

absolutism	doctrine of government by a single absolute ruler; autocracy
anarchism	doctrine that all governments should be abolished
Anarchism	Hated all forms of established authorities
apocalypticism	doctrine of the imminent end of the world
atheism	belief that there is no God
bullionism	belief in the importance of metallic currency in economics
capitalism	doctrine that private ownership and free markets should govern economies
Cartesian Dualism	Descartes's belief that there is a divide between religion and science
Conservatism	Justified status quo, defended tradition and hierarchy; believed that humans couldn't believe anything; important people: Burke, de Maistre, de Bonald, Metternich
cosmism	belief that the cosmos is a self-existing whole
cosmotheism	the belief that identifies God with the cosmos
deism	belief in God but rejection of religion
Economic liberalism	ALWAYS supported laissez faire; applied supply and demand to jobs (David Ricardo)
egalitarianism	belief that humans ought to be equal in rights and privileges
egoism	doctrine that the pursuit of self-interest is the highest good
egotheism	identification of oneself with God
empiricism	doctrine that the experience of the senses is the only source of knowledge
Empiricism	SR; advocated by Francis Bacon; believed in inductive reasoning (small idea --> big idea)
Enlightened Despotism	Absolute rule justifies not on grounds of heredity or divine right. Secular in outlook and justification, as in Frederick the Great's self-description as "the first servant of the state." Used to rationalize and organize the state from the top down during the Age of the Enlightenment. Other example is Joseph II of Austria
Existentialism	a philosophical theory or approach that emphasizes the existence of the individual person as a free and responsible agent determining their own development through acts of the will.
Fascism	Super reactionary; demanded blind patriotism; ignored individual rights instead thinking of the welfare of the state; liked violence
Feminism	sought political rights for women-suffrage, sought social, cultural, legal rights for women, education, property and divorce reforms
humanism	belief that human interests and mind are paramount
Humanism	Philosophy that defined the Renaissance; admired the ancient civilizations (Greeks, etc), believed in enjoying this life, glorified humans and individuals, believed that humans should be center of all; also believed in participation in public affairs and government (civic humanists)
idealism	belief that our experiences of the world consist of ideas
Imperialism	The belief that more powerful nations should police weaker nations; happened in Asia (India with Britain), Africa (Belgium, France, Germany), etc
Liberalism	Believed in universal laws of nature; stressed reason over emotion; urban; humans can be understood through natural laws
Lutheranism/Protestantism	Justification by faith, Bible as sole authority, people don't need clergy to interpret Bible, clergy not better than normal people, cosubstantiation as opposed to transubstantiation, ceremonies not in Latin
Marxism	Attacked liberalism; socialist parties that followed Marx
Mechanism	SR; belief that people should wonder how things work and not why they work; direct opposition to teleology
Mercantilism	The policy of using colonies overseas for trade; used gold and silver as money; colonies supply mother country with raw materials
monotheism	belief in only one God
Nationalism	belief in a shared regional and cultural identity; movement towards modernization; two forms: liberal and militaristic. Liberal: wanted all nations to be unified, led by people who were from each nation, wanted a constitution, all nations are equal; Militaristic: associated with Realpolitik and social Darwinism, all nations are not equal (some are better)
pluralism	belief that reality consists of several kinds or entities
Political liberalism	Social, progress, economic development and the middle class; hoped to achieve a free society governed by constitution that supported individual rights; important people: John Stuart Mill, Locke
polytheism	belief in multiple deities
Rationalism	SR; advocated by Descartes; deductive reasoning (big idea --> small idea)
Realpolitik	Bismarck's political actions/regime; used war to create German unification (Franco-Prussian War); very Machiavellian
Revisionist Socialism	Instead of believing that the proletariat should take power through a revolution, they believed it should be through the democratization of government
romanticism	belief in sentimental feeling in artistic expression
Romanticism	Believed that humans are unique; emphasis on emotion; rural; humans are inferior to nature and cannot be controlled by it (make their own destiny)
scientism	belief that the methods of science are universally applicable
self-determinism	doctrine that the actions of a self are determined by itself
socialism	doctrine of centralized state control of wealth and property
Socialism	Despised competitive spirit (economically) and wanted a society where people could live harmoniously.
Syndicalism (trade unions)	Advocated strikes and violence
theism	belief in the existence of God without special revelation
theocentrism	belief that God is central fact of existence
Totalitarianism	Describes the policy of Stalin--he controlled EVERYTHING
Utilitarianism	stressed role of state in society; called for reform; important people: Jeremy Bentham
Utopian socialism	Saint Simon, Fourier, Owen; wanted a community where everyone worked together to help each other