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20: Film, "Isms"

Regarding the conservatism that arose from the Napoleonic wars, conservatives preferred the way of the past and wanted to establish the morals of Napoleon; they believed that hereditary monarchs provided stability to countries and overall that stability is needed for government and people to be regulated. Conservatism was one of the most powerful and successful ideologies early on in the 19th century.

Classical liberalism is the basis of the enlightenment period; the ideas of this ideology have influenced documents like the constitution and the Declaration of the Rights of Man. The ideas of liberalism were that people deserve to have more input in government and that government should be more responsive to the needs of the people, also this ideology advocated for the freedoms of people.

Nationalism arose from people trying to discover their identity in regard to their nationality; nationality makes up characteristics of culture; like food and language. Nationalism occurs when people come together or separate.

Utopian socialism is the idea that small communities can be created; in which people will work for the betterment of the community; Utopian socialism is a reaction to the ideology of a

class system, in a utopian society people work as hard as they can giving as much as they can, and only taking what they need to survive.

Romanticism is a reaction to the enlightenment period; romanticism theories pushed against the forward thinkers of the enlightenment period and advocated for emotion rather than rationality provided by the enlightenment period. Romanticism is characterized by powerful emotions, nature, and experiencing the world through feelings rather than scientific explanations. Romantic influences could be found in literature, art, and music.

Works Cited

“19th Century Isms: AP Euro Bit by Bit #29.” *YouTube*, YouTube, 21 Jan. 2016,

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VcpYFbwFr34&t=487s>.