

Introduction quiz

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History History Switzerland According to Bouvier, Craig & Gossman (1994), Switzerland is similar to a prison, where the prisoners feel safe and free from the outside world. The people of Switzerland feel more secure the more they are detached from the outside world.

2. Swiss Confederation

Due to the need of security, the three cities created the Swiss confederation by coming together and settling their differences so as to preserve their autonomy. Continuous negotiations and compromise led to the stability of the confederation. Switzerland disregarded autonomy unlike Europe where autonomy of state parties was encouraged (Bouvier, Craig & Gossman, 1994).

3. Cellular method of state building

The cellular method enhanced the need for local authorities to associate with others in Switzerland. This method encouraged unity in for Switzerland cities (Bouvier, Craig & Gossman, 1994).

4. Rütlichwur

According to Bouvier, Craig & Gossman (1994), the Rütlichwur was a solemn oath taken by the cantons ancestors in the year 1291 while at the Riitli. The oath was meant to task the ancestors with the role of controlling law and justice in the area.

5. Geography and Geopolitics

The physical location of Switzerland made Switzerland confederation to receive a lot of external pressure from the neighboring states. This, together with politics of the region resulted to enhanced mandate of the confederation to be the highest body for internal and external interventions (Bouvier, Craig & Gossman, 1994).

6. Genossenschaft

True. According to Bouvier, Craig & Gossman (1994), the collaborative interest of the three cities to protect their autonomy from external forces and to secure its people provides that the sovereignty lies in the autonomy. This is made possible by flexible constitutions that allows for easy amendments.

7. Cultural identity

True. Switzerland was created with the need for each canton to maintain its autonomy, and preserve its culture. The culture of all the cities thus plays a major role in contributing to the overall culture of Switzerland (Bouvier, Craig & Gossman, 1994).

8. 16th century Reformation and present state

True. The 16th century reformation of the three cities continues to shape the culture of Switzerland. However, the flexibility of Switzerland's constitution allows for adjustments and changes (Bouvier, Craig & Gossman, 1994).

a. Zurich as a militant organizer

Zurich continues to play the role but using political forces (Bouvier, Craig & Gossman, 1994).

b. Basel as an irenic cosmopolitan mediator

Basel continues to spearhead democracy (Bouvier, Craig & Gossman, 1994).

c. Geneva as a radiating center of legal and ethical principles of international behavior

Geneva continues to play vital international duties of enhancing human rights with participation in international peace agreements like the Helsinki accord (Bouvier, Craig & Gossman, 1994).

9. The Father of Modern Cultural History

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According to Bouvier, Craig & Gossman (1994), Jacob Burckhardt who created the value of the past compared to modern illusion is the father of modern cultural history

10. Institutional and ethical order

Calvin expelled religious leaders and teachers who encouraged wrongdoing by claiming that wrongdoing committed unwillingly it cannot be considered a sin. This made people to be more cautious with their behavior. He also trained people on the importance of political responsibility (Bouvier, Craig & Gossman, 1994).

11. Henry Dunant's strategy to relive human suffering

Henry Dunant's strategy to have leaders involved in community activities meant to minimize human suffering was similar to Calvin's quest to protect the people from political interference by ensuring that politicians take responsibility (Bouvier, Craig & Gossman, 1994).

12. Red Cross

Red Cross had a radical, ethical and universal focus that was meant to minimize and end human suffering thus pioneering for humanitarian activities (Bouvier, Craig & Gossman, 1994).

13. Calvin Geneva

Calvin was the main figure in Christian theology system development. He was actively involved in mentorship programs in Geneva (Bouvier, Craig & Gossman, 1994).

14. Church and State Separation

According to Bouvier, Craig & Gossman (1994), separation of the church and state took place in the year 1907

15. 6th December 1992 referendum

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The referendum was rejected with a narrow margin. This is because the people of Switzerland feel more comfortable when they are separated and detached from other external nations and influences with the need to protect their autonomy and culture (Bouvier, Craig & Gossman, 1994).

References

Bouvier, N., Craig, G. A., & Gossman, L. (1994) Geneva, Zurich, Basel: History, culture & national identity.