**Grundlegende Daten und Begriffe**



Stand: 19.07.2021

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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) |
| 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 |
|  | | **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 |
|  | | **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. |
|  | | **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. |
|  | | **Separation of Powers** | Gewaltenteilung | * *Separation of powers* means the division of legislation, executive and judiciary. * It protects the people from the abuse of power. |
|  | | **Parliament** | Parliament | * A *parliament* is an assembly of elected representatives. * It is the place to discuss and to vote on laws. |
|  | | **Constitutional Monarchy** | Konstitutionelle Monarchie | * *Constitutional monarchy* means that the monarch is controlled by a constitution. |
|  | | **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. |
|  | **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. |
|  | **Secularisation** | Säkularisation | * *Secularisation* means nationalisation of ecclesiastical goods. |
| **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. |
|  | **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 |
|  | **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. |
|  | **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. |
|  | **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. |
| **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. |
|  | **Proletariat** | **Proletariat** | * *Prolerariat* describes the new social class of industrial workers in the 19th century |
|  | **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) |
|  | **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. |
|  | **Socialism** | **Sozialismus** | * *Socialism* means the political worldview that opposes pure capitalism * Goods should be distributed fairly. * There are moderate and radical forms of *Socialism*. |
| **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. |
|  | **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. |
|  | **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) |