21) The group necessary to the evolution of capitalism according to Weber was the Protestant independent artisan social strata. The Protestant artisans and merchants. They were the upper portion of the middle class strata. Protestantism created the needed inner habitus for capitalism to grow. It was a habitus that led people to be thrifty, accumulate wealth, reinvest and compete in the name of god. It provided a vocation to compete and become successful because it was god's will.

22) In China and India, the literati and the brahmans, respectively, were comparable in their role as the knowledge-producing strata within their respective cultures. The Indian Brahmins and the Chinese Literati. They were both the intermediaries of religious meaning. They both set up the relationship between god and the individual. They were in part responsible for western capitalism not forming in India and China, because individuals did not have the 1-1 relationship with god that Protestantism provided.

23) According to Weber, capitalism did not emerge in India because the elite that governed meaning production there, the brahmans, was mystical, apolitical and stressed withdrawal from the world and were governed by an inflexible caste system which strongly discouraged social mobility. Furthermore, Indian cities were divided so that various social groups never intermingled and thus the clashes between social groups that created the concept of rights in European cities was avoided. There was no structural hierarchy between men and their gods, so "spiritual wealth" was not inherited. Within each social stratum, there was also a distinct set of beliefs. So, a dominant intellectual group never emerged. There was also no political cohesion and their "spirituality" caused them to be indifferent to material things. Every social stratum has own religion depending on where they are located in society. India had had Brahmins regulating religious knowledge. India also had a caste system based on heredity.

24) According to Weber, capitalism did not emerge in China because the leading social strata, the literati, were determined by a system of exams on a patrimonial system rather than a patriarchal system which eliminated the possibilities for accumulation of wealth through generations necessary for capitalism. Furthermore, the Chinese cities lacked the autocephaly of Western cities because they had been incorporated into a centralized state much earlier, they had kinship rules that prevented the free selling of capital and the development of rational laws, and they lacked the intermingling among social groups that lead to clashes of interests and the evolution of rights. The intellectual group in China (the Literati) monopolizes knowledge, and then reproduces itself through an examination system. Thus, the accumulation of power and wealth is not inherited. This prevents the growth of capitalism. The Literati was based on bureaucracy, not economics. The Literati also did not own land and couldn't move property because ancestors' spirits were believed to live in the land. In China the Literati monopolized knowledge of the sacred texts. This position in society was reached through education and exams. There was not an inheritance system so accumulation of wealth did not occur. The cities in China were also not
conducive to capitalism. The cities were run by local power, which was based on kinship. The state was unified and the cities had to fit in the authoritarian state. Another thing is that people did not sell property, because of ancestral history in the land.

25) The importance of Weber’s study of Roman law was that he knew the fundamental underpinning by which Western civilization was governed in comparison with the fundamental suppositions made by other cultures. 25.) He studied Roman law to understand private property and materialism. This relates to the rise of capitalism in Protestant Europe because it was believed that the more possessions one acquires, the more spiritual, blessed, and intellectual they were. A major factor in determining one’s status was material items. 25) Weber studied agrarian Roman Law. Used it in his later papers to discuss private property.

26) Inheritance is an important feature in the evolution of capitalism according to Weber because it allows for the accumulation of wealth through generations, which is why patriarchal systems, like those in the West, developed capitalistically while patrimonial ones, like in China, did not. 26.) Capital must be inherited in order to sustain capitalism. Power remains among the intellectual classes, or the carriers of meaning production so capitalism evolved through the passing down of knowledge/power/wealth to the next generations. 26) Inheritance is important because it allows accumulation of capital and wealth.

27) The concept of calling/vocation means that God has led you to a certain job and Berufspflicht dictates that you should do that job as well as you can because God led you to that profession. 27.) Berufspflicht = professional duty. The concept of calling is that everything is predestinated by God, including your profession. So, it becomes one’s duty to excel in their career. This caused a 1-on-1 relationship with God amongst the Protestants, eliminating the need for priests, etc. It promoted individuality. 27) Calling in the Protestant ethic means god has a plan in life for them. Berufspflicht means that since you have a calling from god, you should to your profession well and compete to succeed. You please god by being successful and good at your job. Taking pride in what you do.

28) The three types of authority that Weber distinguishes between are traditional-in which people consent to be dominated because a particular domination is what always has existed-charismatic-where people follow a leader because he/she possesses remarkable personal qualities-and rational-meaning that people consent to be dominated because there are certain legal parameters, i.e. constitutional, that make that authority legitimate. 28.) Rational legal = authority based on rules and principles. Authorities are recognized as having the right to enforce the law. Charismatic = the personality of a leader makes them seem like they deserve the authority Traditional = appealing to a previous tradition (e.g. the father has the authority in a family) 28) 1. Charisma: Get power through their personality. People give them power. 2. Traditional Authority: Trust in a position or family, such as the King.

29) Weber's theory of history states that as history progresses laws becomes less arbitrary and more rationalized, yet at the same time society becomes more complicated with increasing bureaucratization and a 'disenchantment of the world' people become less and less in control of their lives and more and more functions in various different institutions.
29.) History is driven by religion and a constant need for meaning production. Causal pluralism: the theory that reality is caused by many factors. There is no single explanation or view of reality that can account for all aspects of history.
29) Theory of history is pessimistic. He believed that history was becoming more rationalized and institutionalized. History is moved by social strata struggle. He believed that history is not changed in the base, but actually in the super structure. He believed in plural causality and indeterminacy.

30) Weber's typology of ideal types allows for a comparative methodology by which the evolution of different cultures can be compared and the multiple variables in cultures that produce a given outcome can be analyzed in contrast with other cultures.
30) Weber asks "how" instead of "why." It shifts away from history and moves on to why is society the way it is and how it functions. How can one have a stable society?
30.) ???