Conservativism, Nationalism and Liberalism

* Which social class and why?)
* Major leaders, figures, philosophers of the ideology- With their ideas.
* Characteristics/ Goals (SPCIE) of the ideology
* Influence on Revolutions of the 1820s, 1830s and 1848. ( By individual Revolution)
* Revolutions of 1820s

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| Peterloo Massacre  England | Latin America / Spain | Greek war of independence | Russian “Decembrist rising” |
| Summary | Summary | Summary | Summary |
| Ideology | Ideology | Ideology | Ideology |
| Outcome | Outcome | Outcome | Outcome |

* Revolutions of 1830s

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| France/ July Revolution | Italy | Belgium | Poland |
| Summary | Summary | Summary | Summary |
| Ideology | Ideology | Ideology | Ideology |
| Outcome | Outcome | Outcome | Outcome |

* Evolution of 1830s
* England

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| Conservativism | **Liberalism/ Classical liberalism**: |
| * Their goal was to define and monitor the status quo. * Conservatives viewed history as a continuum. * The basis of society is organic, not contractual. * Stability & longevity, not progress and change, mark a good society. * The only legitimate sources of political authority were God and history.   + They rejected the “social contract” theory. * Conservatives believed that self-interests do not lead to social harmony, but to social conflict.   + Denounced individualism and natural rights. * To conservatives, society was hierarchical. | Who were 19th-century liberals**?**   * + - Educated, relatively wealthy people, usually associated with the professions or commercial life, but who were excluded in one manner or another from the existing political process   Characteristics   * + **Political Goals**  1. Reformist and political rather than revolutionary in character 2. Individuals entitled to seek their freedom 3. Humans have certain “natural rights” and governments should protect them (Locke). 4. Rights are best guaranteed by a written constitution, with careful definition of the powers of gov’t 5. Republican (representative) form of gov’t.    * Economic Goals (Bourgeoisie)      + liberals advocated free trade and often called upon the language used by **Adam Smith**        - wanted to abolish privileged guilds and established government wages        - economy based on talent and merit  * ***Laissez-faire***: opposed gov’t intervention in social and economic affairs, even if the need for action seemed great to reformers * Most productive economy was one that allowed for the greatest measure of individual choice—**“invisible hand”** of the self-regulating market. * Severely opposed to mercantilism   **David Ricardo**: **“iron law of wages”**   * Plentiful supply of workers would keep wages low, to the detriment of the working class.   Thomas Malthus: believed human population would outstrip the food supply resulting in massive famines.   * + - **Utilitarianism**: founded by **Jeremy Bentham**   Utility of any proposed law or institution was based on **“the greatest happiness of the greatest number.”**   * Bentham was a major proponent of Poor Laws.   **John Stuart Mill**: ***On Liberty*** (1859): classic statement on liberty of the individual.   * Argued for “absolute freedom of opinion” to be protected from both gov’t censorship and tyranny of the majority. * Later, along with his wife he argued for women’s rights: On the Subjection of Women (1867) |