



AP[®] European History 2003 Sample Student Responses Form B

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Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

Political liberalism and conservatism were two opposing forces in the first half of the nineteenth century. While each feared the other, it was fundamental differences in their policies of government that drove these two ~~systems~~ systems apart.

Political conservatism was led in the first half of the nineteenth century by ~~the~~ the Austrian leader Metternich, and was principled in his leading of the Congress of Vienna. The method of government championed most by Metternich was conservative authoritarianism, and he moved quickly and almost ~~frantically~~ frantically to destroy any liberal uprising that arose in Europe. Political liberalism had no ~~definite~~ definite leader, but liberals throughout Europe had similar goals in the basic "rights" of man. Their idea of government allowed for greater expression and control of the government by the people.

The primary objective of these two systems - who they wished to serve - was the first major difference. Political conservatism ~~that~~ was not a vehicle ~~of aggression~~ for the aggression on the oppression of its people, but in the ~~as~~ first half of the nineteenth century was more interested in preserving itself. In the case of Metternich, his Austria was comprised of multiple peoples and ethnic groups, should a spread of liberalism (which often went hand in hand with the great ethnic-binding force of nationalism at the time), the

people might stand up to the leadership and break ~~the~~ Austria to pieces - Political conservatism functioned to prevent anything new ~~from~~ in thought to be open to the people so that the state remain intact. Political liberalism, on the other hand, was wholly geared towards the people. It did not care for the stability of the government and very often sought to overthrow the government in order ~~to~~ ^{with} achieve its objective - as the revolutionaries in France in 1848.

In either seeking to preserve the government or to overthrow the government (~~and~~ which liberalism may at times seek to do), both Political conservatism and Political liberalism showed no fear in adopting aggressive and sometimes violent methods to ~~reach~~ proceed in their quest. Metternich, who had declared a right for intervention into situations threatening the conservative status quo, used military force to quietly crush uprisings throughout Europe. In the same way the French revolutionary movement of 1848 saw liberals ~~and~~ military active in the streets of Paris; violence was an acceptable method on both fronts.

The fundamental quest for the liberal's rights of man provided yet another difference between the organization of political liberalism and political conservatism. Advocating free speech, press

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~~The~~ Napoleon's conquer of Europe contributed in ~~the~~ spreading out ideologies of French revolution - equality in front of law and freedom. However, Vienna Congress led by Metternich of Austria sought to reverse the general European trend to conservatism and to reestablish the order of pre revolution era. The clash of political liberalism and conservatism resulted in series of revolutions throughout the European continent during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Political liberalism sought to expand political participation to general people, even at the cost of violent revolution. However, political conservatism sought to maintain the established social structures and to preserve established power. In Germany, universities formed Burschenschaft in order to propagate liberalism and to establish republican form of government. However, afraid of revolutionary fervor that threatens Austria's order, Metternich ~~formed~~ promulgated Carlsbad decree requiring ~~Germany~~ German princes to repress ~~Burschenschaft~~ Burschenschaften.

Two contrasting beliefs of political liberalism and political conservatism at ~~the~~ clashed in England's Peterloo massacre in which many people were killed ~~by~~ during the speech about liberalism and expanded political rights.

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~~Answer~~

Political conservatism and political liberalism ~~conservatism~~ differed in that ~~the~~ white conservatism was ~~the~~ usually led by people ~~in~~ in power, political liberalism was led by middle class who wanted to elevate their social status by participating in the politics. Thus, friction between political liberalism and conservatism was interchangeable with friction between people with power and those without power. Thus, ~~the~~ political conservationists were usually more likely to oppress political liberals since they were the people with substantial power. ~~However, as shown in~~

~~France's 1789 revolution~~

Both conservatism and liberalism was based on their own interest rather than the support of the ideology itself. This is easily shown by support of political participation only for male, and exclusion of female in liberalism movement. Also, in sharp contrast to political conservatism, when Greece ^{rebelled} ~~started~~ to ~~defend~~ gain independence from ottoman turk, major powers of ~~Europe~~ Europe supported its cause and supported independence movement, ~~and~~

In ~~the~~ conclusion, political liberalism was a movement of ~~the~~ people without political power to gain political power

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When political conservatism was a movement to maintain social structures and avoid potential disruptions.

Both of these movements was to ~~seek~~^{gain} their interests and political power, and reacted to each situation in accord~~ance~~ to their own interest.