

Conservatism/liberalism

Conservatism (**tory**) – from moral principles of Christianity and to respect traditional values. Principles of conservatism, first appeared in the file of English statesman and philosopher **Edmund Burke's** Reflections on **the Revolution in France (1790)**, which rejected a revolutionary change in France. Conservatives were supporters of the monarchy and the institutions of the state.

- Its attitudes derive from standing time and generations of good values as well as from a particular time and situation in which they are applied.
- Its attitude is not from the only source , is usually inspired by personal experience, different philosophical views and religious beliefs.
- It recognizes the existence and indispensability of collective accumulated experience, therefore, in their values focuses primarily on what is permanent.
- Compliance with rules and agreements as a cornerstone (base) of civilization, starting with unwritten rules of decency and morality, laws ending, especially the highest law - the Constitution.
- Experience conservatism leads to the conclusion that any breach of these principles allows populist manipulation that threatens civil liberty and too often led to a communist, fascist or any other kind of totalitarianism.

Liberalism (**whig**) - The term "liberalism" emerged much later and was first used in early **1812** in Spain. In 40-ies already commonly used in Europe to a separate set of political ideas.

- as a set of political ideas had a profound impact in shaping the political systems in the **19 century**. His ideology came into the field, mainly in **Western Europe** and **USA**, which went hand in hand with industrialization, the emergence of market economy and civil society. The underlying approach of liberalism are: individualism - the belief that the highest value is the individual, his freedom and rights, natural law theory - everyone has their rights, which exist independently of political power, religious and moral freedom, recognition of the right to private property, efforts to limiting state intervention in business.
- Liberalism was based on ideas and theories of the previous three centuries. Liberal ideas were radical because they seek a fundamental reform and sometimes even of revolutionary change.
- Liberals criticized the privileges of the nobility and land injustices of feudalism "accidental birth", also questioned church authority.
- Liberal ideas and values shaped the Western political systems so that efforts to limit state power and ensuring civil liberties and are representative in the sense that political office is gaining in the elections there.
- Liberal learning is focused on the needs and interests of the individual and not the needs and interests of the team.
- Joseph de Maistre, Louis de Bonald Viscount and Marquis de Valdegamas , Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, or John Adams.

Conservatism



Edmund Burke

- his successors - Benjamin Disraeli (right) or today living Roger Scruton.

Liberalism



Joseph de Maistre



Thomas Jefferson