

Reaktion, Restauration

Reaction, Restoration

(Geschichtliche Grundbegriffe. Historisches Lexicon zur politisch-sozialen Sprache in Deutschland, Herausgegeben von Otto Brunner, Werner Conze, Reinhart Koselleck, Band 5, Pro – Soz, Klett-Cotta, Stuttgart, 1984, 2004 (1972-1997), S. 179-230)

(ΠΑΝΑΓΙΩΤΗ ΚΟΝΔΥΛΗ, »ΑΝΤΙΔΡΑΣΗ, ΠΑΛΙΝΟΡΘΩΣΗ«, ΜΕΤΑΦΡΑΣΗ: ΛΕΥΤΕΡΗΣ ΑΝΑΓΝΩΣΤΟΥ, ΙΝΔΙΚΤΟΣ, ΑΘΗΝΑΙ, 2001)

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1. Introduction. II. 1. The origins of ‘reaction’ and ‘restoration’ and their encounter in revolutionary times. a) ‘Reaction’. b) ‘Restoration’.

I. Introduction

If one keeps in mind (an eye on, beholds, follows) the pre-revolutionary [[i.e. before 1789]] history of “reaction” and “restoration”, which no doubt from the point of view of the question / problem formulation of this lexicon must be characterised as their pre-history, thus, a simultaneous handling, treatment of both can hardly be justified. Here we are, namely, dealing with two concepts which appear, pop/crop up, arise at different points in time / periods and in completely, entirely different, various contexts, interrelations, in order to exist next to / alongside / beside each other in the age, epoch of the [[French]] Revolution [[1789 onwards]] and without any contact (without the one traversing / touching the other). The Revolution intensified their politicisation already begun earlier, and effected, caused, brought about, provoked, moreover, a semasiological (meaning-related) widening, broadening, extension, expansion of both, which first of all lead to their approximation (the lessening of

their distance) and finally led to their fusion, merging, amalgamation, i.e. led to their synonymy (becoming synonymous) — at least in so far that today both concepts can mean / signify the striving for / after the restoration, reestablishment, rebuilding, renewal, recovery of outdated, obsolete, antiquated, archaic, outmoded views and arrangements (institutions, establishments, facilities), even though the keeping to / insistence upon / persistence with existing states of affairs vis-à-vis progress [[as an ideological concept]] is characterised / described exclusively by ‘reaction’. Only the revolutionary turn makes possible / enables, in fact demands, requires the pursuit, pursuance, tracking, trailing of the fate, destiny as regards conceptual history of ‘reaction’ and ‘revolution’. The positive and negative mutual, reciprocal influences of both concepts are carried out/executed, take place, in the course of this, both at the political level in the narrower sense, as well as at the world-theoretical level and level pertaining to the philosophy of history.

II.

I. The origin(s), provenance, origination, emanation, descent, pedigree, background of ‘reaction’ and ‘restoration’ and their encounter, meeting in the time(s) of [[the French]] revolution / Revolution (revolutionary times)

a) ‘Reaction’. The word ‘reactio’ is a learned, scholarly, lettered neologism which was formed, constituted in the discussion of aspects of the Aristotelian teaching, doctrine, theory of nature and motion (movement) during the time(s), epoch, era of the Renaissance¹.

Reagere, resistere agenti, describes VOSSIUS the concept and admits its suitability for the ends, goals, purposes of natural philosophy, although / even though he himself preferred *vicissim agere*².

¹ PETRUS POMPONATIUS MANTUANUS, *Tractatus acutissimi, utilissimi et mere peripatetici: De intentione et remissione formarum ac de parvitate et magnitudine. De reactione etc.* (Venice 1525), also for earlier, older discussions of the problem. Following on from / Tying onto / In connection with this, JACOBUS ZABARELIUS PATAVINUS, *De rebus naturalibus libri XXX* (1589; Frankfurt 1654), 425Dff.: *liber de reactione*; for the definition of ‘reactio’ *ibid.*, 426E. 435D. *Reagere* stems from the school(-related) Latin of the 3rd century, *réagir* appears as the alchemistic term in the 14th century, cf. FEW 3. Aufl. / 3rd ed., Bd. 10 / vol. 10 (1962), 132, s. v. (see versus/towards/in the direction of / lexical entry (item)) *reagere*. For the meaning of ‘the mutual effect / reciprocal influence of natural elements / the elements of nature’ in the 15th century : JEAN STAROBINSKI, *La vie et les aventures du mot ‘réaction’* [the life and the adventures of the word ‘reaction’], *Modern Language Rev.* 70 (1975), XXII, footnote 6; cf. *ibid.*, footnote 4 for the gradual reception, intake, inclusion, entry of ‘réaction’ in the/a French dictionaries, lexica of the 17th and 18th century.

² GERHARDUS JOH. VOSSIUS, *De vitiis sermonis et glossematis latino-barbaris* 4,20 (Amsterdam 1645), 733 f.