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Chapter 20
Film and response:

Conservatism:

Was a reaction to the Napoleon war. The enlightenment had Foster, the widespread belief in the idea of progress, that is, the possibility of improving the human condition-as well as a rationalist disposition to alter or reject pre-existing institutions or practices in order to achieve that goal.

Classical liberalism:

A conviction that each person has a right to the parentheses "pursuit of happiness" and their inherent worth.
The principle of liberalism was found on the enlightenment ideas of reason, rationality, and progress from the 18th century, but as a movement liberalism matured in the post-Napoleonic era.   The elites of business, trade in and the professions, as well as the middle classes were typically educated men and women in the 19 century who supported liberal causes.

Nationalism:

Movement that began to takeoff immediately after the Napoleonic wars, even though it sometimes took more than a century. These movements would eventually succeed in realizing their objectives almost without exception.
The idea that the identity of a "people" should be reflected in the state was fundamental to nationalist movements, thought it was often unclear what or who should be considered "the people" in this regards.

Utopia Socialism:

It's a reaction to the capitalism, industrial revolution, and a class system in the Utopian socialist world.

The goal of Utopian Socialism, whether achieve through violence, or non-violence means is to eliminate the social contradiction between the rich and the poor. In order to truly achieve liberty and equality, social society as a whole must do so, not just in the political sphere.

Romanticism:

Rejected order and switched from reason to emotion, beauty of unaltered nature. Folk music, stories, and customs seen as a simpler more honorable era, targeted at the average person. Nature was seen by Romantics as a vast, overwhelming presence in comparison to which human endeavors, were ultimately insignificant.