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)
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.

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	- <u>1806</u>: foundation of the Confederation of the Rhine - This marked the <u>end of the Holy Roman Empire</u>. - In the same year, <u>Bavaria was established as a kingdom</u>. - 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)