

Liberal

Liberal may refer to:

Politics

- A supporter of liberalism, a political philosophy founded on ideas of liberty and equality
 - Classical liberalism, a political or social philosophy advocating the freedom of the individual, parliamentary systems of government, nonviolent modification of political, social, or economic institutions to assure unrestricted development in all spheres of human endeavor and governmental guarantees of individual rights and civil liberties
 - Conservative liberalism, a variant of liberalism, combining liberal values and policies with conservative stances, or more simply, representing the right-wing of the liberal movement
 - Economic liberalism, the ideological belief in organizing the economy on individualist lines, such that the greatest possible number of economic decisions are made by private individuals and not by collective institutions
 - Social liberalism, the belief that liberalism should include social justice and that the legitimate role of the state includes addressing issues such as unemployment, health care, education, and the expansion of civil rights
- Liberal, an adherent of a Liberal Party
- Liberal democracy, a form of government based on limited majority rule
- Liberal Democratic Party, a common name for political parties around the world
- Liberalism (international relations), a theory of international relations based upon co-operation and mediation rather than power politics
- European liberalism
- In the U.S., the term *liberalism* can refer to either of the following:
 - Modern liberalism in the United States, the contemporary manifestation of the ideology
 - Progressivism
- *See also:* Liberalism by country

Economics

- Laissez-faire, an economic environment in which the government limits itself to enforcing private property rights and transactions between private parties are free from tariffs, government subsidies, and enforced monopolies
- Neoliberalism, a contemporary free-market political-economic philosophy
- Ordoliberalism, a German variant of neoliberalism that emphasises the need for the state to ensure that the free market produces results close to its theoretical potential

Places

United States

- Liberal, Indiana, an unincorporated community
- Liberal, Kansas, a city
- Liberal, Missouri, a city
- Liberal, Oregon, an unincorporated community

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Arts, entertainment, and media

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Arts, entertainment, and media

- *El Liberal*, a daily newspaper published in Spain between 1879 and 1936
- *Liberalism* (book), a 1927 book by Ludwig von Mises

Religion

- Liberal Christianity, a religious outlook
- Liberal Islam, a religious outlook
- Liberal Judaism, a religious outlook
- Liberal religion, a religious tradition that embraces the theological diversity of a congregation rather than a single creed, authority, or writing

Other uses

- Liberal arts, those subjects that, in classical antiquity were considered essential for a free citizen to study

See also

- All pages beginning with "liberal"
- All pages with a title containing *liberal*

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Social liberalism

Social liberalism (also known as **modern liberalism**^[1] or **egalitarian liberalism**)^[2] is a political ideology and a variety of liberalism that endorses a market economy and the expansion of civil and political rights while also believing that the legitimate role of the government includes addressing economic and social issues such as poverty, health care and education.^{[3][4][5]}

Under social liberalism, the good of the community is viewed as harmonious with the freedom of the individual.^[6] Social liberal policies have been widely adopted in much of the capitalist world, particularly following World War II.^[7] Social liberal ideas and parties tend to be considered centrist or centre-left.^{[8][9][10][11][12]} Social liberals see themselves as occupying the middle ground between social democrats and classical liberals.

The term "social liberalism" is used to differentiate it from classical liberalism, which dominated political and economic thought for a number of years until social liberalism branched off from it around the Great Depression.^{[13][14]} In American political usage, the term "social liberalism" describes progressive stances on socio-political issues like abortion, same-sex marriage or gun control as opposed to "social conservatism". A social liberal in this sense may hold either more interventionist, "liberal" or "conservative" views on fiscal policy.^[15]

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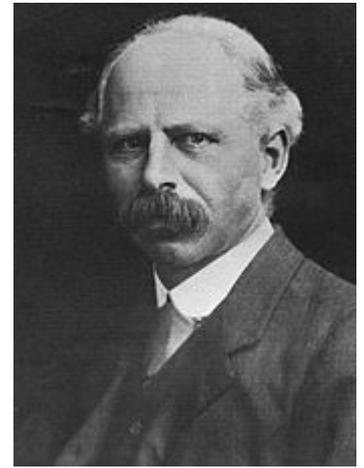
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Origins

Great Britain

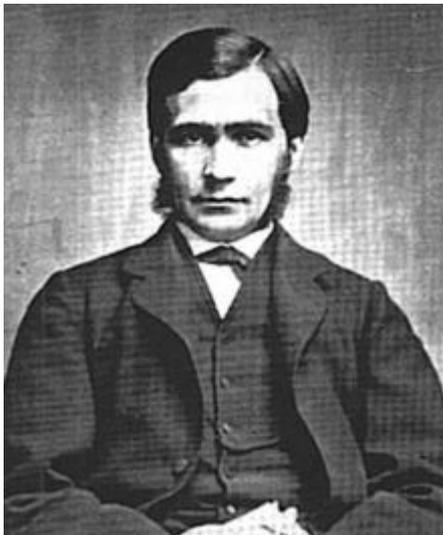
By the end of the 19th century, the principles of classical liberalism were challenged by downturns in economic growth, a growing awareness of poverty and unemployment present within modern industrial cities and also by the agitation of organized labour. A major political reaction against the changes introduced by industrialisation and laissez-faire capitalism came from conservatives concerned about social balance, although socialism later became a more important force for change and reform. Some Victorian writers—including Charles Dickens, Thomas Carlyle and Matthew Arnold—became early influential critics of social injustice.^[16]



Leonard Hobhouse

John Stuart Mill contributed enormously to liberal thought by combining elements of classical liberalism with what eventually became known as the new liberalism. The new liberals tried to adapt the old language of liberalism to confront these difficult circumstances, which they believed could only be resolved through a broader and more interventionist conception of the state. An equal right to liberty could not be established merely by ensuring that individuals did not physically interfere with each other or merely by having laws that were impartially formulated and applied, as more positive and proactive measures were required to ensure that every individual would have an equal opportunity of success.^[17]

New Liberalism



Thomas Hill Green

In the late 19th century and early 20th century, a group of British thinkers known as the New Liberals made a case against *laissez-faire* classical liberalism and argued in favor of state intervention in social, economic and cultural life. What they proposed is now called social liberalism.^[18] The New Liberals, which included intellectuals like Thomas Hill Green, Leonard Hobhouse and John A. Hobson, saw individual liberty as something achievable only under favorable social and economic circumstances.^[8] In their view, the poverty, squalor and ignorance in which many people lived made it impossible for freedom and individuality to flourish. New Liberals believed that these conditions could be ameliorated only through collective action coordinated by a strong, welfare-oriented and interventionist state.^[19]

The Liberal governments of Henry Campbell-Bannerman and H. H. Asquith, especially thanks to Chancellor of the Exchequer and later Prime Minister David Lloyd George, established the foundations of the welfare state in the United Kingdom before the First World War. The comprehensive welfare state built in the United Kingdom after the Second World War, although largely accomplished by the

Labour Party, was significantly designed by two Liberals, namely John Maynard Keynes (who laid the economic foundations) and William Beveridge (who designed the welfare system).^[8]

Historian Peter Weiler has argued:

Although still partially informed by older Liberal concerns for character, self-reliance, and the capitalist market, this legislation nevertheless, marked a significant shift in Liberal approaches to the state and social reform, approaches that later governments would slowly expand and that would grow into the welfare state after the Second World War. What was new in these reforms was the underlying assumption that the state could be a positive force, that the measure of individual freedom... was not how much the state left people alone, but whether he gave them the capacity to fill themselves as individuals.^{[20][21]}

Germany

In 1860s Germany, "left-liberal" politicians like Max Hirsch, Franz Duncker and Hermann Schulze-Delitzsch established trade unions—modeled on their British counterparts—in order to help workers improve working and economic conditions by means of reconciliation of interests and cooperation with their employers rather than class struggle. Schulze-Delitzsch is also known as the founding father of the German cooperative movement and is credited as the organiser of the world's first credit unions. Some liberal economists, such as Lujo Brentano or Gerhart von Schulze-Gävernitz, established the *Verein für Socialpolitik* ("Social Policy Association") in 1873 to promote social reform based on the historical school of economics (and therefore rejecting classical economics), proposing a third way between Manchester Liberalism and socialist revolution.

However, their ideas found relatively few supporters among the liberal politicians. The main objectives of the "left-liberal" parties—the German Progress Party and its successors—were free speech, freedom of assembly, representative government, equal and secret suffrage, free trade and protection of private property while they were strongly opposed to the creation of a welfare state, which they called "state socialism".

One of the first German authors to propose the term and concept of "social liberalism" (*Sozialliberalismus*) was the historian and economist Ignaz Jastrow. He published the manifesto "*Social-liberal": Tasks for Liberalism in Prussia*" ("*Sozialliberal": die Aufgaben des Liberalismus in Preußen*") in 1893. Jastrow, who was a member of the *Verein für Socialpolitik*, and his supporters tried to found a social-liberal party, aimed at bringing together liberals who supported social reform and the reformist/revisionist wing of the Social Democrats, which should be a "workers' reform party" and "action group for people's right and people's welfare" (*Waffenbund für Volksrecht und Volkswohlfahrt*). However, this project was rejected by Social Democrats and failed.^[22]

A similar project was the National-Social Association founded and led by the Protestant pastor Friedrich Naumann, who maintained close contacts with Brentano and Schulze-Gävernitz as well as Max Weber who supported the party that was influenced by his political theories.^[23] It tried to draw workers away from Marxism by proposing a mix of social liberalism, nationalism, a non-Marxist variant of "socialism" and Protestant Christian values to overcome class antagonisms by non-revolutionary means. Naumann called this a "proletarian-bourgeois integral liberalism". Among other things, the new group advocated increased social welfare legislation, the right to strike and profit-sharing in industry. Although the party was unable to win any seats and soon dissolved, the theories it developed would remain influential in German liberalism.



Friedrich Naumann

The "left-liberal" German Democratic Party during the Weimar Republic (1919–1933) included both classically and economically liberal^{[24][25]} and social liberal currents.^[26]

France

In France, social liberal theory was developed in the Third Republic by solidarist thinkers, including Alfred Fouillée and Émile Durkheim, who were inspired by sociology and influenced radical politicians like Léon Bourgeois. They explained that a greater division of labor caused greater opportunity and individualism, but it also inspired a more complex interdependence. They argued that the individual had a debt to society, promoting progressive taxation to support public works and welfare schemes. However, they wanted the state to coordinate rather than to manage and they encouraged cooperative insurance schemes among individuals. Their main objective was to remove barriers to social mobility rather than create a welfare state.^[27]

United States

In the 1870s and the 1880s, the American economists Richard Ely, John Bates Clark and Henry Carter Adams—influenced both by socialism and the Evangelical Protestant movement—castigated the conditions caused by industrial factories and expressed sympathy towards labor unions. However, none developed a systematic political philosophy and they later abandoned their flirtations with socialist thinking. In 1883, Lester Frank Ward published the two-volume *Dynamic Sociology* and formalized the basic tenets of social liberalism while at the same time attacking the *daissez-faire* policies advocated by Herbert Spencer and William Graham Sumner. The historian Henry Steele Commager ranked Ward alongside William James, John Dewey and Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. and called

him the father of the modern welfare state.^[28] Writing from 1884 until the 1930s, John Dewey—an educator influenced by Hobhouse, Green and Ward—advocated socialist methods to achieve liberal goals. Some social liberal ideas were later incorporated into the New Deal,^[29] which developed as a response to the Great Depression, when Franklin Delano Roosevelt came into office.

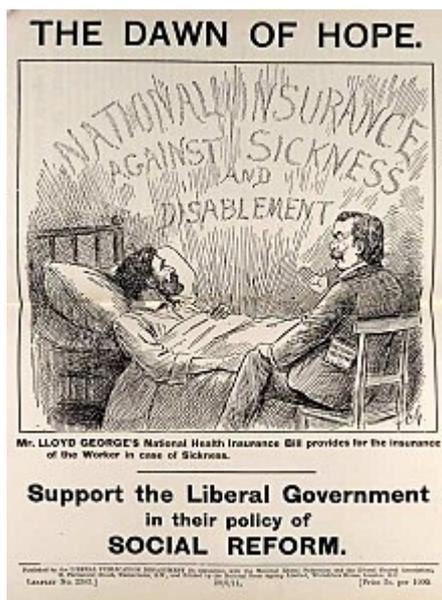
Implementation

The welfare state grew gradually and unevenly from the late 19th century, but became fully developed following the World War II along with the mixed market economy. Also called "embedded liberalism", social liberal policies gained broad support across the political spectrum, because they reduced the disruptive and polarizing tendencies in society, without challenging the capitalist economic system. Business accepted social liberalism in the face of widespread dissatisfaction with the boom and bust cycle of the earlier economic system as it seemed to them to be a lesser evil than more left-wing modes of government. Social liberalism was characterized by cooperation between big business, government and labor unions. Government was able to assume a strong role because its power had been strengthened by the wartime economy, but the extent to which this occurred varied considerably among Western democracies.^[30]



Franklin D. Roosevelt, the 32nd President of the United States, whose New Deal domestic policies defined American liberalism for the middle third of the 20th century

United Kingdom



British leaflet from the Liberal Party expressing support for the National Health Insurance Act of 1911 and the legislation provided benefits to sick and unemployed workers, marking a major milestone in the development of social welfare

The first notable implementation of social liberal policies occurred under the Liberal Party in Britain from 1906 until 1914. These initiatives became known as the liberal welfare reforms. The main elements included pensions for poor elderly people, health, sickness and unemployment insurance based on earlier programs in Germany and the establishment of labour exchanges. These changes were accompanied by progressive taxation, particularly in the People's Budget of 1909. The old system of charity—relying on the Poor laws and supplemented by private charity, public co-operatives and private insurance companies—was in crisis, giving the state added impetus for reform. The Liberal Party caucus elected in 1906 also contained more professionals, including academics and journalists, sympathetic to social liberalism. The large business owners had mostly deserted the Liberals for the Conservatives, the latter becoming the favorite party for commercial interests. The reforms were regularly opposed by both business interests and trade unions. Liberals most identified with these reforms were Prime Minister H. H. Asquith, John Maynard Keynes, David Lloyd George (especially as Chancellor of the Exchequer) and Winston Churchill (as President of the Board of Trade) in addition to the civil servant William Beveridge.^[31]

Most of the social democratic parties in Europe (notably including the British Labour Party) have taken on strong influences of social liberal ideology. Despite Britain's two major parties coming from the traditions of socialism and conservatism, most substantive political and economic debates of recent times were between social liberal and classical liberal concepts.^[32]

Germany

Alexander Rüstow, a German economist, first proposed the German variant of economic social liberalism. In 1932, he applied the label "neoliberalism" to this kind of social liberalism while speaking at the Social Policy Association although that term now carries a meaning different from the one proposed by Rüstow. Rüstow wanted an alternative to socialism and to the classical liberal

economics developed in the German Empire. In 1938, Rüstow met with a variety of economic thinkers—including the likes of Ludwig von Mises, Friedrich von Hayek and William Roepke—to determine how liberalism could be renewed. Rüstow advocated a strong state to enforce free markets and state intervention to correct market failures. However, Mises argued that monopolies and cartels operated because of state intervention and protectionism and claimed that the only legitimate role for the state was to abolish barriers to market entry. He viewed Rüstow's proposals as negating market freedom and saw them as similar to socialism.^[33]

Following the Second World War, Rüstow's "neoliberalism", now usually called ordoliberalism or the social market economy, was adopted by the West German government under Ludwig Erhard, who was the Minister of Economics and later became Chancellor. Price controls were lifted and free markets were introduced. While these policies are credited with Germany's post-war economic recovery, the welfare state—which had been established under Bismarck—became increasingly costly.^[33]



Alexander Rüstow

Rest of Europe

The post-war governments of other countries in Western Europe also followed social liberal policies. These policies were implemented primarily by Christian democrats and social democrats as liberal parties in Europe declined in strength from their peak in the 19th century.^[34]

United States

American political discourse resisted this social turn in European liberalism. While the economic policies of the New Deal appeared Keynesian, there was no revision of liberal theory in favor of greater state initiative. Even though the United States lacked an effective socialist movement, New Deal policies often appeared radical and were attacked by the right. The separate development of modern liberalism in the United States is often attributed to American exceptionalism, which kept mainstream American ideology within a narrow range.^[35]

John Rawls' principal work *A Theory of Justice* (1971) can be considered a flagship exposition of social liberal thinking, advocating the combination of individual freedom and a fairer distribution of resources. According to Rawls, every individual should be allowed to choose and pursue his or her own conception of what is desirable in life, while a socially just distribution of goods must be maintained. Rawls argued that differences in material wealth are tolerable if general economic growth and wealth also benefit the poorest.^[36] *A Theory of Justice* countered utilitarian thinking in the tradition of Jeremy Bentham, instead following the Kantian concept of a social contract, picturing society as a mutual agreement between rational citizens, producing rights and duties as well as establishing and defining roles and tasks of the state. Rawls put the "equal liberty principle" in the first place, providing every person with equal access to the same set of fundamental liberties, followed by the "fair equality of opportunity" and "difference principle", thus allowing social and economic inequalities under the precondition that privileged positions are accessible to everyone, that everyone has equal opportunities and that even the least advantaged members of society benefit from this framework. This was later restated in the equation of *Justice as Fairness*. Rawls proposed these principles not just to adherents of liberalism, but as a basis for all democratic politics, regardless of ideology. The work advanced social liberal ideas immensely within 1970s' political and philosophic academia.^[37] Rawls may therefore be seen as a "patron saint" of social liberalism.^[32]

Decline

Following economic problems in the 1970s, liberal thought underwent some transformation. Keynesian economic management was seen as interfering with the free market, while increased welfare spending that had been funded by higher taxes prompted fears of lower investment, lower consumer spending and the creation of a "dependency culture". Trade unions often caused high wages and

industrial disruption, while full employment was regarded as unsustainable. Writers such as Milton Friedman and Samuel Brittan, who were influenced by Friedrich Hayek, advocated a reversal of social liberalism. Their policies, which are often called neoliberalism, had a significant influence on Western politics, most notably on the governments of United Kingdom Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and United States President Ronald Reagan, who pursued policies of deregulation of the economy and reduction in spending on social services.^[38]

Part of the reason for the collapse of the social liberal coalition was a challenge in the 1970s from financial interests that could operate independently of national governments. Another cause was the decline of organized labor which had formed part of the coalition, but was also a support for left-wing ideologies challenging the liberal consensus. Related to this was the decline of working class consciousness and the growth of the middle class. The push by the United States, which had been least accepting of social liberalism, for trade liberalization further eroded support.^[39]

Social liberal parties and organisations worldwide

In Europe, social liberal parties tend to be small or medium-sized centrist and centre-left parties.^[40] Examples of successful European social liberal parties, which have participated in government coalitions at national or regional levels, are the Liberal Democrats in the United Kingdom, Democrats 66 in the Netherlands and the Danish Social Liberal Party. In continental European politics, social liberal parties are integrated in the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe (ALDE) group in the European Parliament, which is the fourth biggest group at the parliament and includes both social liberal parties and market liberal parties.^[41]

Giving an exhaustive list of social liberal parties worldwide is difficult, largely because political organisations are not always ideologically pure. Party ideologies often change over time. However, the following parties and organisations are usually accepted by peers^[nb 1] or scholars as following social liberalism as a core ideology

Social liberal parties or parties with social liberal factions

- Åland: Liberals for Åland^[42]
- Australia: Australian Labor Party^{[43][44][45]}
- Bahamas: Progressive Liberal Party^[46]
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: Our Party^[47]
- Canada: Liberal Party of Canada^{[48][49][50][51]}
- Croatia: Croatian People's Party – Liberal Democrats^[52] Istrian Democratic Assembly^{[52][53]}
- Czech Republic: Czech Pirate Party, Party for the Open Society^{[54][55]}
- Denmark: Danish Social Liberal Party^{[56][57][58][59][60]}
- Egypt: Constitution Party^[61]
- Estonia: Estonian Centre Party^[62]
- Finland: Swedish People's Party^[63]
- France: La République En Marche,^[64] Radical Movement
- Germany: Liberal Democrats^{[65][66]}
- Greece: The River^[67]
- Hungary: Democratic Coalition^[68] Hungarian Liberal Party
- Iceland: Bright Future^[69]
- India: Indian National Congress^[70]
- Israel: Hatnuah,^[71] Yesh Atid, Kulanu
- Italy: Democratic Party^[72]
- Kosovo: Democratic Party of Kosovo^[73]
- Lithuania: Labour Party^[74]
- Malta: Democratic Party
- Malaysia: People's Justice Party^[75]
- Montenegro: Positive Montenegro^[76]

- Morocco: Citizens' Forces^{[77][78]}
- Myanmar (Burma): National Democratic Force^[79]
- Netherlands: Democrats 66^{[56][57]}
- New Zealand: New Zealand Labour Party^[80]
- Norway: Liberal Party^{[81][82]}
- Peru: Possible Peru^[83]
- Russia: Russian Democratic Party "Yabloko"^{[84][85][86]}
- Serbia: Enough is Enough
- Slovakia: Progressive Slovakia
- Slovenia: Modern Centre Party
- South Korea: Democratic Party of Korea^[87]
- Spain: Union, Progress and Democracy^{[88][89]}
- Sweden: Liberals
- Taiwan: Democratic Progressive Party New Power Party
- Trinidad and Tobago: People's National Movement^[90]
- United Kingdom: Liberal Democrats^{[56][57][91][92]}
- United States: Democratic Party^{[93][94]}

Historical social liberal parties or parties with social liberal factions

- Andorra: Democratic Renewal
- Australia: Australian Democrats^{[95][96][97]}
- Belgium: Spirit,^[98] Vivant^[99]
- France: Radical Party of the Left^[100]
- Germany: German Democratic Party^{[101][102]}
- Hungary: Alliance of Free Democrats^[103]
- Iceland: Liberal Party,^[104] Union of Liberals and Leftists^[105]
- Italy: Action Party,^[106] Democratic Alliance^[107]
- Japan: Democratic Party of Japan^[108]
- Latvia: Society for Political Change^[109]
- Lithuania: New Union (Social Liberals)^{[58][110]}
- Luxembourg: Radical Socialist Party
- Moldova: Our Moldova Alliance^[111]
- Netherlands: Free-thinking Democratic League^[112]
- Norway: Liberal People's Party
- Poland: Democratic Party – demokraci.pl^{[113][114]}
- Slovenia: Liberal Democracy of Slovenia^{[12][60][115]} Zares^{[116][117]}
- South Korea: People's Party for Reform, Uri Party, Participation Party
- Switzerland: Ring of Independents^[118]
- United Kingdom: Liberal Party,^[92] Social Democratic Party^{[119][120]}

Notable social liberal thinkers

This list presents some notable scholars and politicians who are generally considered as having made significant contributions to the evolution of social liberalism as a political ideology Ordered by date of birth

- Jeremy Bentham^[8] (1748–1832)
- John Stuart Mill^{[8][14][121][122]} (1806–1873)
- Thomas Hill Green^{[8][14][123][124][125]} (1836–1882)
- Lester Frank Ward (1841–1913)
- Lujo Brentano^[14] (1844–1931)

- [Bernard Bosanquet](#)^[124] (1848–1923)
- [Woodrow Wilson](#)^[10] (1856–1924)
- [Émile Durkheim](#)^{[126][127][128]} (1858–1917)
- [John Atkinson Hobson](#)^{[8][123][124][125]} (1858–1940)
- [John Dewey](#)^{[8][10]} (1859–1952)
- [Friedrich Naumann](#)^{[129][130][131]} (1860–1919)
- [Gerhart von Schulze-Gävernitz](#)^[14] (1864–1943)
- [Leonard Trelawny Hobhouse](#)^{[8][14][123][124][125]} (1864–1929)
- [William Beveridge](#)^{[8][123]} (1879–1963)
- [Hans Kelsen](#)^[10] (1881–1973)
- [John Maynard Keynes](#)^{[8][10][123]} (1883–1946)
- [Lester B. Pearson](#) (1897–1972)
- [Bertil Ohlin](#)^{[132][133]} (1899–1979)
- [Piero Gobetti](#)^[122] (1901–1926)
- [Karl Popper](#) (1902–1994)
- [Guido Calogero](#)^[122] (1904–1986)
- [Isaiah Berlin](#)^[10] (1909–1997)
- [Norberto Bobbio](#)^{[10][122]} (1909–2004)
- [Miguel Reale](#)^{[134][135]} (1910–2005)
- [John Rawls](#)^{[8][121][136][137]} (1921–2002)
- [Don Chipp](#)^[138] (1925–2006)
- [Karl-Hermann Flach](#)^[139] (1929–1973)
- [Vlado Gotovac](#)^[140] (1930–2000)
- [Richard Rorty](#)^[141] (1931–2007)
- [Ronald Dworkin](#)^{[121][122][137]} (1931–2013)
- [Amartya Sen](#)^{[121][142][143]} (born 1933)
- [José G. Merquior](#)^{[10][144]} (1941–1991)
- [Bruce Ackerman](#)^{[121][137]} (born 1943)
- [Martha Nussbaum](#)^[142] (born 1947)
- [Paul Krugman](#)^[145] (born 1953)
- [Dirk Verhofstadt](#)^[142] (born 1955)

See also

- [Classical liberalism](#)
- [Constitutional liberalism](#)
- [Left-libertarianism](#)
- [Liberalism by country](#)
- [Modern liberalism in the United States](#)
- [Radicalism \(historical\)](#)
- [Social democracy](#)
- [Social market economy](#)

Notes

1. [Liberal International](#) [ALDE Party](#), [Council of Asian Liberals and Democrats](#), [Africa Liberal Network](#), [Liberal Network for Latin America](#) or [European Liberal Forum](#)

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