ISMs Project Answers

1. **Industrialism**: A system in which factories and industries are the basis of a country’s economy.

2. **Capitalism**: the economic system in which the factors of production are privately owned, and operated for a profit.

3. **Socialism**: The economic system in which the factors of production are owned by the government, and operated for the welfare of all. There is some private property.

4. **Conservatism**: a political and social philosophy that promotes retaining traditional social institutions; believed in tradition and hierarchy to govern a nation; Monarchy, Aristocracy, and the Church were the three main anchors; all men aren’t created equal

5. **Liberalism**: political philosophy founded on ideas of liberty; all ppl have inherent rights and freedoms; mainly middle class

6. **Nationalism**: pride in one’s country; loyalty to ones country, and its people instead of a king

7. **Militarism**: a policy of glorifying military power and keeping a standing army always prepared for war.

8. **Racism**: the belief that one race is superior to others

9. **Abolitionism**: the movement to end slavery

10. **Romanticism**: an early 19th century movement in art and thought, which focused on emotion and nature rather than reason and society (pg 698)

11. **Realism**: a 19th century artistic movement in which writers and painters sought to show life as it is rather than life as it should be (pg 700)

12**. Feminism**: movement for equality for women

13. **Social Darwinism**: the application of Darwin’s ideas about evolution and “survival of the fittest” to human societies-particularly as justification for imperialist expansion; competition allows individuals to develop their talents and meet their needs. Herbert Spencer

14. **Anti-Semitism**: prejudice against Jews

15. **Zionism**: a movement founded in the 1890s to promote Jewish self-determination and the establishment of a Jewish state in the ancient Jewish homeland.

16. **Utilitarianism**: the idea that the government should promote policies which provide the greatest good for the greatest amount of people

17. **Impressionism**: a movement in 19th century painting, in which artists reacted against realism by seeking to convey their impressions of subjects or moments in time. (701) Ex: Monet, Degas

18. **Post-impressionism**: French art since Manet; extended impressionism while rejecting its limitations; used vivid colors, real life subjects, but were inclined to use unnatural colors, distort forms and use more geometric forms. Ex: Van Gogh

19. **Communism**: The economic system in which the factors of production are owned by the public, and operated for the welfare of all. Goods are distributed so that everyone receives what they need. No private property, classless society. Created by Karl Marx

20. **Deism**: belief that reason and observation of the natural world are sufficient to determine the existence of a single creator; gained prominence during the enlightenment with intellectuals; disillusioned with organized religion

21. **Mercantilism**: an economic policy under which nations sought to increase their wealth and power by obtaining large amounts of gold and silver and by selling more goods than they bought (pg 574)

22. **Imperialism**: a policy in which a strong nation seeks to dominate other countries politically, economically, or socially.