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Instructions

The short film (8 minutes) described the five most important "Isms" of the early 19th century - Conservatism, Classical Liberalism, Nationalism, Utopian Socialism, and Romanticism. After watching the film, summarize each of these in just one sentence and post it in the dropbox below.

Conservatism sought to reestablish monarchs in countries that held strong monarchical governmental power. They believed that hereditary monarchs provided stability to countries and the government had to be regulated.

Classical liberalism comprises some of the ideas of the enlightenment. The idea was that the government needed to be more responsive to people, and people needed more freedoms.

Nationalism started big in Europe because people started questioning who they were as a nationality. Nationalist revolutions sprung up because people would try to come together or split apart depending on the scenario. Nationality can be defined by language, common culture, or shared history.

Utopian socialism is the idea that small communities can be created where people will work as hard as possible, giving their best to that communal good and taking only what they need from that society. It was a reaction to capitalism, the industrial revolution, and the whole idea of a class system.

Romanticism was a reaction to the age of enlightenment that revolved around rational thought and using the human mind to think through problems and better society. Romanticism was about experiencing the world through feeling, not cold scientific rationality.