

Slide 1

Political Glossary

Some ISM's

A Basic Study of Different Isms

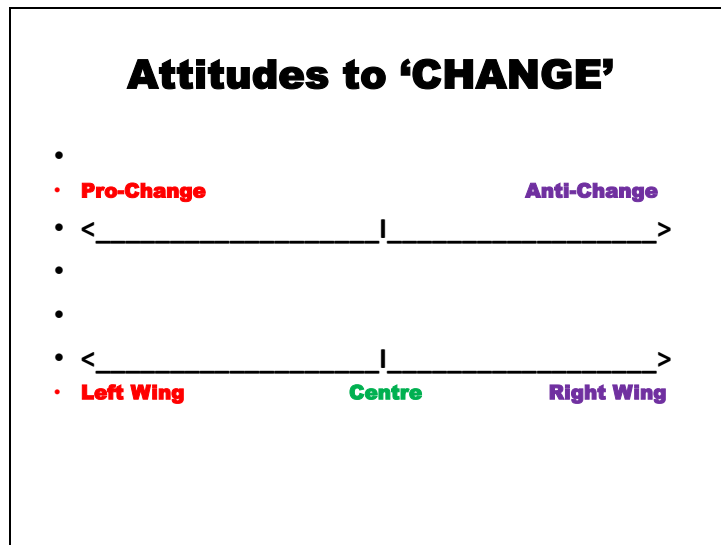
Most individuals have personal belief systems that reflect their values and views on a number of key aspects associated with political and social issues positions, many of which end with the letters 'ism'.

In this segment we will briefly consider some of the most common 'isms' so that we can all be on the same page with respect to the meanings of terms we will frequently encounter in this topic on Weimar Germany.

Many of the concepts we will study can be best understood by viewing them on a 'spectrum'.

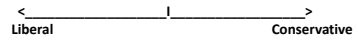
The first notion we will consider is the issue of how individuals view / react to CHANGE.

Some individuals don't feel comfortable or strongly oppose 'change' to our political / social institutions (eg same sex marriage), while others feel quite

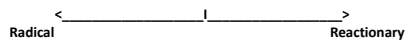


Slide 4

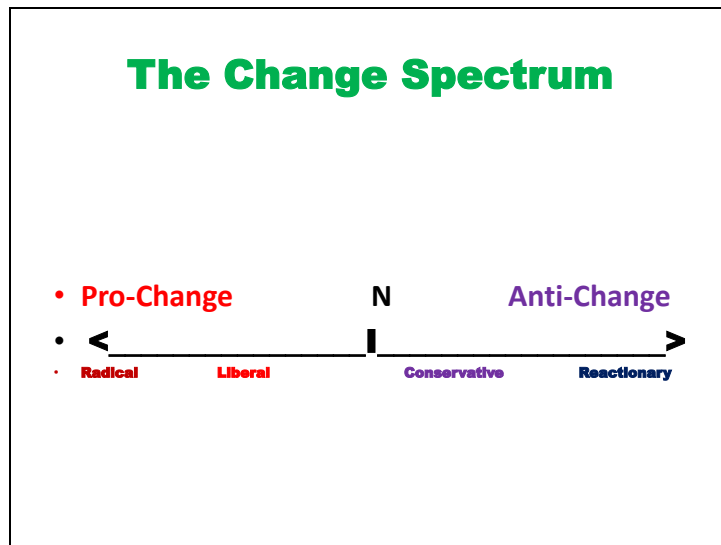
Attitudes to 'CHANGE'

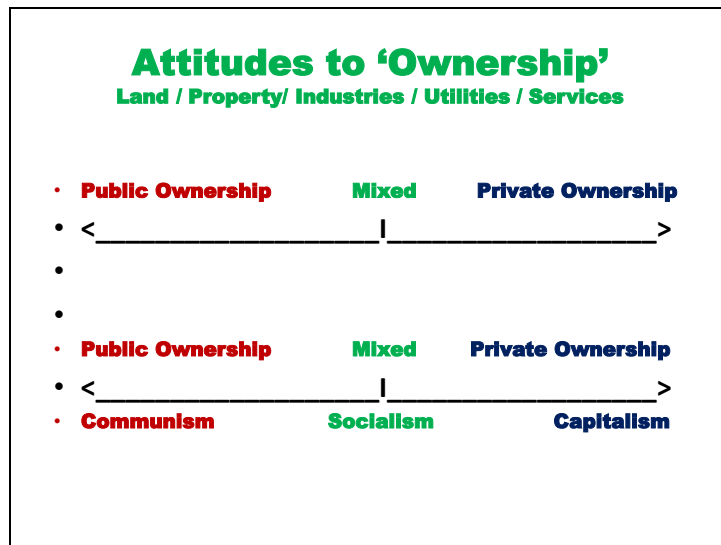


- A 'Liberal' favours change and will use *argument and debate* to bring about 'change'
- A 'Conservative' opposes change and will use *argument and debate* to prevent 'change'
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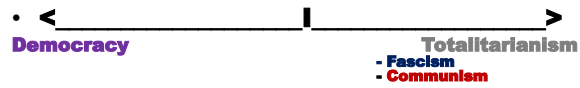


- A 'Radical' favours change and will use *violent means* to bring about 'change'
- A 'Reactionary' opposes change and will use *violent means* to prevent 'change'






Attitudes to Governance



NB:
In attempting to gain power Communists are 'radicals' – Once in power they become 'Reactionary'.

In attempting to gain power Fascists are 'radicals' – Once in power they also become 'Reactionary'.

Attitudes to Human Rights

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- **Highly Valued** Low / No Value
- **Democracy** **Fascism / Communism**

Reflections

- **List what you consider might be some of the values of the German 'Social Democratic Party' – 'SDP'**