Web sites for nineteenth century -isms:

The first four links listed are the main page for each -ism within the Internet Modern History Sourcebook – a fabulous history resource loaded with lots of links!

Nationalism: main page link

Socialism: main page link

Liberalism: main page link

Conservatism: main page link  (Scroll down just a tad for this one.)

Nationalism: Voltaire (Con) Voltaire (1694-1778): “Patrie,” in The Philosophical Dictionary, 1752. Voltaire's attack on national chauvinism - and his views that people should be citizens of the world. It was this view that was rejected by nationalists.

Conservatism: DeMastrie (Pro) Although Liberalism dominated in the 19th century, conservatism also had its theorists. The French nobleman Joseph de Maistre (1754-1821) emphasized the importance of religious ideas for the philosophy and politics of conservatism. In this essay, de Maistre addresses the question of constitutions; in 1819, in another essay, he insists on the role of the pope in preserving international stability.

Conservatism: Tsar Nicholas I (Pro) “Imperial Manifesto on Poland,” March 25, 1832.

Nationalism: Johann Gottfried von Herder (Pro) His “Materials for the Philosophy of the History of Mankind” laid the intellectual foundations for the claims of the romantic philosophy that the nation was all.


Nationalism: Giuseppe Mazzini (Pro) Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-1872), the founder of Young
Italy, was perhaps the leading figure in liberal nationalism. He saw the creation of a democratic Italian state as crucial to Italy's development.

**Nationalism: Johann Gottlieb Fichte (Pro)**
Johann Gottlieb Fichte (1762-1814) was a German philosopher, a reformer, and a supporter of the French Revolution and its ideals. But when France, under Napoleon, took control of Germany along with much of the rest of Europe, he rethought his position and made series of “Addresses to the German Nation” (1806), in French occupied Berlin.

**Nationalism: Louis Kossuth (Pro)**
Kossuth's speech at the dinner given in his honor by the U.S. Congress in Washington D.C., January 7, 1852. He was a leading Hungarian nationalist.

**Nationalism: Daniel O'Connell (Pro)**
Nationalism had both reactionary and liberating aspects. As a political ideology it could proclaim one nation was superior to others, or it could provide a method of analysis and organization against oppression. This second aspect can be represented by the great Irish leader Daniel O'Connell (1775-1847), sometimes called the Liberator of Ireland.

**Nationalism: Theodor Herzl (Pro)**
There was Jew leaders who called for the return of the Jews to Palestine for decades before Theodor Herzl (1860-1904) wrote his influential pamphlet, “The Jewish State.” But Herzl's work pushed the formation of a political movement forward to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

**Nationalism: Proclamation of the Irish Republic (Pro)**
Easter 1916, file of poster.

**Liberalism: Adam Smith (Pro)**
Smith’s economic liberalism in “The Principle of the Mercantile System,” 1776.

**Liberalism: Adam Smith (Pro – economic)**

**Liberalism: Thomas Malthus (Con)**
Opposes Adam Smith in “The Corn Laws.”

**Liberalism: Thomas Malthus (Con II)**
Discusses the issues of rent and standards of living.

**Liberalism: David Ricardo (Pro)**
David Ricardo (1772-1823), an English banker, was also an important early economist. His most well-known argument was that wages "naturally" tended towards a minimum level corresponding to the subsistence needs of the workers. The attraction of this idea for factory owners is evident.

**Liberalism: Pamphlet (Pro)**
The following pamphlet reflects the pro-laissez-faire point of view against the campaign for a ten-hour work day.

**Liberalism: Sydney Smith (Pro)**
Sydney Smith (1771-1845) was an English clergyman noted as the wittiest man of his time. The review of Bentham's *Book of Fallacies* exhibits at once the method of the Edinburgh reviewers; Smith's vigorous, pointed,
and witty style; and the general trend of his political opinions. He was a staunch Whig, and in such issues as that of Catholic Emancipation, he fought for liberal opinions at the cost of injury to his personal prospects.

**Liberalism:** Joseph Chamberlain (Pro)  From “The Radical Programme,” 1885.

**Liberalism:** John Stuart Mill (Con)  Mill discusses how his faith in Liberalism has slipped (1873).

**Liberal Criticisms (Con...obviously)**  An entire page of links! (But remember to still check those sources!) Of use to everyone – Liberals, here is what you refute! All other ideologies, here is fuel for your defense against this ideology!

**Conservatism:** Prince Klemens von Metternich (Pro)  Prince Klemens von Metternich (1773-1859) was the leading figure in European government up until 1848. As political master of the Austrian Empire, he was the architect of an alliance system among the European powers after Napoleon's defeat - a system that tried to undo the damage to traditional dynastic politics wrought by the French revolution.

**Conservatism:** Edmund Burke (Pro)  Edmund Burke (1729-1797) was not a reactionary. As a Member of Parliament, he had supported the American colonists in their initial protests against the British government. He is most famous, however, for his writings on the French Revolution. His “Reflections,” written in the form of a long letter in 1791, in a sense marks the origin of modern conservative thought.

**Conservatism:** Viscount Bolingbroke: “On Patriotism,” 1730-1754.

**Conservatism:** Alexander Ledru-Rollin (Con)  In his “Speech to the Electors of Sarthe” (1841), Ledru-Rollin attacks the July Monarchy of Louis Philippe.

**Socialism:** David McMullen (Pro)  A summary from his book plus links to other sites.

**Socialism:** Peter G. Klein (Pro)  “Why Intellectuals Still Support Socialism”

**Socialism**  A few quotes and links on evolutionary Socialism.

**Socialism: Newsweek article (Pro)**  A recent study shows support for Socialism.

**Socialism: The World Socialist Website (So Pro!)**  What else can I say? Trotsky started this!! (The organization, not the website...obviously...)