Nineteenth century, what it has achieved : (a) Method of knowledge ; (b) Unity of knowledge, 29 ; Search after truth, 29 ; Method of science, practised by Galileo, &c., defined by Bacon, &c., 30 ; Disintegration of learning, 30 ; Apparent distance between science and poetry, 31 ; Closer connection between science and life, 31 ; What has nineteenth century done for the ideals? 32 ; Deeper conception of the unity of human interests, 33 ; Different terms for expressing this unity, 33 ; Definition of thought, 33 ; Age of encyclopædic treatment of learning, 34 ; Unity of knowledge gradually lost sight of, 35 ; Lectures on "Encyclopædie" in Germany, 37 ; Encyclopædias did not fulfil their promise, 39 ; French were masters in science in beginning of the century, 41 ; Reaction in Germany against metaphysics, 43 ; Reform in school literature, 44 ; Germany has taken the lead in studying the life of thought, 46 ; Transition from metaphysical to historical method, 47 ; Herbert Spencer, 48 ; Lotze, 48 ; Herder's 'Ideen,' 50 ; Humboldt's 'Kosmos,' 51 ; Lotze's 'Microcosmus,' 52 ; What the mental life of mankind consists of, 55 ; Methods have their day and cease to be, 56.
- III. Necessity of choosing a road, 57 ; No central event in our age, 58 ; Is history of thought history of philosophy? 60 ; Goethe's work involves the deepest thought of the century, 61 ; Philosophy retrospective, 62 ; Two questions, 63 ; Speculation, 64 ; Philosophy defined, 65 ; Division of the book, 65 ; Neither science nor philosophy exhausts "thought," 66 ; Thought also hidden in literature and art, 66 ; Goethe's and Wordsworth's influence, 67 ; Unmethodical thought, 68 ; Summed up in term "religious thought," 69 ; Science is exact, 69 ; Subjective interests, 70 ; Philosophy intermediate between exact science and religion, 71 ; Three-fold aspect of thought : scientific, philosophical, individual, 72 ; Difficult to separate the three aspects, 74 ; French thought centred in science, 75 ; State of philosophy in England, 75 ; Goethe's 'Faust' representative of the thought of the century, 76 ; A period of ferment, 76 ; Caused by the Revolution, 77 ; Thought of century partly radical, partly reactionary, 77 ; Byronic school, 78 ; Revolutionary theories, 79 ; Thought to be considered as a constructive power, 80 ; Darwin, Spencer, and Lotze, 81 ; Romanticism, 82 ; Scientific thought to be dealt with first, 84 ; Hegel's doctrine, 85.