

Conservatism

"*Conservative*" *redirects here. For other uses, see [Conservative \(disambiguation\)](#).*

2009 Taxpayer March on Washington as conservative protesters walk down [Pennsylvania Avenue](#), Washington, D. C.

Conservatism is a type of political belief that supports emphasis on [traditions](#) and relies on the individual to maintain society.^[1] The term was first used by [François-René de Chateaubriand](#) in 1818,^[2] during the [Bourbon Restoration](#), which wanted to roll back the policies of the [French Revolution](#). The term is associated with [right-wing politics](#). It has been used to describe a wide range of views. There is no single set of policies that are regarded as conservative because the meaning of conservatism depends on a given place and time, although most Conservatives oppose [Modernism](#) in some way and want to go back to old values.^{[3][4]} In [Western culture](#) for example, Conservatives try to maintain things like organized religion, property rights, parliamentary government and family values.

Beliefs

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Conservatism tends to support the notion of [faith](#), particularly in [Abrahamic](#) traditions in countries where those are the dominant religions. In [England](#), the publication of [Edmund Burke](#)'s book *Reflections on the revolution in France* suggested people should be satisfied and advocated a caring government.^[5]

Some conservatives seek to keep things as they are, while others want a return to the way things were at an earlier time.^[6] This is often called [reactionary](#) conservatism. A conservative party in [England](#) formed which wanted better co-operation between rich and poor, [democracy](#), and some aspects of a [welfare state](#). This was also favored by conservatives in [France](#) and other parts of [Europe](#).

Types

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- [Gradualism](#): The process of change in a slow, gradual way.
- [Liberal conservatism](#): Conservatism with the [classical liberal](#) view that the government should not control the [economy](#).
- [National conservatism](#): Conservatism that is focused more on culture and race without being a [Nationalist](#) or [Far-right](#).
- [Religious conservatism](#): Conservatism that applies a [religion](#) to politics.

- [Social conservatism](#): Conservatism that focuses on [social issues](#) and [traditions](#).

Conservatism in different countries

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Brazil

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In [Brazil](#), conservatism comes from its Portuguese roots, often being [Evangelical](#), such as President [Jair Bolsonaro](#).

India

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Conservatives in [India](#) are pro-[Hindu](#), anti-[Pakistan](#), and are [socially conservative](#). The [Bharatiya Janata Party](#) is the biggest conservative party in India, lead by [Narendra Modi](#).

United States

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In the [United States](#), conservatives worry about [centralism](#), do not trust the welfare state, and consider business people trustworthy on [wages](#) and [prices](#). During the 20th century the [Republican Party](#) became a Conservative political party in the United States.

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1. [↑] Ball, Terence; Dagger, Richard; Minogue, Kenneth; Viereck, Peter (26 July 1999). "[Conservatism | History, Intellectual Foundations, & Examples](#)". *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 1 November 2019.
2. [↑] Muller, Jerry Z. (4 May 1997). *[Conservatism : an anthology of social and political thought from David Hume to the present](#)*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press. p. 26. ISBN 978-0-691-03711-0. Retrieved 8 June 2021. "Terms related to 'conservative' first found their way into political discourse in the title of the French weekly journal, Le Conservateur, founded in 1818 by François-René de Chateaubriand with the aid of Louis de Bonald."
3. [↑] McLean, Iain; McMillan, Alistair (2009). "Conservatism". *Concise Oxford Dictionary of Politics* (3rd ed.). Oxford University Press. "Sometimes [conservatism] has been outright opposition, based on an existing model of society that is considered right for all time. It can take a 'reactionary' form, harking back to, and attempting to reconstruct, forms of society which existed in an earlier period". ISBN 978-0-19-920516-5.
4. [↑] "[Conservatism \(political philosophy\)](#)". *Britannica.com*. Retrieved November 1, 2009.
5. [↑] "[BBC – History – Edmund Burke \(1729–1797\)](#)". *www.bbc.co.uk*. BBC (UK). 2014. [Archived](#) from the original on 8 June 2021. Retrieved 8 June 2021.
6. [↑] McLean, Iain; McMillan, Alistair (18 January 2010). *[The concise Oxford dictionary of politics](#)* (3rd ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-920516-5. Retrieved 8 June 2021. "Sometimes it (conservatism) has been outright opposition, based on an existing model of society that is considered right for all time. It can take a 'reactionary' form, harking back to, and attempting to reconstruct, forms of society which existed in an earlier period"(subscription required)

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