**Grundlegende Daten und Begriffe**

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|  | Soweit möglich werden Grundlegende Daten in die Definitionen der Grundlegenden Begriffe integriert. Grundlegende Begriffe werden *kursiv* hervorgehoben. |
| **Grundlagen der Moderne – Aufklärung, Unabhängigkeit der USA und Französische Revolution** |
| **periods** | **terms and concepts** | **description** |
| 1776  | **American Declaration of Independence** | Amerikanische Unabhängigkeits-erklärung | * 4th July 1776: thirteen colonies declared their independence from England
* The Declaration of Independence is the founding certificate of the USA (it includes an obligation to human rights and democracy)
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| 1789 | **Beginning of the French Revolution** | Beginn der Französischen Revolution | * Causes of the French Revolution (1789): discontent of the people, political powerlessness, unfair tax system
* Its result was the first enlightened constitution in Europe
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|  | **Enlightenment** | Aufklärung | * The Enlightenment (17th and 18th centuries) questioned the religious view of nature, state und society.
* New scientific and political theories developed, based on common sense
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|  | **Human Rights** | Menschenrechte | * Human rights are rights that everyone possesses by birth.
* No one can take them away.
* Human rights are an important idea of the Enlightenment and still influences democratic societies today.
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|  | **Sovereignty of the People** | Volkssouveränität | * Sovereignty of the people is the opposite of absolutism
* It is not the monarq who governs the country but the people.
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|  | **Separation of Powers** | Gewaltenteilung | * *Separation of powers* means the division of legislation, executive and judiciary.
* It protects the people from the abuse of power.
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|  | **Parliament** | Parliament | * A *parliament* is an assembly of elected representatives.
* It is the place to discuss and to vote on laws.
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|  | **Constitutional Monarchy** | Konstitutionelle Monarchie | * *Constitutional monarchy* means that the monarch is controlled by a constitution.
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|  | **Middle Class** | Bürgertum | * The *middle class* developed in medieval cities.
* It is situated between the nobility and the peasants (later: workers).
* Today all the nationals of a country are its citizens.
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| **Napoleon und die Umgestaltung Europas** |
| 1806 | **The end of the Holy Roman Empire and the Establishment of the Kingdom of Bavaria** | Ende des Heiligen Römischen Reiches und Gründung des Königreichs Bayern | * 1806: foundation of the Confederation of the Rhine
* This marked the end of the Holy Roman Empire.
* In the same year, Bavaria was established as a kingdom.
* Montgelas turned it into a modern state.
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|  | **Napoleon** | Napoleon | * *Napoleon* became extremely powerful at the beginning of the 19th century.
* He saw himself as completing the French Revolution
* He modernised politically occupied areas like the German States.
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|  | **Secularisation** | Säkularisation | * *Secularisation* means nationalisation of ecclesiastical goods.
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| **Deutschland zwischen Restauration und Revolution** |
| 1848/49 | **Revolution in Germany** | **Revolution in Deutschland** | * In the *Revolution of 1848/49* the people demanded a German national state.
* A *provisional parliament* in St. Paul’s Church in Frankfurt developed the first democratic constitution in Germany.
* The revolution failed because of the forcible resistance of the German princes.
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|  | **Nation** | **Nation** | * A certain people or a state community can form a *nation*.
* The Germans shared traditions, history and language but did not have a national state until 1871
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|  | **Nationalism** | **Nationalismus** | * Originally *Nationalism* was a liberal movement.
* Its climax was the Hambacher Festival (1832)
* During the 19th century *Nationalism* developed into a dangerous glorification of one’s own nation.
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|  | **Liberalism** | **Liberalismus** | * Liberalism stresses the individual rights of every citizen.
* The protection of human rights is an important issue.
* It promotes a free market economy.
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|  | **German Confederation** | Deutscher Bund | * After Europe was reorganised in 1815 at the Congress of Vienna, the German princes founded the *German Confederation*.
* It replaced the Holy Roman Empire but was just a loose federation of states.
* It lasted until 1866.
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| **Industrialisierung und Soziale Frage** |
|  | **Industrialisation** | **Industrialisierung** | * Industrialisation means the social, economic and ecological changes in the 19th century.
* It started in England.
* It changed the agricultural society into an industrial one.
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|  | **Proletariat** | **Proletariat** | * *Prolerariat* describes the new social class of industrial workers in the 19th century
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|  | **Social Question** | **Soziale Frage** | * The *Social Question* includes various social problems during industrialisation (housing conditions, low payment, lack of workers’ protection, child labour and so on)
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|  | **Social Legislation** | **Sozialgesetzgebung** | * *Social legislation* was introduced in Germany by Otto von Bismarck.
* It included health, accident and disability insurance.
* It was the prototype of a modern social state in Europe.
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|  | **Socialism** | **Sozialismus** | * *Socialism* means the political worldview that opposes pure capitalism
* Goods should be distributed fairly.
* There are moderate and radical forms of *Socialism*.
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| **Das Deutsche Kaiserreich** |
|  | **The German****Empire** | **Deutsches** **Kaiserreich** | * In 1871 the *German Empire* was founded in Versailles.
* Wilhelm I of Prussia was proclaimed emperor.
* Otto von Bismarck led all the preparations for this unification (a war against Austria and a war against France).
* The German Empire existed until 1918 and was followed by the Weimar Republic.
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|  | **Bismarck** | **Bismarck** | * He united the German states in 1871 to form the German Empire.
* He was its first Chancellor.
* He was a monarchist and fought against Socialism and the Catholic Church.
* He introduced social legislation in Germany.
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|  | **Reichstag** | **Reichstag** | * The Reichstag was the German Parliament during the German Empire (1871-1918) and the Weimar Republic (1918/19-1933)
* During National Socialism (1933-1945) it was only a bogus parliament.
* Since 1999 it has again been the seat of the German Parliament (The German Bundestag)
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