

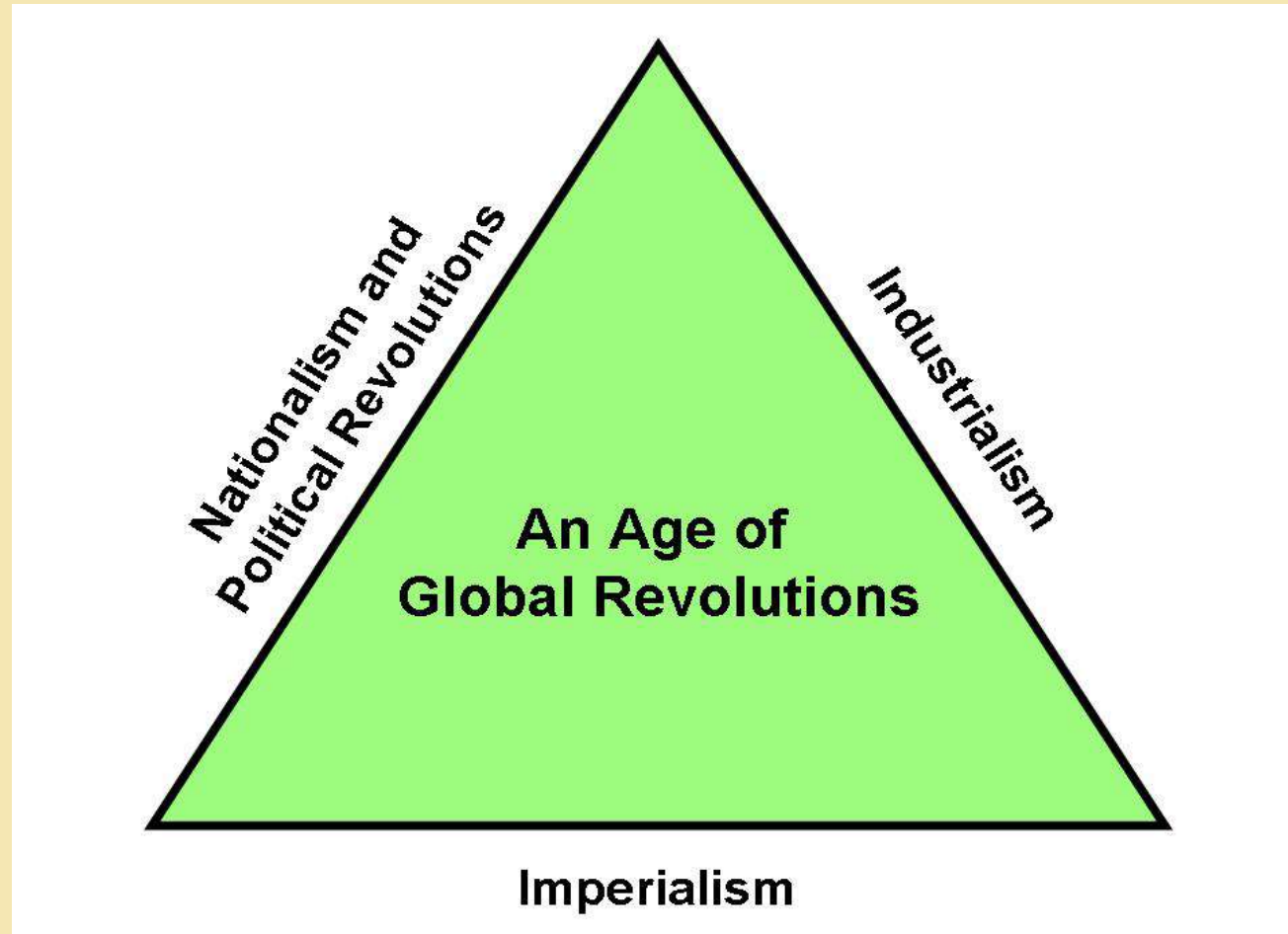


UNIT IV KEY CONCEPTS

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Unit IV- “The Age of Global Revolutions:1750-1914



CONSTITUTIONALISM

- This was when nations adopted Constitutions to serve as, “rule books” for running nations



DEMOCRACY

- The word 'democracy' has its origins in the Greek language. It combines two shorter words: 'demos' meaning whole citizen living within a particular city-state and 'kratos' meaning power or rule. In short, it is a system where the majority rules.



INALIENABLE RIGHTS

These are rights that are indelible and cannot be taken away.

For us, these are stated in the first Ten Amendments of our Constitution known as the Bill of Rights



CLASSICAL LIBERALISM

Impact of Classical liberalism

Classical liberalism puts greater focus on individual freedom.

Several liberals argued that the free exchange of goods between nations could lead to world peace. The changing economic and social conditions of the 19th led to a division between neo-classical and social liberals who agreed on the importance of individual liberty. Classical liberalism stresses the importance of human rationality, and is an ideology that embraces the principles of individualism:

- Rule of Law
- Rights and Freedoms
- Private Property
- Economic freedom
- Self-interest
- Competition

NATIONALISM

- The strong belief that the interests of a particular nation-state are of primary importance. Also, the belief that a people who share a common language, history, and culture should constitute an independent nation, free of foreign domination.



POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY

- It's the idea that the power of this government comes from "We the People", that the American government, our government, is ruled by its people through their votes.



REPUBLICANISM



Republicanism is a system of government where people vote for people to speak on their behalf. Here is where our 435 seats are in the United States

REVOLUTION

- This is the idea of eliminating an old way of doing things and replacing it with another. It can apply to politics, culture, economies, and technology.



RULE OF LAW



- This is an idea that began with the Magna Carta in 1215 and increased over time.
- All people follow the law.
- People will come and go, but the laws remain the same.

SECULARISM

- Secularism is the principle of the separation of government institutions and people.



SOCIAL CONTRACT

Social Contract: The agreement between people and government that says that people need to give up their absolute right to do whatever they want. When you break this contract, the government can take away some natural rights. When the government breaks it, the leader can be impeached, or, in extreme cases, revolutions can be started.



On a smaller scale, the teacher and student relationship demonstrates that mutual sacrifices result in mutual benefits.

CAPITALISM



- An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.

COMMUNISM

- The political and economic doctrine that aims to replace private property and a profit based economy with public ownership and communal control. In short, everyone shares the collective resources.



INDUSTRIALISM



- When economies switched from agriculture to factories.
- This created large cities and major global changes in regards to economy, culture, and hegemony.

LABOR UNIONS

- These are groups of workers that band together in solidarity in order to create better working conditions for themselves.



URBANIZATION

- This is the process of people abandoning their rural roots and moving into cities.
- In Detroit, immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe, Blacks from the south (Great Migration) and whites from Appalachia moved here to work in factories.



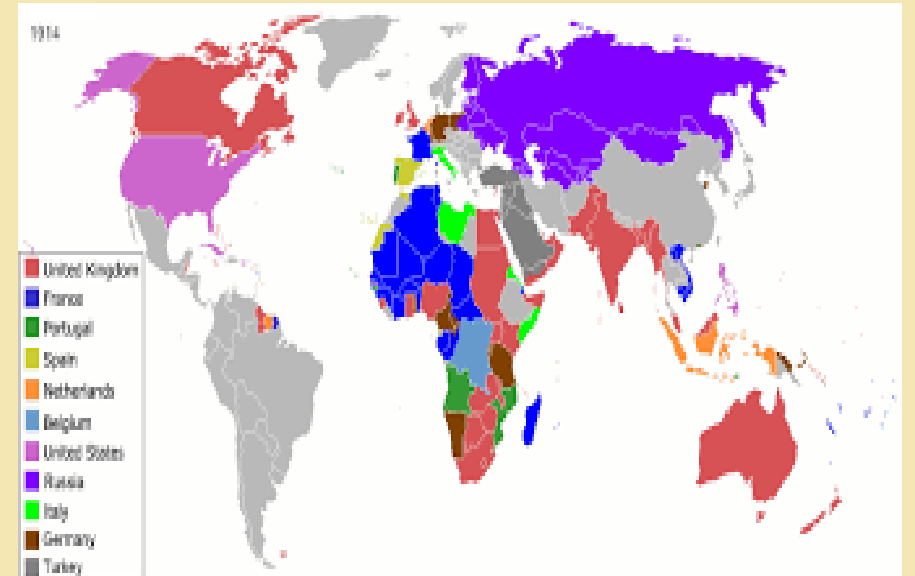
WORKING CLASS

- This class emerged during this time. The working class are the people employed for wages, especially in manual-labor occupations and in skilled, industrial work. Working-class occupations include blue-collar jobs, some white-collar jobs, and most service-work jobs.

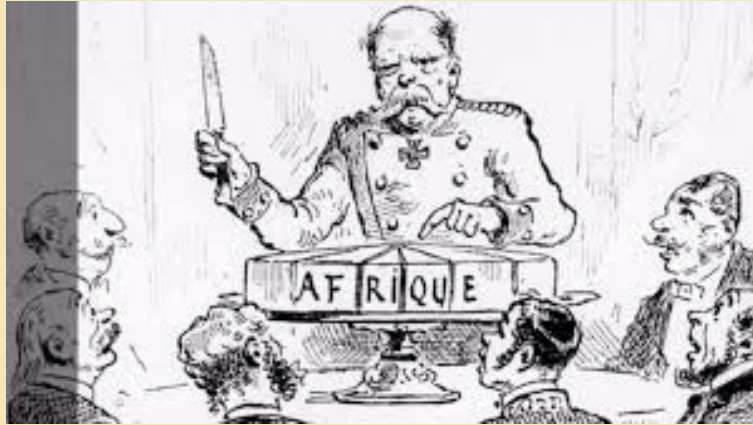


IMPERIALISM

- This was the process of a large, well-armed nation going to a smaller, militarily weaker nation and imposing their economic and social will.



RACISM



- European imperial nations demonstrated significant racism during this time.
- People of color throughout the world were subjugated by European nations