



**Ideologies of Change in Europe,  
1815–1914**

## What are the new Ideologies in Europe?

- **Conservatism**
- **Liberalism**
- **Socialism**
- **Nationalism**



The background of the slide features a photograph of the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor. The statue is shown from a low angle, standing on its pedestal. The sky is blue with some light clouds. In the foreground, there is a dark silhouette of a person's profile, looking towards the right. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

# Ideologies of Change in Europe

- The political and economic revolutions of the 18th and 19th cent paved the road to hopes for **democracy, liberty, and equality** and changed to a better life.
- In this topic, we will see to what extent these **new ideologies will go** and **what changes will happen**.
- The powerful ideologies of **Liberalism, Socialism, and Nationalism** will emerge to oppose **Conservatism**.
- All these **political ideologies** rose to a great **popular upheaval** that eventually spread **across Europe in the revolutions of 1848**.

# Ideologies of Change in Europe, 1815–1914

*“Every human being is equally important;  
a man’s right to work as they will;  
to spend what they earn;  
to own property;  
and to have the state as a servant, not as a Master.”  
These are the essence of a free economy, and on that  
freedom, all other freedoms depend.”*

Margaret Thatcher, British P.M. 1979 -1990.



# Conservatism Ideologies



# Conservatism Ideologies

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- The Enlightenment, and its emphasis on pure reason, **was rejected**.
- A **stable society** should be based on the **church**, the **state**, and the **family**.
- **Faith, history**, and **tradition** should **replace** reason and excessive belief in individual rights.
- Change, if it comes, must be gradual and must take into account the country's history and traditions.

## □ Political:

- Called for the **return** of **hereditary monarchy** wherever it was overthrown.
- Constitutional government leads to **chaos**.
- Democracy and suffrage were **rejected**.
- **Political decisions** need to be made by **the monarch** and his closest advisers.

# Conservatism Ideologies

## □ Social:

- Called for a **return to a social order** with strict class divisions / a system based on a hierarchy similar to the **3 estates** in pre-revolutionary France.
- **Respect** for rank and **status** must be re-established.
- **Favored** an established, official and **powerful church**: Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox.

## □ Economic:

- Initially, most conservatives **rejected the Industrial Revolution** because:
  - ✓ They favored **traditional societies** based on agricultural production.
  - ✓ Industrialization strengthened the bourgeoisie and weakened the **landed nobility**.
  - ✓ **The bourgeoisie owned the means of production** (labor, capital, banks, railroads, factories)

A wide-angle photograph of the Statue of Liberty on Liberty Island, New York. The statue is the central focus, holding a torch aloft. In the background, the dense skyline of Lower Manhattan is visible across the water. The sky is filled with soft, white clouds. A white rectangular box with a thin black border is superimposed over the middle of the image, containing the text.

# Liberalism Ideologies



# Liberalism Ideologies

- Liberals were inspired by the Enlightenment and the moderate gains of the French Revolution.
- Liberals were mostly from the middle class / “Bourgeois Liberalism”

## □ Political:

- ✓ Favored governments based on **written constitutions** and **separation of powers**.
- ✓ Supported either Republican government or Constitutional Monarchy.
- ✓ Rulers should be **elected** by the people / should rule in the **interests of the people**
- ✓ Opposed **absolute monarchy**.



# Liberalism Ideologies

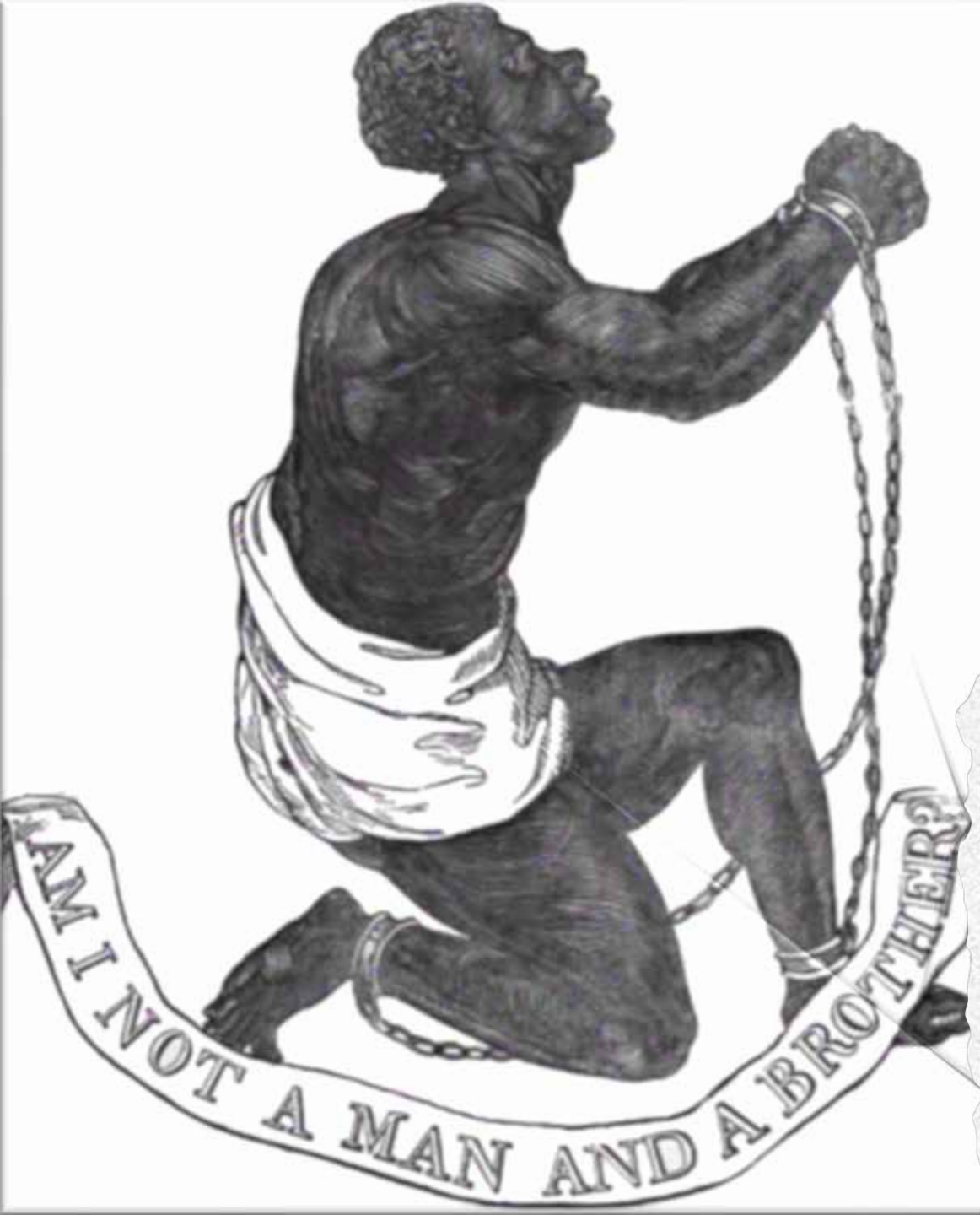
## □Social:

- ✓ Defended the natural rights of individuals to liberty, equality, and property.
- ✓ Government's role is **limited to protecting basic rights** such as **freedom of thought, speech, and religion**.
- ✓ **Males** should be **equal** under the law.
- ✓ **Hereditary privileges** (except property) should be **eliminated**.

## □Religion:

- ✓ Believed in **separation** of church and **state**.
- ✓ Freedom and **equal status for religions**.





**Liberalism is  
Anti – Slavery**



# Liberalism is Anti – Slavery



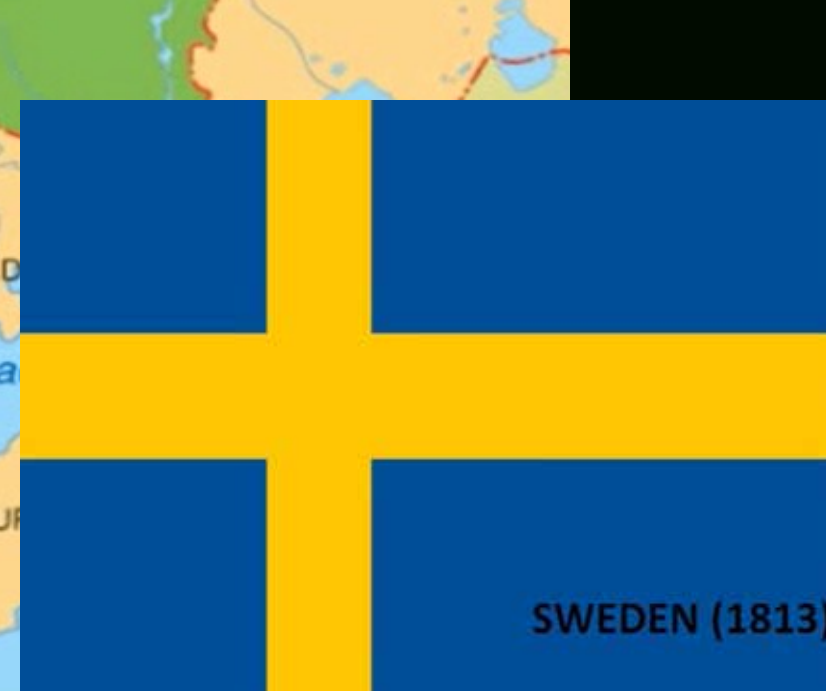
BRITISH EMPIRE (1833)



DENMARK-NORWAY (1803)



THE NETHERLANDS (1814)



SWEDEN (1813)





# Liberalism stands for:

- Democracy
- Capitalism
- Free Market
- Freedom of Speech
- Freedom of Religion
- Freedom of Assembly
- Freedom of Thoughts
- Freedom of Press
- Anti-Racism
- Women Rights
- Property Rights
- Individualism



Scene at the Signing of the Constitution of the  
United States of America

# How did these Ideas Come to Being?

- ▶ It was the time of **the Enlightenment!**
- ▶ John Locke was born in London 1632;

He promoted:

1. All humans born morally equal in **a blank state.**
2. Constitutional, Representative Democracy and small government to serve the people.
3. He called for **Liberty; Civil, Political** and **Property rights** for all.

A portrait of John Locke, an elderly man with white hair, looking slightly to the left. The portrait is partially obscured by a black jagged shape on the right side of the image.

**John Locke**



# How did these Ideas Come to Being?

□ The Declaration of Independence of America, which was signed on July 4<sup>th</sup>, 1776, it was **very Lockean!**

## ➤ The Lockean ideas in the Declaration:

1. Every individual is entitled to “Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness”.
2. Small, democratically elected, representative government.
3. A government that may be abolished at the will of the people.
4. Civil, political, and property rights for all.
5. All individuals are “Born Equal”.



# **Socialism Ideologies**



# Socialism

- ✓ Socialism is a **radical political** doctrine **opposed the individualism** and the fragmentation of society and that **advocated a sense of community.**
- ✓ Key ideas were economic planning, greater **economic equality**, and **state regulation of property.**
- ✓ Socialism is when a population collectively owns and controls the means of production and distributes the end result **proportionally.**
- ✓ However, control is usually delegated to the state.
- ✓ While the distribution usually comes in the form of underlying social welfare to satisfy everyone's basic needs, like housing, education, and health care.
- ✓ Thereby removing class distinctions based on ownership.

**Democracy is the road to socialism.**

*- Karl Marx*

**Socialism:  
the radical  
idea of  
*sharing***



**capitalism**  
(described by capitalists)



**capitalism**  
(described by socialists)



**fascism**



**socialism**  
(described by socialists)



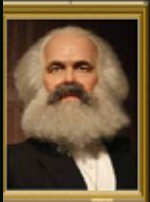
**socialism**  
(described by capitalists)



**anarchy**  
(described by anarchists)

# Socialism

THE MEANING OF  
PEACE IS THE  
ABSENCE OF  
OPPOSITION TO  
SOCIALISM.



**Karl Marx**

Prussian-German philosopher  
(1818-1883)

*QuoteHD.com*



They talk about the failure of socialism but where is the success of capitalism in Africa, Asia and Latin America?

(Fidel Castro)



“The problem with  
**socialism**  
is that you eventually  
run out of  
other people’s money.”

~Margaret Thatcher

“Socialism only works in heaven,  
where they don’t need it, and  
hell where they already have it.”

-Reagan





# Nationalism





# Ideologies of Change in Europe: Nationalism

- A radical ideology emerged in 1815;
- Loyalty and devotion to **one's nation** or country.
- **Shared religion**, along with **common ethnicity**, **political heritage**, and **history**, are factors that draw people together in **nationalist movements**.
- The desire for **national independence** in a country under **foreign domination**.
- **Early nationalism** in Europe was tied to **liberalism**.
- Nationalism led to:
  - **The unification** of Italy & Germany (1860-1871)
  - **The disintegration** of the Ottoman Empire (1804-1918)
  - The establishment of the **“Dual Monarchy”** (Austro-Hungarian Empire - 1867)
  - **Conflict** between European nations that led to **World War I**
- Extreme nationalism = **FASCISM – Nazi Germany**

A wide-angle photograph of the Statue of Liberty on Liberty Island, New York. The statue is the central focus, standing on its stone pedestal. In the background, the dense skyline of Lower Manhattan is visible, including the Freedom Tower. The sky is filled with soft, grey clouds, and the water of the harbor is in the foreground. The overall tone is somewhat muted and historical.

# The Rise of Feminism



# The Rise of Feminism

- ✓ **The roots of feminism** can be traced back to the Enlightenment period of the 18th century.
- ✓ The idea of equality for all individuals, including women, began to take shape during this period.

## ☐ **Mary Wollstonecraft**

- ✓ She was an English philosopher and writer who advocated for **women's equality**.
- ✓ Her book “A Vindication of the Rights of Woman” published in 1792; it is considered one of the earliest works of feminist philosophy.
- ✓ Wollstonecraft argued **that women are not naturally inferior to men** and should have **the same fundamental rights**.

## ☐ **Feminism Let to:**

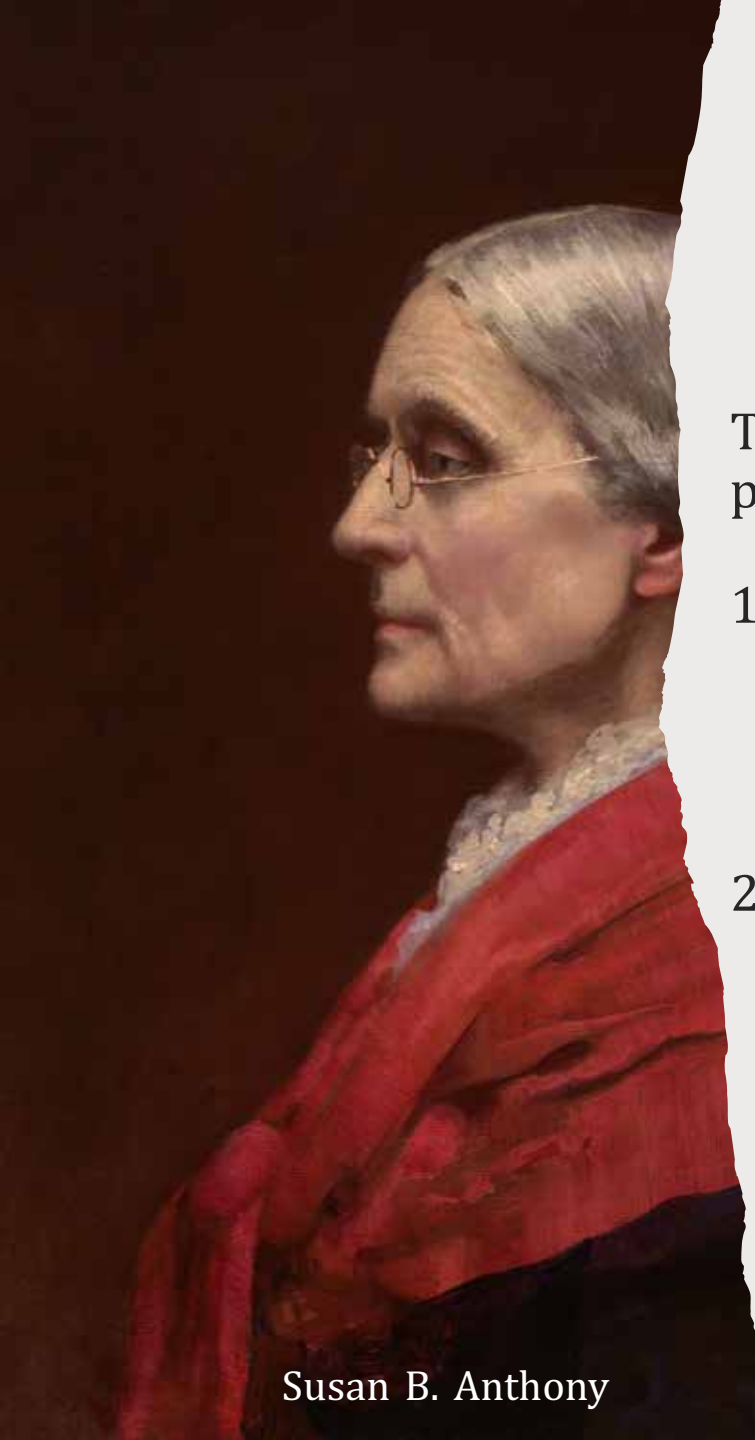
- ✓ Avocation for **Equality Rights** for Women and **Universal Suffrage**.



# The Rise of Feminism

The feminist movement went into many phases:

1. A wave of feminism occurred in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, focusing on **legal inequalities** and **fighting for women's suffrage - the right to vote.**
2. Key figures include Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.



Susan B. Anthony



Elizabeth Cady Stanton.



50th ANNIVERSARY

# THE FEMININE MYSTIQUE

BETTY FRIEDAN



EDITED BY KIRSTEN FERAGLICH AND LISA M. FINE

A NORTON CRITICAL EDITION

## The Rise of Feminism

- ✓ The second wave began in the 1960s and continued into the '80s.
- ✓ It addressed a wider range of issues, such as **sexuality, family, the workplace, reproductive rights, and inequalities.**
- ✓ Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem are notable second-wave feminists.



# National Formation

The Creation of the  
Nation-State

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# Territorial-States

- ✓ The nation-state is a cultural artifact that evolved out of the Middle Ages.
  - ✓ The 1st institutional artifact of its formation emerged during the Reformation.
  - ✓ The Reformation destroyed what was left of the feudal landscape
  - ✓ Feudal estates gave way to the rise of sovereignty.
  - ✓ The Territorial State replaced the feudal estate, state, and status system.
  - ✓ Sovereign rulers appeared in Spain, Portugal, France, and Great Britain.
  - ✓ Each expelled the pope from politics & relied on parliaments for taxation.
  - ✓ In each, the prince determined the religion of the land.
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# The Impact of the Enlightenment

- ✓ The Enlightenment redefined politics once again based on the “general will.”
- ✓ Jean Jacque Rousseau defined the “general will.”
- ✓ He said, “*All individuals surrender their personal will to create the general will.*”
- ✓ The political justification for the state became: “We the people.”
- ✓ Next, “the people” became a cultural collectivity due to a common language.
- ✓ Royal societies standardized these languages to increase the monarchy’s power.
- ✓ Then the formation of the 1st nations emerged during two revolutions.
- ✓ The French Revolution, which led to the political institutions of the nation-state.
- ✓ British industrialization, which led to the geographic foundations of the nation-state.

What Features Does a Nation-State Have?

# Great Britain Contribution

- ✓ **British Industry integrated the geographic foundations of the nation-state**
  - 1) Factories eliminated jobs in the rural household handicraft system.
  - 2) A wage dependent laborers sought new jobs in these factories.
  - 3) The rural population left the countryside to move to cities that formed around factories.
  - 4) People leaving rural areas allow landlords to redefine agriculture and increase food production.
  - 5) Modern agriculture fed far more people using mechanized tools to cultivate unencumbered land.
  - 6) Mass transportation moves new products into new cities to create an urban hierarchy.
  - 7) Living in cities requires urban skills.
  - 8) Urban skills included **literacy**, **computation** & **critical thinking**.
  - 9) The increase in General literacy fueled a strengthening in **the power of public opinion**.
  - 10) **Public opinion** is then defined as “**We the people.**”





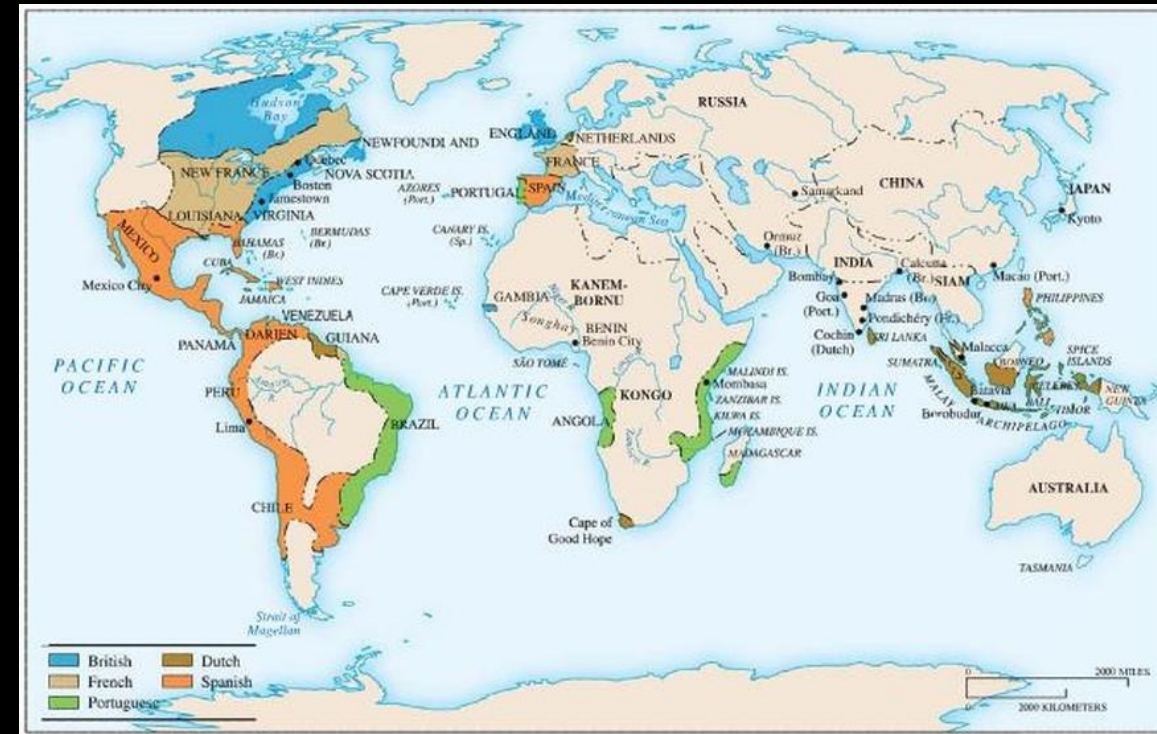
# France's Contribution

- ✓ Out of the four phases of the French Revolution came:
  - 1) a national tax code, national legal code, national army, & Citizenship.
  - 2) a professional bureaucracy, nationalism, & a national anthem.
  - 3) the formulation of a national will based on language.
- ✓ France and England each created ½ the nation-state.



# Why France and Britain?

- ✓ Both France & Britain were Western European territorial states.
- ✓ Their geographic unity suggested a nation.
- ✓ Both provided Europe with the proto-modern model of government.
- ✓ France got an Absolute Monarchy.
- ✓ Britain got Parliamentary Sovereignty.
- ✓ Each had a clear form of centralized political power.
- ✓ Each occupied the primary region of modernization.
- ✓ Each participated in the Commercial Revolution.
- ✓ Each had well developed center-place cities.
- ✓ Each had well-defined, stable boundaries.
- ✓ Each was the fountainhead of the Enlightenment.
- ✓ Each were the intellectual center of gravity for Europe.
- ✓ Yet Great Britain was far more successful than France.
- ✓ The British had developed a sense of “self-rule” in the 18th century.



Good Luck!

