Economics And Liberalism In The Risorgimento: A Study Of Nationalism In Lombardy, 1814-1848

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Critics of ‘liberalism’ in one sense may themselves be ‘liberals’ in another. Likewise with the word ‘conservatism’.

To highlight the conceptual distinction between democracy and liberal order, imagine a meritocracy in which the ruling class is selected on a self-perpetuating basis. Or ‘classical’ liberalism where by the word ‘classical’ I refer to the philosophical liberalism that emerged at this time, not to an economic theory of free markets. (See, for example, the distinction Mill makes, in On Liberty, ch 5, para. 4, between the liberty principle which he there argues for, and the doctrine of free trade which, as he says, rests on different grounds; compare his nuanced discussion of laissez-faire in the Sociology and Colonialism in the British and French Empires, 1945–1965. Steinmetz. “Going for an Indian: South Asian Restaurants and the Limits of Multiculturalism in Britain. Buettner. Mistakes and Myths: The Allies, Germany, and the Versailles Treaty, 1918–1921. A Study of Nationalism in Lombardy, 1814–1848, John Hopkins Press, Baltimore, MD, 1965 (first published 1934). 23. A study of Lombardy’s entrepreneurial activity is Levari, S., La nobiltà del lavoro. Negozianti e banchieri a Milano tra ancien régime e restaurazione, FrancoAngeli, Milan, 1997. 24. See for example, Bianchi-Giovini, A., L’Austria in Italia e le sue confische. Il conte di Fiquelmont e le sue confessioni, Turin, 1853; Correnti, C., L’Austria e la Lombardia, no place of publication, 1847; Sandonà, A., Il Regno Lombardo-Veneto 1814–1859. La costituzione e l’ammini