



## International Congress

### ***1820 Revolution and 1822 Constitution: 200 years of Liberalism and Constitutionalism in Portugal***

**September 22-23, 2022**

#### **CALL FOR PAPERS**

The International Congress *1820 Revolution: 200 Years of Liberalism and Constitutionalism in Portugal* aims to reflect, in the light of a triple perspective – legal, historical and philosophical – on one of the most significant milestones in Portuguese History, with roots and repercussions in other time(s) and space(s).

The meaning of nineteenth-century political-constitutional regimes is not an isolated, independent construction. On contrary, it is the result of a dynamic process in which liberal revolutions constitute the most ostensible manifestation (in particular, because of the more or less military or militarized dimension that also characterized them), but which, after the periods of greater commotion, emerges as a consequence and as an externalization of the specific *intensio* of the nineteenth-century constitutional monarchy, that in continental Europe begins to emerge after the Congress of Vienna and following the reconstruction of nations torn apart by the Napoleonic invasions.

The flourishing of ideas and aspirations that characterized the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and the inspiring sources from other legal systems, would bring about the emotions displayed on the morning of August 24<sup>th</sup>, 1820, in Oporto, and on September 15<sup>th</sup>. of the same year, in Lisbon. The Portuguese liberal revolution projected itself, not only politically but also - and very densely so - in the juridical-constitutional domain. The hypertrophy of freedom and the emancipation of individual interests needed a new political form and a new political law. If it was the role of the demoliberal state to politically embody this ambition, it was up to (liberal) constitutionalism to present the legal means of establishing it, giving rise to the constitutional state, which expresses the political organization in which individuals enjoy freedom, security and property, and whose functions are distributed among different bodies. While the most radical manifestations of *Vintismo* did not last throughout the nineteenth century, they did leave indelible marks kept in subsequent constitutional texts.

Subsequent historical events disclose key concerns such as those relating to the constituent procedure (namely, the election of the Parliament) – Brazil's specific mode of intervention was on this horizon. The progressive assimilation of the new liberal-constitutional ideals could not neglect correspondently the teaching of law and would be reflected in a specific *forma mentis* that characterizes the legal thinking of the time.

These are therefore the coordinates that the International Congress *Revolution of 1820: 200 Years of Liberalism and Constitutionalism in Portugal* will privilege, in the light of the following thematic guidelines:

The 1820 Revolution and Legal Thought

The 1820 Revolution and the teaching of law at the University of Coimbra

Brazil's participation in the first Constituent Parliament

The 1820 Revolution and Portuguese Monarchical Constitutionalism

*Vintist* liberal constitutionalism and the 1822 Constitution

Portuguese constitutionalism and other constitutional movements

The constituent procedure 1820-1822

Revolution and counter-revolution

Abstracts (up to a maximum of 300 words) within these thematic guidelines should be submitted by email to [revolucao1820@fd.uc.pt](mailto:revolucao1820@fd.uc.pt), by March 31, 2022. Notification of approval of submitted abstracts will be emailed by April 15, 2022.