

ISMS: of Social Study Political and Government Systems and Ideologies

Using your notes and online resources: <http://www.bartleby.com> Polson ↗ subject
helpers ↗ Bartleby References. Locate the definitions of these word and the tenses.

Feudalism (feudalistic)-Nationalism (also Nationalistic, Nationals):

Capitalism (capitalistic):

Socialism (also-Karl Marx Socialistic, scientific socialism):

Conservatism (right wing):

Liberalism (leftists, on the left, left wing)-

Communism (Communitic): **1.** A theoretical economic system characterized by the collective ownership of property and by the organization of labor for the common advantage of all members. **2. Communism a.** A system of government in which the state plans and controls the economy and a single, often authoritarian party holds power, claiming to make progress toward a higher social order in which all goods are equally shared by the people. **b.** The Marxist-Leninist version of Communist doctrine that advocates the overthrow of capitalism by the revolution of the proletariat.

Imperialism (imperialistic): **1.** The policy of extending a nation's authority by territorial acquisition or by the establishment of economic and political hegemony over other nations. **2.** The system, policies, or practices of such a government.

Totalitarianism: Of, relating to, being, or imposing a form of government in which the political authority exercises absolute and centralized control over all aspects of life, the individual is subordinated to the state, and opposing political and cultural expression is suppressed: “*A totalitarian regime crushes all autonomous institutions in its drive to seize the human soul*”

Fascism: **1.** often **Fascism a.** A system of government marked by centralization of authority under a dictator, stringent socioeconomic controls, suppression of the opposition through terror and censorship, and typically a policy of belligerent nationalism and racism. **b.** A political philosophy or movement based on or advocating such a system of government. **2.** Oppressive, dictatorial control. (Germany)

Militarism: **1.** Glorification of the ideals of a professional military class. **2.** Predominance of the armed forces in the administration or policy of the state. **3.** A policy in which military preparedness is of primary importance to a state. (Japan)

Other Important Vocabulary:

proletariat : **1a.** The class of industrial wage earners who, possessing neither capital nor production means, must earn their living by selling their labor. **b.** The poorest class of working people.