Civilization¹ is² the³ progress⁴ toward⁵ a⁶ society⁷ of⁸ privacy.⁹ The savage’s¹⁰ whole¹¹ existence¹² is public,¹³ ruled¹⁴ by¹⁵ the laws¹⁶ of his¹⁷ tribe.¹⁸ Civilization is the process¹⁹ of setting²⁰ man²¹ free²² from²³ men.

Howard Roark, The Fountainhead, AYN RAND, 1943

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1. 1704; originally law which makes a criminal process civil; sense of “civilized condition” first recorded 1772, probably from Fr. civilisation, to be an opposite to barbarity and a distinct word from civility.
2. Before 900; Middle English, Old English, uninflected stem of the demonstrative pronoun.
3. 1400–50; late Middle English progress (noun); Latin prōgressus a going forward, equivalent to prōgred-, stem of prōgredī to advance (prō- pro + -redī, combining form of gradī to step + -īus suffix of v. action
4. Before 900; Middle English, Old English, cognate with German is, Old Norse es, er, German, Gothic est, Latin est, Greek esti, OCS jesti, Sanskrit asti
5. Before 900; Middle English; Old English tōweard.
6. Middle English; orig. preconsonantal phonetic variant of an
7. 1525–35; Middle French societe; Latin societās, equivalent to soci (us) partner, comrade + -etās, variant of -etās -ity
8. Before 900; Middle English, Old English: of, off; cognate with German ab, Latin ab, Greek ἀπό
9. 1350–1400; Middle English; Latin prōvātus private, literally, taken away (from public affairs), special use of past participle of privāre to rob
10. 1250–1300; Middle English savage, sauvage (adj.); Middle French sauvage, sauvage; Medieval Latin salvātīcus, for Latin salvātīcus, equivalent to salv (a) woods + -ātīcus adj. suffix
11. Before 900; Middle English hole, hool (adj. and noun), Old English hāl (adj.); cognate with Dutch heel, German heel, Old Norse heill
12. Late 14c; from Old French existence; Latin existentem existent, prp. of Latin existere stand forth, appear and, as a secondary meaning, exist; from ex-forth + sistere cause to stand
13. 1400–50; Latin pūblicus (earlier pūblicus, pūpticus, akin to populus people); replacing late Middle English publique
14. 1325–75; Middle English
15. Before 900; Middle English; Old English: of, off; cognate with German ab, German, Gothic, Old Norse freis, Old English fregan, Old Norse freinn, (noun) Middle English garrison; replacing late Middle English prōplicus, akin to populus people); replacing late Middle English pōblicus, pōapticus, (earlier 1400–50.
16. Before 1000; Middle English law, lagh, Old English lagu Old Norse lagu, early plural of lag layer, stratum, a laying in order, fixed tune, (in collective sense) law; akin to lay, lie
17. Before 900; Middle English, Old English, genitive of hē
18. 1200–50; Middle English Latin tribus tribe, orig., each of the three divisions of the Roman people; often taken as derivative of tres three, though formation unclear
19. 1275–1325; Middle English proces (noun); Old French; Latin prōcessus a going forward, equivalent to prō-pro-1 + cēde-, variant stem of cedere to yield (see cede) + -tus suffix of (v.) action
20. Late 14c; fact or action of being set or setting, from set (v.). Ref. to mounts for jewels, etc. is from 1815; meaning background, history, environment is attested from 1841.
21. Before 900; (noun) Middle English; Old English man (n.); cognate with German mann, Dutch man, Old Norse manthur, Gothic manna; (v.) Middle English mannian to garrison
22. Before 900; Middle English fre, Old English frē; cognate with Gothic frei, Old High German frei, German frei, Dutch vrij, Sanskrit priyā- dear.
23. Before 950; Middle English; Old English, variant of fram from (preposition), forward (adv.); cognate with Gothic fram, Old Norse frá