Record Nr. UNINA9910809746303321 Autore Monod Paul Kleber Titolo Solomon's secret arts: the occult in the age of enlightenment / / Paul Kleber Monod Pubbl/distr/stampa New Haven, : Yale University Press, c2013 **ISBN** 1-299-48346-1 0-300-19539-7 Edizione [1st ed.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (457 p.) Classificazione HIS037040PHI016000HIS015000OCC016000 Disciplina 130.9 Soggetti Alchemy Enlightenment Magic Occult sciences Science - History - Miscellanea Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph Note generali Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Front matter -- Contents -- Illustrations -- Acknowledgments --Nota di contenuto Introduction: What Was the Occult? -- Chapter One: The Alchemical Heyday -- Chapter Two: The Silver Age of the Astrologers -- Chapter Three: The Occult Contested -- Chapter Four: A Fading Flame --Chapter Five: The Newtonian Magi -- Chapter Six: The Occult on the Margins -- Chapter Seven: The Occult Revival -- Chapter Eight: An Occult Enlightenment? -- Chapter Nine: Prophets and Revolutions --Conclusion -- Manuscript Sources -- Notes -- Index Sommario/riassunto The late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are known as the Age of Enlightenment, a time of science and reason. But in this illuminating book, Paul Monod reveals the surprising extent to which Newton, Boyle, Locke, and other giants of rational thought and empiricism also

The late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are known as the Age of Enlightenment, a time of science and reason. But in this illuminating book, Paul Monod reveals the surprising extent to which Newton, Boyle Locke, and other giants of rational thought and empiricism also embraced the spiritual, the magical, and the occult. Although public acceptance of occult and magical practices waxed and waned during this period they survived underground, experiencing a considerable revival in the mid-eighteenth century with the rise of new antiestablishment religious denominations. The occult spilled over into politics with the radicalism of the French Revolution and into literature

in early Romanticism. Even when official disapproval was at its strongest, the evidence points to a growing audience for occult publications as well as to subversive popular enthusiasm. Ultimately, finds Monod, the occult was not discarded in favor of "reason" but was incorporated into new forms of learning. In that sense, the occult is part of the modern world, not simply a relic of an unenlightened past, and is still with us today.