

# 19th Century "ISMS"

A distinctive practice, system, or philosophy, typically a political ideology or an artistic movement.

## Liberalism

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Political philosophy in which citizens should be as free as possible from the government and that civil liberties and rights should be protected.

### People

- John Locke
- Adam Smith
- David Ricardo
- Thomas Malthus
- Jeremy Bentham

### Events/Ideas

- Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen
- Abolitionists
- Universal Education Supporters
- Iron Law of Wages

## Conservatism

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Political philosophy based on tradition and social stability. Stressed obedience to political authority and organized religion.

### People

- Klemens von Metternich
- European Monarchs
- Russian Tsars

### Events/Ideas

- Principle of Intervention
- Congress of Vienna

## Romanticism

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Movement that served as a reaction to the Enlightenment. Emphasized feelings and emotion/imagination over reason. Valued individualism, the past, and nature.

### People

- Edgar Allan Poe
- Charles Dickens
- Ludwig von Beethoven
- Mary Shelley

### Events/Ideas

- Beethoven's fifth symphony
- Mary Shelley's Frankenstein

## Marxism

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Political theory in which the working class (proletariat) would overthrow the industrialists (bourgeoisie) and form a dictatorship to organize the means of production and a classless society.

### People

- Karl Marx
- Friedrich Engels

### Events/Ideas

- The Communist Manifesto
- Russian Revolution

## Nationalism

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Political movement in which people pushed for the national unity and formation of their own governments for their respective nations. Anti-Conservatism but closely linked to Liberalism.

### People

- Otto von Bismarck
- Louis-Philippe

### Events/Ideas

- French Revolution
- Revolutions of 1830 and 1848

# Anti-Semitism

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Belief in which there is discrimination and violence against Jews.

## People

- Alfred Dreyfus

## Events/Ideas

- Pogroms
- Zionists
- Dreyfus Affair

# Social Darwinism

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Radical (INCORRECT) interpretation of Charles Darwin's theories applied to humans, stated that social progress was based on the survival of the fittest vs. the weak. Used to justify why poor were poor & to support racist ideas.

## People

- Charles Darwin
- Herbert Spencer

## Events/Ideas

- European Colonization
- Nazi Racism
- Eugenics Movement

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