

Key Terms

Reform - a type of change that does not advocate the overthrow of basic institutions.

Revolution - change at a more basic level, and involves either a major revision or an overthrow of existing institutions

Coup d'etats - Replace the leadership of a country with new leaders

Radicalism - belief that rapid, dramatic changes need to be made in the existing society

Liberalism - supports reform and gradual change rather than revolution

Conservatism - much less supportive of change in general than are radicalism and liberalism

Reactionary Beliefs - goes further to protect against change than do conservative beliefs.

Bourgeoisie - middle-class professionals or businessmen

Command economy - government owns almost all industrial enterprises and retail sales outlets

Market economy - Private ownership of companies and little interference from the government

Mixed economy - a mix of both state owned and private owned industry

Marketization - the state's re-creation of a market in which property, labor, goods and services can all function in a competitive environment to determine their value.

Privatization - transfer of state-owned property to private ownership

Fragmentation - divisions based on ethnic or cultural identity

Nationalism - identities based on nationhood

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<http://cms.gavirtualschool.org/Shared/SocialStudies/APGovPoliticsComparative/PoliticalEconomicChange/index.html>