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Final- Terms For the Book

Chapter 1- The Late Middle Ages: Social and political Breakdown (1300-1453)

1. English Peasants Revolt 1381- was spearheaded by the English not allowing peasants to leave their masters land.
2. Taille- direct  tax on French peasantry.
3. Jacquerie- Revolt of the French peasant uprising.
4. Vassal- holder of land by feudal tenure on conditions of homage and allegiance.
5. Estates general- medieval French Parliament containing estates:clergy, nobility and commoners.
6. Clergy- body of all people ordained for religious duties.
7. Rota ROMANA- TIGHTENED AND CENTRALIZED CATHOLIC CHURCHES LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.
8. Clericis Lacios- forbidden taxation on the clergy without papal approval.
9. Curis- papal government.
10. Unam Sanctum- "One holy", affirming the authority if the pope as heir of Peter and Vicar of Christ over all human authorities.
11. Lollards- followers of Whycliffe who questioned supremacy privileges of pope and church hierarchy.
12. Hussites- followers of John Huss who questioned Catholic teachings about Eucharist.
13. Donatism- heresy that taught the efficiency of sacraments depended on moral character of clergy who administered them.
14. Great Schism (1378-1417)- appearance of two at times three rival popes between 1398 and 1415.
15. Conciliar theory- argument that Genral councils were superior in authority to th pope and represented whole body of the faithful.
16. Sacrosancta- council of constance in 1414 asserted supremacy and elected new pope after getting rid of the other three.
17. 4 articles of Prague- negotiations presented by Hussites. 1. give laity to the Eucharist with cup as well as bread. 2. free to inerrant preaching. 3. exclusion of clergy holding secular offices and owning property. 4. punishment of clergy who commit mortal sins.
18. Boyars- Russian nobility.
19. Black Death- the bubonic plague that killed millions of Europeans in the fourteenth century.
20. 100 years war- (1337-1453) dispute between France and England over power in France.
21. Treaty of Troyes of 1420- was an agreement that King Henry V of England and his heirs would inherit the French crown upon the death of King Charles VI of France.
22. Council of Basel- (1431-1449)- Council of RCC held in Basel, was concerned with two major problems: the question of papal supremacy and the [Hussite](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Hussite) heresy. Was in response to the great schism and loss of power.
23. Execrabilis- bull issued by Pope Pius 11 condemning appeals to councils as "erroneous and abominable" and "completely null and void".
24. Golden Horde- Mongol Empire
25. Benefices-  a position or post granted to an ecclesiastic that guarantees a fixed amount of property or income.

Chapter 2- Renaissance and Discovery (1300-1750)

1. Signoria- councilars that governed Florence.
2. Podesta- maintain law and order. To prevent social conflict. Hired by dominant classes.
3. Condottieri- military Brokers who furnished mercenary forces to the Italian states during the Renaissance.
4. Studia humantatis- during Ren. Liberal arts program of study that embraced grammar, rhetoric, poetry, history, philosophy, and politics.
5. Virtu- ability to act decisively and heroically for the good of their country.
6. Taille- tax
7. Golden Bull- an agreement in 1356 to establish a 7-member electoral college of German Princes to choose the HR. Emperor.
8. Reichstag- controlling of incessant feuding during the 15th century.
9. Colloquies- Latin dialogues made by Erasmus to teach his students how to speak and live well.
10. Conquistadores- Spanish conquerors of the New World.
11. Hacienda- large landed estate in Spanish America.
12. Peninsulares- persons of Spanish descent born in America.
13. Creole- person of mixed European and black descent.
14. Encomienda- grant by the Spanish crown to a colonist of labor of a specific number of Indians for a set period of time.
15. Repartimiento- passing of encomienda led to new arrangement of labor servitude. Required adults Indians to devote certain number of days of labor annually to Spanish economic enterprises.
16. Debt peonage- requirement forcing Indian laborers to purchase goods from landowner  or mine owner whom they became forever indebted.
17. Grandi- (old-rich) the noblemen and merchants who ruled the city
18. Popolo grosso- (the fat people) people in the late 13th and 14th century who challenged the political power of the grandi
19. Popolo minuto (the little people)- bottom of the society, lower socioeconomic classes.
20. Compi revolt-  (1378), insurrection of the lower classes of [Florence](https://www.britannica.com/place/Florence) that briefly brought to power one of the most democratic governments in Florentine history.
21. Francesco Petrarch(1304-1374)- Father of humanism. Highly encouraged education.
22. Civic Humanism- the individual is responsible for applying his knowledge for public service
23. Utopia- a book by Sir Thomas More (1516) describing the perfect society on an imaginary island.
24. Christian humanism- a movement that developed in northern Europe during the renaissance combining classical learning with the goal of reforming the catholic church
25. High renaissance- centered in Rome and the Popes provided tremendous patronage to the arts. It featured classical balance, harmony, and restraint
26. Cosimo D' Medici- Italian financier and statesman and friend of the pope he helped get into papal office. Supported Brunneleschi's completion of the Duomo. He also commissioned public art for the city of Florence.
27. Medici Family- Ruled Florence during the Renaissance, became wealthy from banking, spent a lot of money on art, controlled Florence for about 3 centuries.
28. Lorenzo Valla- Italian humanist, philosopher, and literary critic who attacked [medieval](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/medieval) traditions and anticipated views of the Protestant reformers.
29. Leonardo da Vinci- one of the best Ren. Painters of all time. Most famous for Mona Lisa.
30. Michelangelo- Was at first a Ren. Painter and later transitioned into the mannerism style.
31. Mannerism- style of art in the mid to late sixteenth century that permitted artists to express their own "manner" of feelings in contrast to the symmetry and simplicity of the art of the High Renaissance.
32. League of Venice- 1495- unites Venice, Milan, the papal States, the HRE, and Spain against France.
33. Niccolo Machiavelli- ( 1469-1527 ), [Italian](https://www.britannica.com/topic/history-of-Italy) [Renaissance](https://www.britannica.com/event/Renaissance) political philosopher and statesman, secretary of the Florentine [republic](https://www.britannica.com/topic/republic-government), whose most famous work, *The Prince* (*Il Principe*), brought him a reputation as an atheist and an immoral cynic. Believed Italian political unity and independence were ends that justified the means.
34. Printing Press- revolutionary invention created by Johann Gutenberg (1468) that helped spread ideas quicker and promote growth in education.
35. Desiderius Erasmus (1466-1536)- Famous Northern humanist that promoted education and was a religious reformer.

Chapter 3- The Age of Reformation

1. Reformation- 16th religious movement that sought to reform the roman catholic church and led to the establishment of Protestantism.
2. Guilds- medieval association of craftsman or merchants often having power. Huge supporters of Protestant Rev.
3. Sola fide- "justification by faith alone"- Martin Luther
4. Indulgence- remission of the temporal penalty of punishment in purgatory that remained after sins had been forgiven.
5. Fugger- Wealthy family of Augsburg.
6. 95 thesis- posted on Castle Church in Wittenberg door Oct. 31, 1517 protested indulgences.
7. Electors- 9 German princes who had right to elect the HR Emperor.
8. Eusurge Domine- pope Leos response to Luther's pamphlets in 1510.
9. Diet of Worms- 1521 imperial council that convened to decide fate of Luther held in Germany presided over Emperor Charles V.
10. German Diet of Speyer (1526) Imperial diet of HRE in 1526 which suspended Edict of Worms and aided in the expansion of Protestantism.
11. Edict of worms- 1521 by Charles V forbidding anyone to receive, defend, sustain, or favor Martin Luther.
12. Peace of Augsburg- 1555- coexistence of Lutheranism and baptism conformed to scripture.
13. Cantons- states in Switzerland
14. Anabaptists- protestants who insisted that only adult baptism conformed to scripture.
15. Schleitherim Confession of 1527- document that distinguished Anabaptists not only by their practice of adult baptism but by their pacifism, refusal to swear oaths, and nonparticipation in offices of secular government.
16. Predestination- doctrine that God had preordained all souls to salvation or damnation.
17. Augsburg Confession- definitive statement of Lutheran belief made in 1530.
18. Diet of Augsburg- Agreement in Germany proposed by Charles V to revert Lutherans to Catholicism to bring religious unity however Luther disagreed.
19. Schmalkaldic League- an alliance created by all Lutherans in 1531 in response to Diet of Augsburg.
20. Peace of Passau 1552- reinstated Protestant leaders and guaranteed Lutherans religious Freedom.
21. Cuius Regio, eius Religio- my realm, my religion
22. Peace of Augsburg- 1555- co existence of Lutheranism and Catholicism in Germany and allowed state princes to choose the religion of their state.
23. Act of succession 1534- subjects were ordered to accept kings marriage to Anne.
24. Act of supremacy- declaration by Parliament in 1534 that Henry V11, not the pope, was head of church of England.
25. Council of Trent- a council (called by Pope Paul III) to reform the church and to secure reconciliation with the Protestants.
26. Martin Luther- a German monk who became one of the most famous critics of the Roman Catholic Chruch. In 1517, he wrote 95 theses, or statements to reform the church and their practices. Moto was Sola Fide(justification by faith alone) Founder of Lutheranism.
27. Lutheranism- first protestant faith created by Martin Luther. Focused on the doctrine of salvation unlike Catholicism.
28. Protestantism- The general name given to any of the Christian denominations that broke from the Catholic Church during the sixteenth-century Reformation and to the splinter churches from these communities; today these include the Lutherans, Anglicans (Episcopalians), Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and many others.
29. Ulrich Zwingli- leader of the Swiss Reformation.
30. Marburg Colloquy- (1529) Landgrave Philip of Hesse hoped to unite Swiss and German Protestants in a mutual defense pact by inviting both Zwingly and Luther to his castle in October. However, it failed and Luther and Zwingli disagreed.
31. John Calvin- Swiss theologian, born in France, whose tenets of predestination and the irresistibility of grace and justification by faith defined Presbyterianism (1509-1564).
32. Calvinism- Protestant religion founded by John Calvin. Believed in predestination the idea that God decided whether or not a person would be saved as soon as they were born, and the individual's responsibility to reorder society according to God's plan.
33. English Reformation- result of the disagreement between Henry VIII and the Pope, created the Church of England or Anglican Church which was separate from the Catholic Church, still left little room for religious freedom.

Chapter 4- Age of Religious Wars

1. Presbysters- meaning "elder". People who directed the affairs of early Christian congregations.
2. Counter Ref. -16th century reform movement in RCC in reaction to Protestant Ref.
3. Baroque- style of art marked by heavy and dramatic ornamentation and curved rather than straight and flourished between 1550-1750.
4. Politigues- rulers or people in positions of power who put the success and well-being of their states above all else.
5. Huguenots- French Calvinists
6. Edict of FonataineBleau-Revoked Edict of Nantes, no more religious freedom. Louis XIV's attempt to make France Catholic by destroying Huguenot churches and schools, causing a mass emigration of skilled artisans.
7. Edict of Chateaubriand- Henry II passed this edict to further persecute Protestants
8. Conspiracy of Amboise 1560- abortive plot of young French [Huguenot](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Huguenot) aristocrats in 1560 against the Catholic [House of Guise](https://www.britannica.com/topic/house-of-Guise).
9. January Edict of 1562-issued by Catherine de Medicis which granted Protestants freedom to worship publicly outside town.
10. Peace of Saint- German en Laye 1570- ended third war, crown acknowledged the power of the protestant nobility, granted Huguenots religious freedom with in their territories and right to fortify their cities.
11. Saint Bartholomew's Day Massacre- August 24, 1572, 3,000 Huguenots were butchered in Paris led by Catherine d'Medici and Charles X1. The next 3 days, 20,000 Huguenots were killed in France.
12. Thirty-Nine Articles 1563- The official statement of the beliefs of the Church of England. They established a moderate form of Protestantism.
13. Presbyterians- Scottish Calvinists and English Protestants who advocated a national church composed of semiautonomous congregations governed by "presbyteries."
14. Congregationalists- congrenationationalists put a group or assembly above any one individual and prefer an ecclesiastical polity that allows each congregation to be autonomous, or self-governing.
15. Catherine De Medicis- Wife of Henry II. Powerful queen of France who ruthlessly played the Huguenots and Guises against each other to expand influence.
16. John Knox- A Scottish religious reformer and founder of Presbyterianism in Scotland.
17. Peace of Beaulieu-Passed by Henry III. Allowed Huguenots full religious and civil freedoms.
18. Treaty of Vervins- 1598- ended hostilities between France and Spain
19. Edict of Nantes- Allowed Huguenots public worship, right of assembly, admission to public offices and universities, and permission to maintain fortified towns.
20. King Henry of Navarre- Brilliant politique king of France who brought the religious wars to a close. He passed the Edict of Nantes, which helped bring tranquility to the state. He purified the Catholic League by making France a Catholic country that tolerated Huguenots, although he was Protestant.
21. Treaty of Cateau- Cambresis- Ended Habsburg Valois Wars of 1559
22. Vassy in Champagne- 1562- Massacre of Protestant Worshippers by the Duke of Guise (France)
23. Peace of Westphalia 1648- Ended all hostilities within the HRE.
24. Conventicle Act of 1593- gave separatist the option either to conform to the practices of the Church of England or face exile or death.
25. Elizabeth 1 (r. 1558-1603)- helped England recover from the bellicose reign of Mary I, her successor. She firmly established Protestantism, encouraged English enterprise and commerce, and took a strong stand against Spain.
26. Thirty Years War-(1618-1648) Germany's lack of unity, religious division, and Calvinists formulated the thirty years war. Was composed of 4 periods:1. The bohemian Period, 2. Danish Period, 3. Swedish  Period, 4. Swedish-French Period
27. Edict Restitution- Ferdinand of Bohemia ordered the return of all Catholic property seized by Protestants since 1552. Nullified by the Treaty of Westphalia.

Chapter 5- European State Consolidation in the 17th and 18th Centuries

1. Parliamentary monarchy- the form of limited or constitutional monarchy set up in Britain after the glorious Rev. Of 1689 in which the monarch was subject to the law and ruled by the consent of parliament.
2. Political absolutism- A model of political development embodied by France in the 17th century. The French monarchy was able to build a secure financial base that was not deeply dependent on the support of noble estates, diets, or assemblies, and so it achieved absolute rule.
3. Divine right Kings- The theory that monarchs are appointed by and answerable only to God.
4. Puritans- English Protestants who sought to "purify" the Church of England of any vestiges of Catholicism.
5. Glorious Revolution- the largely peaceful replacement of James II by William and Mary as English monarchs in 1688. Marked beginning of constitutional monarchy in Britain.
6. Fronde- Series of rebellions against royal authority in France between 1649-1652).
7. Parliments- French regional courts dominated by hereditary nobility. Most important was the Parliament of Paris, which claimed the right to register royal decrees before they could become law.
8. Jansenism- 17th century movement within the Catholic Church that taught that human beings were so corrupted by original sin that they could do nothing good nor secure their own salvation without divine grace.
9. Sejm- legislative assembly of the polish nobility.
10. Pragmatic Sanction- Legal basis negotiated by the emperor Charles VI for the Habsburg succession through his da1qzughter Maria Theresa (r. 1740-1780)
11. Junkers- the noble landlords of Prussia
12. Table of Ranks- an official hierarchy established by peter the Great in imperial Russia that equated a person's social position and privileges with his rank in the state bureaucracy or army.
13. Stadholder- the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.
14. Charles I- Succeeded James and continues with distrust of the parliament. Got rid of parliament after signing a Petition of Right and made peace with France and Spain. Leaned towards Religious toleration with the exception of the Presbyterians and Congregationalists.
15. Oliver Cromwell- Led the Parliamentarian victory in the English Civil War and called for the execution of Charles I. As lord protector of England he was the head of the Puritan Republic, although it was really a military dictatorship.
16. Toleration Act of 1689- Permitted worship by all Protestants and outlawed only Roman Catholics and those who denied the Christian doctrine of the Trinity.
17. Act of Settlement 1701-  law by Parliament stating that should William III die heirless, Mary's Protestant sister, Anne, would take the throne, thereby protecting Protestant rule in England.
18. Act of Union 1707- England and Scotland combined in this union.
19. Louis XIV (r1610-1643)-  devoted personal energy to politics= ruled councils that controlled foreign affairs, the army domestic admin, and economic regulations; appointed people from long history of royal families and nobles with weak base in provinces. Built palace of Versailles. Revoked Edict of Nantes.
20. Bishop Jacques- Benigne Bossuet (1627-1704)- Defended "divine right of kings". Insisted only God could judge the pope therefore God could only judge the king.
21. L'etat, c'est moi- I am the state.
22. War of Devolution- claimed his wife Marie Therese should inherit Spanish Netherlands.
23. The secret Treaty of Dover 1670 – England and France became allies against the Dutch.
24. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle 1668- gave France control of certain towns bordering Spanish Netherlands.
25. Peace of Nijmwegen-(1678) signed by the French, specifically King Louis XIV, and the Dutch. Through this treaty, Louis obtained more land. This treaty is significant because it ended the 6 year long Dutch war, and expanded France.
26. Unigenitus- Bull issued by Pope Clement XI which condemned Jansenist teaching.
27. Revocation of the Edict of Nantes 1685- King Louis XIV revokes the Edict of Nantes to get rid of non Catholics. The new law ordered the destruction of Huguenot churches, closing of schools, the Catholic baptism of Huguenots, and the exile of Huguenot pastors who refused to renounce their faith.
28. Treaty of Rastatt 1714- The Habsburgs received the former Spanish Netherlands and Lombardy in N. Italy after War of Spanish Succession
29. Streltsy- guards of the Moscow garrison
30. Boyars- a member of the old nobility in Russia.
31. Patriarch- bishop head of the church
32. Holy synod- replacement of the patriarch which consisted of the procurator general.
33. Procurator general- leader of holy synod.
34. Peter the Great- Became tsar in 1682. Made Russia a military and naval power using European technology. Defeated the Swedes at Poltava in 1709 and took their Baltic territories. Enforced economic, educational, administrative, military, and social reform. Focused on the westernization of Russian culture.

Chapter 6- New Directions in thought and culture in the 16th and 17th Centuries

1. Scientific revolution- the sweeping change in the scientific view of the universe that occurred in the 16th and 17th centuries. The new scientific method of their construction became the standard for assessing the validity of knowledge in the West.
2. Ptolemaic systems- pre-copernican explanation of the universe, with the earth at the center of the universe, originated in the ancient world.
3. Empiricism- use of experiment and observation derived from sensory evidence to construct scientific theory or philosophy of knowledge.
4. Enlightenment- the 18th century movements led by the philosophes that held that change and reform were both desirable through the application of reason and science.
5. Baroque- style of art marked by heavy and dramatic ornamentation and curved rather than straight lines that flourished between 1550 and 1750. It was especially associated with the Catholic Counter- Ref.
6. Nicolaus Copernicus- A Polish astronomer who proved that the Ptolemaic system was inaccurate. He proposed the heliocentric model of the solar system.
7. Geocentricism- The model of the universe where everything revolves around the earth. Supported by the Church.
8. Heliocentric- having or representing the sun as the center, as in the accepted astronomical model of the solar system.
9. Johannes Kepler- (1571-1630) proved motion of the planets and those that orbit were elliptical, not circular.
10. Tycho Brahe- (1546-1601)- Compromise with ideas of Copernicus and Ptolemy. Observations aided Kepler.
11. Galileo Galilei- (1564-1642)- Italian scientist who built the first telescope and proved that planets and moons move. Disapproved of Copernicus' model.
12. Issac Newton- (1642-1727)- was an Englishman who established a basis for physics. Was influenced by Galileo's mathematical bias. Wrote "Principia", a book which established the law of universal gravitation and banished Ptolemy's laws and universe for good. He argued for a universe governed by natural laws.
13. Mechanism- The idea to express the world in mechanical metaphors. Ignores idea of a "divine presence". Command of nature would create a better human. Strengthened Monarchs.
14. Francis Bacon- (1561-1626)- Father of empiricism. Argued that new knowledge should be pursued through experimental research, emphasized practical, useful knowledge. Rejected medieval and Aristotelian thought, believed scholastic thinkers paid too much attention to tradition and to knowledge of the ancients. Believed knowledge of nature should be used to improve the human condition.
15. Rene Descartes- (1596-1650)- developed a scientific method that relied more on deduction, which is the reasoning from general principles to arrive at specific tasks. Rejected scholastic philosophy and instead advocates thought founded on a mathematical method.
16. Thomas Hobbes- (1588-1679)- Most original political philosopher 17th century. Portrayed humans and society in a thoroughly materialistic and mechanical way. People inclined to "perpetual and restless" desire for power. Believed absolute authority might be lodges in either a monarch or a legislative body, but once that person or body had been granted authority, there existed no argument for appeal.
17. John Locke (1632-1704)- most influential philosophical and political thinker of the 17th century. Writings were major criticism of absolutism and provided a foundation for later liberal political philosophy in bother Europe and America. Portrayed natural human state was one of perfect freedom and equality in which everyone enjoyed the natural rights of life, liberty, and property.
18. Margaret CAbendish composed *Description of a New World, Called the Blazing World* (1666) introduced women to new science.
19. Letter to the Grand Duchesss Christina 1615- Written by Galileo whom published his own views about how scripture should be interpreted to accommodate the new science.
20. Blaise Pascal- (1623-1662)- French Mathematician and physical scientist how rendered his wealth to pursue an austere, self-disciplined life, made one of the most influential efforts to reconcile faith and the new science. Anted to balance the dogmatic thinking of Jesuits with those who were complete religious skeptics (a.k.a. rejected the ideas of both super religious people and totally not religious people, so he tried to find a middle ground between the two). Allied himself with the Jansenists
21. Michelangelo Caravaggio (1573-1610)- devoted to picturing sharp contrasts between light and darkness which created dramatic scenes in their painting. Embodied baroque style art.

Chapter 7- Society and Economy under the old regime in the 18th century.

1. Aristocratic resurgence- term applied to the 18th century aristocratic efforts to resist the expanding power of the European monarchies.
2. Old Regime- term applied to the pattern of social, political, and economic relationships and institutions that existed in Europe before the French Rev.
3. Family economy- the basic structure of production and consumption in preindustrial Europe.
4. Ag. Rev.- innovations in farm production that began in the 18th century and led to a scientific and mechanized ag.
5. Enclosures- the consolidation or fencing in of common lands by British landlords to increase production and achieve greater commercial profits. It also involved the reclamation of waste land and the consolidation of strips into block fields.
6. Industrial rev.- mechanization of the European economy that began in Britain in the 2nd half of the 17th century.
7. Consumer rev.- vast increase in both the desire and the possibility of consuming goods and services that began in the early 18th century and created the demand for sustaining the Industrial Rev.
8. Domestic system of textile production- method of producing textiles in which agents furnished raw materials to households whose members spun them into thread and then wove cloth, which the agents the sold as finished products.
9. Spinning Jenny- a machine invented in End. By James Hargreaves around 1765 to mass- produce thread.
10. Water frame- a water-powered device invented by Richard Arkwright to produce a more durable cotton fabric. It led to the shift in the production of cotton textiles from households to factories.
11. Ghettos- separate communities in which Jews were required by law to live.
12. House of lord- upper level Aristocracy
13. House of Commons- lower level Aristocracy
14. Hobereaux- the provincial nobility
15. Corvees- French Labor tax requiring peasants to work on roads, bridges, and canals
16. Vingieme- French tax that resembled an income tax, also known as "the twentieth"
17. Szlachta- thousands of Polish nobles.
18. Banalites- feudal dues that nearly all feudal French peasants were subject to.
19. Seigneur- a noble French landlord. peasants often owed money to these nobles for allowing them to use their fields to grow grain and use their kitchens to make bread.
20. Barshchina- demand for 6 days a week of labor on serfs demanded by landlords.
21. Higglers- local people from both the countryside and the villages that would steal the game and then sell it to intermediaries.
22. Neolocalsim- practice or moving away from home.
23. James Watt(1736-1819)- invented the steam engine in 1769.
24. Steam Engine- allowed industrialization to grow faster. Driven by burning coal.
25. Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729) Invented the 1st practical engine to use steam power.
26. Henry Cort (1740-1800) introduced the melting and stirring of molten ore in 1784 that also allowed the removal of slag which produced purer iron.

Chapter 8- The Transatlantic Economy, Trade Wars, and Colonial Rebellion

1. Mercantilism- term used to describe close gov. Control of the economy that sought to max. Exports and accumulate as much precious metals as possible to enable the state to defend its economic and political interests.
2. Peninsulares- persons born in Spain who settles in the Spanish colonies.
3. Creoles- Spanish descent born in the Spanish colonies.
4. Intolerable Acts- measures passed by the British Parliament in 1774 to punish the colony of Massachusetts and strengthen Britians authority in the colonies. The laws provoked colonial opposition which led immediately to the American Rev.
5. Commonwealthmen- British political writers whose radical republican ideas influenced the American revolutionaries.
6. Treaty of Utrecht 1713- Ended the War of Spanish Succession in 1713, recognizing France's Philip V as Kind of Spain, but prohibited the unification of the French and Spanish monarchies.
7. Audiencias- judicial councils in Spain.
8. Corregidores- local officials who held judicial and military power
9. Casa de Contratcion (House of Trade)- Spanish Board of Trade operated out of Seville; regularized commerce with New World; supplied colonial provisions
10. Flota- a fleet of commercial vessels that carried goods from Spain to the Americas
11. Seasoning- a process whereby Africans were subjected; in this process they were prepared for the laborious discipline of slavery and made to understand that they were no longer free.
12. Slave Revolt of Domingue- part of the struggle between Spain and England that led to the War of the Austrian Succession. Robert Jenkins, master of the ship Rebecca, had his ear cut off by Spanish coast guards. Jenkins showed his carefully preserved ear in the British Parliament in 1738, and England, already resentful at its exclusion from the Spanish colonial trade, declared war . Pg. 291
13. Diplomatic Revolution of 1756- A major reversal of alliances. Prussia and Great Britain signed a defensive alliance which caused Austria and France to ally despite their past. Russia and Sweden joined the Franco-Austrian Alliance. Pg. 293
14. 7 years war (1756-1763)- (1756- 1763)- worldwide series of conflicts fought from 1756 to 1763 fort the control of Germany and for supremacy in colonial North America and lndia. lt involved most of the major powers of Europe, in particular Prussia, Great Britain, and Hannover on one side and Austria, Saxony, France, Russia, Sweden, and Spain.
15. Treaty of Hubertusburg of 1763- treaty ended the continental conflict with no significant changes in prewar borders.
16. Treaty of Paris of 1763- Ended the 7 years war. France gave Canada and India to Great Britain but kept the West Indies.
17. Triangle Trade- a trade route that exchanged goods between the West Indies, the American colonies, and West Africa
18. Treaty of Aix –la-Chapelle- 1748 treaty, that ended the War of Austrian Succession and gave Prussia Silesia.
19. Stamp act- Passed in 1765, this act put a tax on legal documents and other items such as newspapers in the American colonies.
20. Sugar act- 1764 - British measure to rigorously collect tax on sugar and to prosecute smugglers without juries, all to produce more import revenues.

Chapter 9- Age of Enlightenment: Eighteenth-Century Though

1. Philosophes- the 18th century writers and critics who forged the new attitudes favorable to change. They sought to apply reason and common sense to the institutions and societies of their day. Pg. 315
2. Deism- a belief in a rational God who had created the universe but then allowed it to function without his interference according to the mechanisms of nature and a belief in rewards and punishments after death for human action.
3. Physiocrats- 18th century French thinkers who attacked the mercantilist regulation of the economy, advocated a limited economic role for government, and believed that all economic production depended on sound ag.
4. Laissez-faire- French phrase meaning "allow to do". In economics the doctrine of minimal government interference in the working of the economy.
5. Rococo- an artistic style that embraced lavish, often lighthearted, decoration with an emphasis on pastel colors and the play of light. Pg. 336
6. Neoclassicism- An artistic movement that began in the 1760s and 1790s. This movement was a reaction against the frivolous decorative rococo style that had dominated European art from the 1720s on. Pg. 336
7. Print culture- Enlightenment culture in which books, journals, newspapers, and pamphlets become very important. The volume printed increased as did the number of readers. Pg. 313
8. Voltaire (1694-1778)- "My pen is my weapon". Attacked war and religious persecution. One of the most influential French writers. Urged need to judicial reform in his Treatise on Tolerance.  Pg. 316
9. Baruch Spinoza (1632-1677)- lived in Berlin which was the center of the Jewish Enlightenment. Serves as an example for a secularized version of Judaism. Pg. 323
10. Encyclopedia- one of the greatest monuments of the enlightenment and its most monumental undertaking in the realm of print culture. Pg. 324
11. Marquis Cesare Beccaria (1738-1794)- Italian aristocrat and **philosophe** that published *On Crimes and Punishments*in which he applied critical analysis to the problem of making punishments both effective and just. Pg. 325
12. Adam Smith (1723-1790)- Believed economic liberty was the foundation of a natural economic system therefore, urged the mercantile system of England, including the navigation acts governing colonial trade, the bounties the government gave to favored merchants and industries, most tariffs, trading monopolies, and the domestic regulation of labor and manufacture—be abolished.  pg. 325
13. Charles Louis de Secondat, baron de Montesquieu (1689-1755)- Saw the need for a reform and wrote the *Spirit of the Laws* (1748) which exhibits the internal tensions of the enlightenment. This work deemed the British constitution as the wisest model for regulating the power of government. Pg. 328
14. Jean Jaques Rousseau (1712-1778)- Easily the most radical of the philosophes, this man frequently clashed with Voltaire. He authored "Discourse on the Moral Effects of the Arts and Sciences," "Discourse on the Origin of Inequality," and "The Social Contract." All of his works were radical and highly critical interpretations of society. Pg. 329
15. Marie Therese Geoffrin (1699- 1777)- This woman ran a salon which was one of the most important gathering spots for Enlightenment writers. She was instrumental in helping the philosophes. Pg. 333
16. Emile 1762- Written by Rousseau. Set forth a radical version of the view that men and women occupy separate spheres. Declared that women should be educated for a position subordinate to men, emphasizing especially women's function in bearing and rearing children. Pg. 334
17. Mary Wollenstonecraft (1759-1797)- A female critic of Rousseau and author of "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman." She criticized Rousseau and others who upheld traditional roles for women. Pg. 336
18. Enlightened absolutism- A form of government predicated reforms in absolutist states. These reformers often agreed with the views of the philosophes. Voltaire was a major advocate of this system. Pg. 341

Chapter 10- The French Revolution

1. Third estate- the branch of the French estates General representing all of the kingdom outside the nobility and the clergy.
2. Emigres- French aristocrats who fled France during the Rev.
3. Jacobins- radical republican party during the French Rev. That displaced the Girondins.
4. September Massacres- executions or murders pf about 1200 people who were in the Paris city jails by the Parisian mob in the first week of September 1792 during the French Rev. Pg. 374
5. Convention- French Radical legislative body from 1792-1794.
6. Sans-culottes- meaning "without kneebreeches." The lower-middle classes and artisans of Paris during the French Rev,. Pg. 374
7. Reign of Terror- period between the summer of 1793 and the end of July 1794 when the French rev. State used extensive executions and violence to defend the Revolution and suppress its alleged internal enemies.
8. Levee en masse- the French revolutionary conscription of all males into the army and the harnessing of the economy for was production.
9. Thermidorian Reaction- the reaction against the radicalism of the French Rev. That began in July 1794. Associated with the end of terror and establishment of the Directory.
10. Bourgeosie- The comfortable members of the third estate, or upper middle class.
11. Cahiers de doleances- lists of grievances registered by the local electors to be presented to the king.
12. The tennis court oath- On June 20, 1788 the delegates of the third estate, excluded from their hall because of "repairs," moved to a a large tennis court were they swore this famous deceleration. Pg. 359
13. Chateaux- the destruction of legal records, and documents, and the refusal to pay feudal dues.
14. The Great Fear- August 4, 1789-  a period of panic and riot by peasants and others amid rumors of an “aristocratic conspiracy” by the king and the privileged to overthrow the [Third Estate](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Third-Estate). Pg. 361
15. Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen August 1789- French declaration the proclaimed all men were "born and remain free and equal in right." Natural rights proclaimed "liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression". Pg. 362
16. Olympe de Gouges 1793- composed of the declaration of the rights of women which mostly reprinted the declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen adding the word woman to the original clauses. This demanded that women be citizens and nothing else.
17. Assignats- government bonds.
18. Declaration of Pillnitz 1791- A statement agreed upon by Leopold II and Fredrick William II to intervene if Louis XVI was threatened by revolution.
19. Girondists-a group of Jacobins named because many of them came from the department of the Gironde in southwest France. They were determined to oppose the forces of counterrevolution.
20. Commune- a committee that took over the leadership of Paris, which made the city an independent political force that would influence many future directions of the revolutionary government.
21. Edmund Burke(1729-1799)-the British writer that wrote "Reflections on the Revolution in France", which condemned the reforms as applying blind rationalism without taking into account historical realities, and predicted the turmoil that resulted in an inexperienced government
22. Tomas Paine-the author of "The Rights of Man", who defended revolutionary principles in light of the age of widespread revolutionary movements, and who sold many copies in Europe
23. Habeas corpus-British law had traditionally provided a procedure that allowed a person who had been arrested to challenge the legality of his arrest or confinement, called the Writ of Habeas Corpus, or the Great Writ.
24. Committee of Public Safety- the committee established to carry out executive duties, and that were convinced republicans who opposed the Girondists
25. Robespierre- A French political leader of the eighteenth century. A Jacobin, he was one of the most radical leaders of the French Revolution. He was in charge of the government during the Reign of Terror, when thousands of persons were executed without trial. After a public reaction against his extreme policies, he was executed without trial.
26. Social Contract-  written by Rousseau stating that the government officials cannot rule without the consent of the people
27. Corvee-French Labor tax requiring peasants to work on roads, bridges, and canals. Helped improve the goal of economic self-sustenance.
28. Parlement- Law court staffed by nobles that could register or refuse to register a king's edict.
29. Louis XVI- king of France from 1774 to 1792, 1789 he summoned the Estates-General, but he did not grant the reforms that were demanded and revolution followed. Louis and his queen, Marie Antoinette, were executed in 1793.
30. Cahiers de Doleances- lists of grievances registered by the local electors to be presented to the king.
31. National Assembly- Created by the 3rd estate. It passed the Declaration of the Rights of Man in 1789. They made an oath to write a new Constitution for France and to reform the administrative, constitutional, and economic state of the country.
32. The Tennis Court Oath- when the members of the National Assembly were locked out of the Estates General, they gathered on a tennis court and swore not to leave until they had written a new Constitution.
33. Declaration of the Rights of Man- Constitution formulated by the National Assembly, proclaiming that all men were "born and remain free and equal in rights." The natural rights were "liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression," and the government existed to protect those rights.
34. Jacques Necker(1732-1804)- Swiss banker produced a public report in 1781 that used a financial sleight of hand to downplay France's financial difficulties. His financial sleight of hand made it difficult for government officials to raise taxes.
35. Charles Alexandre de Calonne (1734-1804)- the French minister of finance that reformed taxes and wanted to introduce an equal land tax that would abolish other indirect taxes, and establish local assemblies in which those with the most land had the most voting power
36. Don gratuit- voluntary contribution
37. Bastille- the great fortress that the Parisians raided for weapons after the governor shot and killed many members of the crowd
38. The Great Fear- the movement that swept across much of the French countryside, with rumors that royal troops would be sent into the rural districts and an intensifying of peasant disturbances
39. Night of August 4- the date of the assembly that included many prearranged aristocrats renouncing their feudal rights, which made all French citizens subject to the same and equal laws and made promotion based entirely on merit, not birth
40. Parisian Women's March on Versailles- the event that resulted from Louis XVI's hesitation to ratify the National Assembly's articles and high bread prices, and ended with his moving to Paris so that the public could keep a watchful eye on him, which returned a temporary stability to France
41. Declaration of the Rights of Women- the document edited from "Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen" to include rights for women, that showed how the National Assembly had established a set of values that those to whom in had not extended full liberties could demand to have as well
42. Olympe de Gouge- the major revolutionary Parisian radical that argued that women should be able to have the same rights as citizens as men in her document The declaration of the Rights of Women.
43. Assignats-government bonds-
44. Declaration of Pillnitz-the pact signed between Leopold II and Frederick William II that said they would protect the monarchy through intervention if needed if everyone agreed, although Britain wouldn't have agreed, but France still took it seriously

Chapter 11- Age of Napoleon and the Triumph of Romanticism

1. Consulate- French government dominated by Napoleon from 1799-1804.
2. Romanticism- a reaction in early- 19th century literature, philosophy and religion against what many considered the excessive rationality and scientific narrowness of the Enlightenment.
3. Sturm und Drang- "storm and stress. A movement in German romantic literature and philosophy that emphasized feeling and emotion.
4. Categorical emperative- according to immanuel Kant the internal sense of moral duty or awareness possessed by all human beings.
5. Methodism- English religious movement begun by John Wesley that stressed inward heartfelt religion and the possibility of attaining Christian perfection in this life.
6. 7 years war- Called the French and Indian War in the Americas, a war between GREAT BRITIAN, Prussia, and Portugal against FRANCE, Austria, Spain, and Russia
7. Coup d' e'tat-A forceful, extra-constitutional action resulting in the removal of an existing government.
8. Napoleon Bonaparte- A fiery Jacobin who favored the revolution  and was a French military leader and emperor who conquered much of Europe in the early 19th century.
9. The Organic Articles of 1802- 1802. issued by the government on its own authority w/o consulting the pope, established the supremacy of state over church. These article further reduced the position of the Catholic Church.
10. Napoleonic Code-  1804- Safeguarded all forms of property and trued to secure French society against internal challenges. All the privileges based on birth that the revolution had overthrown remained abolished.
11. Haitian Revolution(1791-1804)- Toussaint l'Ouverture led this uprising, which in 1790 resulted in the successful overthrow of French colonial rule on this Caribbean island. This revolution set up the first black government in the Western Hemisphere and the world's second democratic republic (after the US). The US was reluctant to give full support to this republic led by former slaves.
12. Battle of Trafalgar- a combined French and Spanish fleet were annihilated by Lord Nelson in 1805 which foreshadowed Napoleon's ultimate defeat.
13. Berlin Decrees- Issued by Napoleon which forbid allies from importing British goods.
14. Treaty of Tilsit- Napoleon and Tsar Alexander I signed this treaty which confirmed France's gains. The Prussian state was reduced to half its previous size. Prussia and Russia became allies of Napoleon against Britain.
15. Prince Klemens Von Metternich (1773-1859)- Austrian politician and statesman, and one of the most important diplomats of the era. He was a major figure on the negotiations leading to and at the Congress of Vienna and is considered both a paradigm of foreign policy management and a major figure on the development of diplomacy.
16. Congress of Vienna- Meeting of representatives of European monarchs called to reestablish the old order after the defeat of Napoleon. A conservative, reactionary meeting, led by Prince Metternich, to restore Europe to prerevolution time
17. Treaty of Chaumont 1814- It provided for the restoration of the Bourbons to the French throne and the contraction of France to its frontiers of 1792. Established the Quadruple Alliance. Brought by Robert Castlereagh (1769-1822).
18. Robert Castlereagh (1769-1822)-Foreign minister of Great Britain who sought a European balance of power, in which no single state or combination of states would dominate Europe, through his work at the Congress of Vienna. Signed a secret treaty with Klemens von Metternich of Austria and Charles Talleyrand of France directed against Prussian and Russian territorial aggression---diplomatic crisis --- Prussia and Russia relaxed their demands to avoid war
19. Quadruple Alliance- Organization, made up of Austria, Britain, Prussia, and Russia, to preserve the peace settlement of 1815; France joined in 1818. Formed to keep peace in Europe and decide what to do with France.
20. The Hundred Days- Napoleon escaped from Elba and tried to reignite revolutionary wars as he ruled France for 100 days, but was defeated at Waterloo in 1815 and exiled for good.
21. Jean- Jacques Rousseau -A French man who believed that Human beings are naturally good & free & can rely on their instincts. Government should exist to protect common good, and be a democracy and influenced romantic writers.
22. Holy Alliance-Formed in 1815 by Russia, Prussia, and Austria to counter the dual revolution with more conservative ideals. Worked to repress liberal/revolutionary movements in Europe.
23. Immanuel Kant (1724-1804)- sought to accept the rationalism of the enlightenment and to still preserve a belief in human freedom, immortality, and the existence of God. greatest German philosopher of the Enlightenment; separated science and morality into separate branches of knowledge; science could describe nature, it could not provide a guide for morality; "categorical imperative"--intuitive instinct place by God on human conscience
24. William Wordsworth(1770-1850)- a romantic English poet whose work was inspired by the rural Lake District of England where he spent most of his life (1770-1850)
25. Mary Godwin Shelley (1797-1851)- Daughter of Mary Wollstonecraft and wife of Percy Shelley. She wrote Frankenstein in 1818. The book is believed to have a symbolic meaning with the monster representing the French Revolution.
26. Johann Wolfgang von Goether(1749-1832)- (1749-1832) A German author who wrote near the end of the Aufklärung, the German Enlightenment. Goethe's morose The Sorrows of Young Werther (1774) helped fuel the Sturm und Drang movement, and his two-part Faust (1808, 1832) is seen as one of the landmarks of Western literature
27. Neo- Gothicism- the revival of medieval Gothic architecture left European countrysides adorned with pseudo-medieval castles and cities with grand neo-Gothic buildings, example is Britain's House of Parliament
28. Romantic Art- Expression of emotional nationalism and heroism; glorifies nature, the past, peasants and nationalist movements. Was also sublime and illustrated the power of nature.
29. Sublime- subjects from nature that aroused strong emotions, such as dear, dread, and awe, and raised questions about whether and how much we control our live.
30. John Wesley (1703-1791)- Leader of methodist movement. Methodism gave lower and middle classes in English society a sense of purpose and community
31. Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770-1831)- German Philosopher and historian (1770-1831) he believed in the Hegelian Dialectic, that ideas are the driving force of history, and in history being progressive. Even though Marx and Engels disagreed with the Hegelian Dialectic they respected Hegel.

Chapter 12- The conservative Order and the Challenges of Reform (1815-1832)

1. Concert of Europe- Term applied to the European great powers acting together to resolve international disputes between 1815 and the 1850s.
2. Congress system- a series of international meetings among the European great powers to promote mutual cooperation between 1818 and 1822.
3. Conservatism- support for the established order in church and state. In the 19th century, it implied support for legitimate monarchies, landed aristocracies, and established churched, Conservatives favored gradual, or "organic" change.
4. Nationalism- belief that one is part of a nation, defined as a community with its own language, traditions, customs, and history that distinguish it from other nations and make it the primary focus of a person's loyalty and sense of identity.
5. Great Reform Bill 1832- A limited reform of the British House of Commons and an expansion of the electorate to include a wider varies of the propertied classes. It laid the groundwork for further orderly reforms within the British constitutional system.
6. Adam Smith- a Scottish economist who wrote Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of Wealth of Nations who believed economic liberty was the foundation of natural economic system. He attacked England's mercantile system because he believed if hindered the expansion of wealth and production. According to Smith the best way to encourage growth was to let individuals pursue their own selfish economic life known as laissez-faire economic policy.
7. Laissez-faire-" let the people do as they please"
8. Thomas Malthus (1766-1834)- Author of Essay on the Principle of Population (1798) who claimed that population grows at an exponential rate while food production increases arithmetically, and thereby that, eventually, population growth would outpace food production.
9. David Ricardo (1772-1823)- quote, "The Iron Law of Wages", English pessimist who believes wages will never go up because they are subsistence, every time workers get more money, they will have more kids, which leads to more workers, which leads to the money having to be split up more
10. Harriet Martineau's (1802-1876)- spread the ideas of the economists to the public in the 1830s.
11. Burchenschaften- student societies dedicated to promoting the goal of a free, united Germany
12. Carlsbad decrees- Closed the Burschenschaften, provided for censorship of the press, and placed the universities under close supervision and control. Issued by Metternich
13. Lord Liverpool (1770-1828)- Tory minister of Great Britain who was unprepared for the postwar dislocation caused by two years of poor harvests and unemployment. He sought to protect the interests in the landed and the wealthy
14. The six laws- Attempted to prevent radical leaders from agitating and to give the authorities new powers.
15. Ultraroyalism- Louis XVIII hoped to reconcile to his regime those how had benefited from the revolution. However, this moderate spirit did not penetrate deeply into the ranks of royalists supporters whose families had suffered at the hands of the revolution.
16. Spanish Revolution of 1820- Ferdinand VII promised a constitution and the armies rebelled, said he would use a constitution and the rebellion stopped
17. Greek Revolution of 1821- Revolts broke out in Greece in 1821 and this revolt it known for its involvement of many liberal writers.
18. Decembrist Revolt of 1825- Political revolt in Russia in 1825; led by middle level army officers who advocated reforms; put down by Tsar Nicolas I. Followers were illiterate. Failed.
19. Revolution in France 1830- Louis XVIII's Constitutional Charter of 1814 was basically a liberal constitution, but it was not democratic/Charles X wanted to repudiate the Charter and, in 1830, used a military adventure in Algeria to rally support for his position/Following victories in Algeria, he took steps to reestablish the old order/Popular reaction forced the collapse of the government and Charles fled.
20. Charles X(1824-1830)-  His desire to restore France to a Pre-1789 world led to the Revolution of 1830 and the ascent of Louis Philippe.
21. The July Revolution- Rebellion against Charles X's actions in issuing the July Ordinances.
22. Simon Bolivar (1783-1830)- Venezuelan revolutionary. A staunch republican who denounced monarchial rule in the new states. He eventually went into exile and let Peru fall into confusion.

Chapter 13- Economic Advance and Social Unrest(1830-1850)

1. Chartism-1st large scale European working-class political movement.  It sought political reforms that would favor the interests of skilled British workers in the 1830s and 1840s.
2. Utilitarianism- theory associated with Henry Bentham that the principle of utility, defined as the greatest number of people, should be applied to government, the economy, and the judicial system.
3. Utopian socialists- early 19th century writers who sought to replace the existing capitalist structure and values with visionary solutions or ideal communities.
4. Corn laws- British tariffs on imported grain that protected the price of grain grown within the British Isles.
5. Anarchists- those who believe that government and social institutions are oppressive and unnecessary and society should be based on voluntary cooperation among individuals.
6. Marxism- theory of Karl Marz and Friedrich Engels that history is the result of class conflict, which will end in the inevitable triumph of the industrial proletariat over the bourgeoisie and the abolition of private property and social class.
7. Pan- Slavism- the movement to create a nation or federation that would embrace all the Slavic peoples of Eastern Europe.
8. Proletarianization- artisans as well as factory workers eventually came to participate in a wage-labor force in which their labor became a commodity of the labor marketplace.
9. Confection- goods such as clothing shoes and furniture were produced in standard sizes and styles rather than by special orders for individual customers.
10. London's working men's association- Founded by William Lovett and other London radical artisans, this organization issued the Charter, demanding six specific reforms.
11. English Factory Act of 1833- forbade the employment of children under age nine, limited the workday of children aged nine to thirteen to nine hours a day, and required the factory owner to pay for two hours of education a day for these children.
12. Hulk- prison ships the government sent prisoners to.
13. Auburn system- the prison system that involved separating prisoners by night but allowing them to associate while working during the day
14. Philadelphia system- prisoners were rigorously kept separated from each other at all times.
15. Zollverein- free trading union.
16. Jeremy Benthaam (1748-1832)- British theorist and philosopher who proposed utilitarianism, the principle that governments should operate on the basis of utility, or the greatest good for the greatest number.
17. Anti corn law league- Organized by manufacturers, sought to appeal the Corn Laws for six years, wanted to abolish the tariffs protecting the domestic price of grain.
18. Count Claude Henri de Saint-Simon(1760-1825)- Earliest of socialist pioneers, a young, liberal French aristocrat who had fought in the American Revolution. Welcomed the French Revolution, by time of Napoleon's ascendancy he had turned to a career of writing and social criticism and a concern for order.
19. Saint-Simonianism- Large board of directors organizing activities of individuals and groups to achieve social harmony, Private property is subject to management by experts. No re distribution of wealth
20. Robert Owen (1771-1858)- Major British contributor to the early socialist tradition, a self-made cotton manufacturer, firm believer in the environmentalist psychology of the Enlightenment.
21. Owenism- created New Lanark Scotland, communal life in which factors and farmers lived together and produced goods failed in New Harmony, Indiana. Proponent of Grand National Union, an attempt to draw all unions into single body
22. Charles Fourier (1772-1837)- advocated construction of communities called phalanxes in which liberated living would replace the boredom and dullness of industrial existence. Sexual activity would be relatively free and marriage was to be reserved for only later life.
23. Karl Marx (1818-1883)- German philosopher, economist, and revolutionary. With the help and support of Friedrich Engels he wrote The Communist Manifesto (1848) and Das Kapital (1867-1894). These works explain historical development in terms of the interaction of contradictory economic forces, form the basis of all communist theory, and have had a profound influence on the social sciences.
24. Communist Manefesto- The book written by Karl Marx and Frederich Engels that outlined how every society in the world would eventually reach communism.
25. 1848-Year of Revolutions- - In 1848, liberal revolutions broke out throughout Europe. Although, at first, they appeared to be spectacularly successful, in the end, all the revolutions failed. In general, revolutions occurred where governments were distrusted and where the fear and resentment fed by rising food prices and unemployment found focus in political demands. In the end, the revolutions failed b/c the revolutionaries found themselves divided, and also, as Seaman states, because the original governments still had the power and will to survive.
26. Voix des femmes- the feminist newspaper that was led by relatively conservative women, who encouraged integrity of marriage and said that since mothers raised children they should be educated,
27. Frankfurt Parliament- Trying to bring about a unified Germany with liberal constitution, civil rights, free elections, parliamentary debate, etc. FAILED - big impact on modern times that it did not succeed. Alienated artisans and the working class without gaining any compensating support from the conservatives.

Chapter 14- Age of Nation States

1. Home rule- advocacy of a large measure of administrative autonomy for Ireland within the British Empire between the 1880s and 1914.
2. Crimean War(1853-1856)- longstanding desire of Russia to extend its influence over the Ottoman Empire. To prevent Russian expansion, Britain and France sent troops to support the Ottomans.
3. Catherin the Great(1762-1796)- This was the empress of Russia who continued Peter's goal to Westernizing Russia, created a new law code, greatly expanded Russia, and continued the economic development under Peter the Great.
4. Treaty of Paris- This treaty effectively ended the Crimean War. Russia was required to surrender territory near the mouth of the Black Sea, and to renounce claims of protection over Christians in the Ottoman Empire.
5. Tanzimat- "Reorganization" era (1839-1876), an attempt to reorganize the Ottoman empire on Enlightenment and constitutional forms
6. Hattu-I Humayun-spelled out the rights of non-Muslims more explicitly, giving them equal obligations with Muslims for military service and equal opportunity for state employment and admission to state schools.
7. Hatt-I Sharif of Gulhane- extended civic equality of Ottoman subjects regardless of their religion
8. Ulama- sought to maintain the rule of Islamic law.
9. Romantic Republicanism- An approach to Italian unification. Secret republican societies were founded throughout Italy. They were singularly ineffective.
10. Guiseppe Garibaldi- Mazzini's right-hand man and fellow republican. The duo were instrumental in achieving Italian unification.
11. Transformismo- After Cavour, system where political opponents were turned into supporters by bribery and favors.
12. Italia irredenta- Unredeemed Italy
13. Otto Von Bismarck- Chancellor of Prussia from 1862 until 1871, when he became chancellor of Germany. A conservative nationalist, he led Prussia to victory against Austria (1866) and France (1870) and was responsible for the creation of the German Empire (714)
14. Danish War-1864- Denmark tried to annex Schleswig-Holstein, but Austria and Prussia defeated them. Austria was put in charge of Holstein, and Prussia of Schleswig.
15. Austro-Prussian War 1866- Bismarck orders Prussian forces in the Schleswig-Holstein area to provoke a war with Austria. Prussia crushes Austria in the Seven Weeks' War, which is ended by the Treaty of Prague. Austria cedes Venetia to Napoleon III, who then cedes it to Italy.
16. Treaty of Prague- Formally ended the Austro-Prussian War. Austria lost Venetia to Napoleon III, who in turn gave it to Italy.
17. Reichstag- The lower house of the bicameral legislature of the North German Confederation. Its members were chosen by universal male suffrage.
18. Paris Commune- Parisian new municipal government Composed of radicals and socialists. Surrounded Paris with an army.
19. The third republic-established by theirs, they established public education. this began a new patriotic nationalistic movement. also they hired married couples to counter the ideas of nuns and liberal catholic schools. they wanted more secular society.
20. The second republic- After the 1848 revolution in France, which caused Louis-Philippe to flee, this government system was put in place by revolutionists and guaranteed universal male suffrage. Louis-Napoleon (later known as Napoleon III), nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, was overwhelmingly elected president, and France enjoyed a period of stability and prosperity. This government was later overthrown in yet another coup d'etat.
21. Reichsrat- bicarmeral imperial parliament.
22. Alexander II (1855-1881)- Abolished serfdom, formed zemstevos, reformed military, repressed and "russify" Poland, "Tsar Liberator", never popular.
23. Alexander III(1881-1894)-Sought to roll back Alexander II's reforms; strengthened secret police and imposed censorship of press; autocratic.
24. Ballot Act of 1872- Introduced voting by secret ballot in England.
25. Education Act of 1870- established the government's responsibility to run the elementary schools in Britain
26. The public Health Act of 1875- this prohibited the construction of new buildings without running water and an internal drainage system in Britain
27. Irish Question- the question faced by British of giving independence to Irish who wanted freedom. Compare with colonialism. Britain clearly thought Ireland was a different case than the colonies it extorted or the third world countries it exploited.

Chapter 15- Building of European Supremacy Society and Politics to WW1

1. Second Industrial Revolution- emergence of new industries and the spread of industrialization from Britain to other countries, especially Germany and the U.S, in the second half of the 19th century.
2. Petite bourgeosie- the lower middle class.
3. Suffragettes- British women who lobbied and agitated for the right to vote in the early 20th century.
4. Pogroms- organized riots against Jews in the Russian Empire.
5. Anti-Semitism- Prejudice, hostility, or legal discrimination against Jews.
6. Bolsheviks- meaning the majority. Term Lenin applied to his fraction of the Russian Social Democratic party. It became the communist party of the soviet union after the Russian Revolution.
7. Mensheviks- meaning the minority. Term Lenin applied to the majority moderate faction of the Russian Social democratic Party opposed to him and the Bolsheviks.
8. Henry Bessemer (1830-1898)- English Engineer manufactured steel cheaply in large quantities.
9. Gottlieb Daimler(1834-1900)- German Engineer in 1885 created the combustion engine.
10. Baron Georges Haussmann (1809-1891)- Napoleon hired the talents of the architect and engineer Baron Georges Haussmann who tore down the old city walls and housing, constructed a modern sanitary system, built grand boulevards, and adorned it all with opera houses, theaters, and shopping centers.
11. Melun Act of 1851- law introducing a range of measures regarding unhealthy and unfit for habitations buildings.
12. Louis Pasteur(1822-1895)- French chemist and biologist whose discovery that fermentation is caused by microorganisms resulted in the process of pasteurization
13. Jules Simon (1814-1896)- advocator of housing reform and believed it lead to good family life and strong patriotic feeling
14. Married Womens Property act- allowed married women to own property in their own right.
15. Putting-out system- manufacturer would purchase the material and then put it out for tailoring.
16. Mary Wollstonecraft(1759-1797)- British feminist of the eighteenth century who argued for women's equality with men, even in voting, in her 1792 "Vindication of the Rights of Women."
17. Millicent Fawcett(1847-1929)- Led the moderate National Union of Women's suffrage societies and believed parliament would grant women the vote only if it were convinced they would be respectable and responsible in their political activity.
18. International working Men's Association- served as an umbrella organization for working class interests that Marx joined
19. National Insurance Act of 1911-provided unemployment benefits and health care.
20. Parliament Act of 1911, allowed commons to override the legislative veto of the upper chamber.
21. SPD- the German Social Democratic Party, founded in 1875 because of the labor agitation of Ferdinand Lasalle who wanted workers to participate in German politics.
22. Erfurt Program of 1891-a German program that declared the imminent doom of capitalism and the necessity of socialist ownership of the means of production
23. Mir- village
24. Kulaks-prosperous Russian peasant farmers.
25. Zemstvos- local assemblies throughout Russia who decided on local affairs. Russians equal before laws.
26. Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov(1870-1924) (aka- Lenin)- opponent of Tsarist Russia, began to immerse himself in Marxian socialist ideas as a law student. He then went on to form the Bolsheviks, and tried to start a revolution in July 1917. It failed, he went into hiding, but regrouped in Petrograd, where he and his partner Trotsky gained power. He then moved on government buildings, and was declared the head of the new Bolshevik government.
27. Tsar Nicholas II- Last tsar of Russia, he went to the frontlines in WWI to try to rally the troops, but was forced to abdicate after his wife made horrible decisions under the influence of Rasputin.
28. Grigory Efimovich Rasputin(1871-1916)- considered healing monk, seen as influencing tsar to dissolve dumas,

Chapter 16- The Birth of Modern European Thought

1. Positivism-philosophy of Auguste Comte that science is the final, or positive, stage of human intellectual development because it involves exact descriptions of phenomena, without recourse to unobservable operative principles, such as gods or spirts.
2. Natural selection- the theory originating with Darwin that organisms evolve through a struggle for existence in which those that have a marginal advantage live long enough to propagate their kind.
3. Social Darwinism- the application of Dawin's concept of the survival of the fittest to explain evolution in nature to human social relationships.
4. Kulturkampf- meaning the battle for culture. The conflict between the roman catholic church and the government of the German empire in the 1870s.
5. Papal infallibility- doctrine that the pope in infallible when pronouncing officially in his capacity as head of the church on matters of faith and morals, enumerated by the First Vatican Council in 1870.
6. Realist- style of art and literature that seeks to depict the physical world and human life with scientific objectivity and detached observation.
7. Modernism- movement in the arts and literature in the late 19th and early 20th centuries to create new aesthetic forms and to elevate the aesthetic experience of a work of art above the attempt to portray reality as accurately as possible.
8. Postimpressionism- term used to describe European painting that followed impressionism; the term actually applies to several styles of art all of which to some extent derived from impression or stood in reaction to impressionism.
9. Cubism- radical new departure in early 20th century western art. This term was first coined to describe the paintings of Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque.
10. Id, ego, superego- the three entities in Sigmund Freud's model of the internal organization of the human mind. The id consists of the amoral, irrational instincts for self-gratification. The superego embodies the external morality imposed on the personality by society. The ego mediates between the two and allows the personality to cope with the internal and external demands of its existence.
11. Racism- the pseudoscientific theory that biological features of race determine human character and worth.
12. Zionist- movement to create a Jewish state in Palestine.
13. Auguste Comte(1798-1857)- developed positivism; wrote "The Positive Philosophy"; regarded as father of sociology. French Philosopher.
14. Jean-Baptiste Lamarck (1744-1829)-Asserted that all forms of life had arisen through a long process of continuous adjustment to the environment-helped prepare way for Darwin
15. Charles Darwin (1809-1882)- British biologist who introduced the ideas of natural selection and evolution; argued that specific behaviors evolved because they led to advantages in survival or reproduction. Author of On the Origin of Species by the Means of Natural Selection
16. Herbert Spencer (1820-1903)- British Philosopher- English philosopher and sociologist who applied the theory of natural selection (survival of the fittest) to human societies. (1820-1903)
17. Education Act of 1902- government provided state support for both religious and nonreligious schools but imposed the same educational standards on each.
18. May Laws of 1873- required priests to be educated in German schools and universities and to pass state examinations. Applied to Prussia by not the entire German Empire.
19. Jamal al-Din al-Afghani(1839-1897)- Egyptian intellectual argued that over time Islam, which had arisen six hundred years after Christianity, would eventually produce cultures as modern as those in Europe.
20. Ernst Mach (1838-1916)- Austrian physicist and philosopher who introduced the Mach number and who founded logical positivism.
21. J.J. Thomson (1856-1940)- explained the cause of radiation through the disintegration of the atoms of radioactive materials.
22. Max Planck(1858-1947)- Pioneered the articulation of the quantum theory of energy, according to which energy is a series of discrete quantities or packets, rather than a continuous stream.
23. Charles Dickens(1812-1870)- Portrayed the cruelty of industrial life and of a society based on money,
24. Virginia Woolf (1882-1941)-  English author whose work used such techniques as stream of consciousness and the interior monologue
25. Impressionism- painters depicted modern life itself, focusing on the social life and leisure activities of the urban middle and lower classes. Artists were also fascinated with light, color, and the representation through painting itself of momentary, largely unfocused visual experience,
26. Georges Seurat (1859-1891)- French Painter who read extensively in contemporary scientific works about light, color, and vision. Also introduced new method called pointillism.
27. Pointillism- artists applied small dots or colors into their basic units, leaving it to the eye of the viewer oi mix those dots into the desired color or shade of color.
28. Friedrich Nietzshe(1844-1900)-A German philosopher who believed that the strength that produces heroes and great artists springs from something beyond reason. He criticized Christianity and democracy for empowering the mediocrity of the sheeplike masses.
29. Sigmund Freud (1856-1939)- Austrian neurologist who originated psychoanalysis (1856-1939); Said that human behavior is irrational; behavior is the outcome of conflict between the id (irrational unconscious driven by sexual, aggressive, and pleasure-seeking desires) and ego (rationalizing conscious, what one can do) and superego (ingrained moral values, what one should do).
30. Max Weber (1864-1920)- German Sociologist- regarded the emergence of rationalism throughout society as the major development of human history.
31. Count Arthur de Gobineau(1816-1882)-reactionary French diplomat, enunciated the first important theory of race as the major determinant of human history.
32. Dreyfus affair- Alfred Dreyfus, Jewish captain in French army, was falsely accused and convicted of treason. The Catholic Church sided with the anti-Semites against Dreyfus; after Dreyfus was declared innocent, the French gov. severed all ties between the state and the church. His family fought to reopen the case, enlisting the support of prominent republicans and intellectuals such as novelist Emile Zola. This battle, which eventually led to Dreyfus's being declared innocent, revived republican feeling against the church.
33. Emile Zola (1840-1902)- published a newspaper article "J'accuse" in which he contended that the army had denied the process to Dreyfus and had suppressed or forged evidence.
34. Theodor Herzl (1860-1904)- Austrian Jew. Founder of Zionism—political solution to anti-semitism. Wrote The Jewish State in 1896 in which he concluded that Jews must have a state of their own in Palestine

Chapter 17- Age of Western Imperialism-

1. New Imperialism- the extension in the late 19th and early 20th centuries western political and economic dominance to Asia, the middle east, and Africa.
2. Imperialism- extension of a nation's authority over other nations or through conquest or political or economic hegemony.
3. Imperialism of free trade- the advance of European economic and political interests in the 19th century by demanding that non-European nations allow European nations, most particularly Great Britain, to introduce their manufactured goods freely into all nations or to introduce other goods, such as opium into China, that allowed those nations to establish economic influence and to determine the terms of trade.
4. Protectorates- Non-western territories over which Western nations exercised oversight oversight without formal conquest or annexation
5. Spheres of influence- an arrangement whereby a European state, the United States, or Japan received special commercial and legal privileges in part of an Asian or African state without direct political involvement.
6. Civilizing mission- the concept that western nations could bring advanced science and economic development to non- western parts of the world that justifies imperial administration
7. Concentration camps- camps first established by Great Britain in South Africa during the Boer War to incarcerate noncombatant civilians, later, camps established for political prisoners and other persons deemed dangerous to the state in the soviet union and Nazi Germany. The term is now primarily associated with the camps established by the Nazis during the Holocaust.
8. Apartheid- an official policy of segregation, assignment of peoples to distinct regions, and other forms if social, political, and economic discrimination based on race associated primarily with south Africa.
9. The East India Company- Joint stock company that obtained government monopoly over trade in India; acted as virtually independent government in regions it claimed. It would take Indian-made cotton goods from a port in Madras to the East Indies, traded those for spices, and took the spices home.
10. J.A Hobson (1858-1940)- Opposed Britain's conquest of the Dutch-speaking, white ruled Afrikaner republics in South Africa during the Boer War.
11. Boer War (1899-1902)- The war where the British defeated the Boers and annexed the two republics
12. Joseph Camberlain(1836-1914)- Colonial secretary; argued for the empire as a source of profit and economic security that would finance a great program of domestic reform and welfare.
13. Scramble for Africa- Sudden wave of conquests in Africa by European powers in the 1880s and 1890s. Britain obtained most of eastern Africa, France most of northwestern Africa. Other countries (Germany, Belgium, Portugal, Italy, and Spain) acquired lesser amounts.
14. Belgian Congo- exploited by Leopold II at Belgium under the Berlin Act, Leopold was supposed to act as a trustee. He violated the agreement and stripped the country of its resources.
15. Henry Mortin Stanley (1841-1904)- an enthusiastic journalist who was sent by Leopold II to go to Africa. He established trading signs and planted Leopold's flag everywhere. Tried to find Dr. Livingston
16. Spanish American War of 1898- America wanted Spain to peacefully resolve the Cuban's fight for independence - the start of the war was due in large part to yellow journalism
17. Suez canal- A canal by Egypt that allowed passage from the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea, which provided the fastest route by sea to reach Asia. Britain tried to control it to regulate trade. Highly valued during imperialism.
18. The Boxers Rebellion- uprising of Chinese nationalists to drive out all foreigners and restore China to isolation;
19. Captain James Cook(1728-1779)-English navigator who claimed the east coast of Australia for Britain and discovered several Pacific islands

Chapter 18- Alliances, War, and a Troubled Peace

1. 14th point- president Woodrow Wilson's idealistic war aims.
2. Mandates- the assigning of the former German colonies and Turkish territories in the Middle East to Britain, France, Japan, Belgium, Australia, and South Africa as de facto colonies under the vague supervision of the League of Nations with the hope that the territories would someday advance to independence.
3. League of Nations –association of sovereign states set up after WW1 to pursue common policies and avert international aggression.
4. War guilt clause- clause 231 of the Versailles Treaty, which assigned responsibility for WW1 solely to Germany.
5. Three Emperors League in 1873- This was an alliance started by Bismarck, between Germany, Austria, and Russia. Conflicting interests between Austria and Russia during the Russo-Turkish war and the resulting Congress of Berlin caused it to fall apart. Soon, Russia sought Germany for an alliance again, and it was rekindled in 1881.
6. Treaty of San Stefano of March 1878- This concluded the Russo-Turkish war. the principalities of Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, each of which had had de facto sovereignty for some time, formally proclaimed independence from the Ottoman Empire.
7. Jingoism- extreme nationalism.
8. Congress of Berlin- The English started this so the Russians would not gain the Dardanelles (and thus access to the Mediterranean) thanks to their gains from the Russo-Turkish War. This also made the Three Emperor's League fall apart since Germany did not support Russia's gains.
9. Triple Alliance- Italy felt left-out without any allies, so they joined the Dual Alliance to form this.
10. Dual Alliances- Created by Bismarck; contained Austria-Hungary and Germany when Russia left the alliance preceding the Congress of Berlin
11. Reinsurance Treaty of 1887- Treaty between Bismarck and Russia in 1887 in which both powers promised to remain neutral if either was attacked.
12. General Leo Von Caprivi (1831-1899)- He was the new chancellor that William II hired once Bismarck was done. Came up with the Schlieffen Plan to fight France.
13. Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz(1849-1930)- was a German Admiral, Secretary of State of the Imperial Naval Office, the powerful administrative branch of the Kaiserliche Marine from 1897 until 1916. He is considered to be the founder of the German Imperial navy.
14. The Entente Cordiale- The series of understandings, or agreements, between France and Britain that led to their alliance in World War 1
15. Russian Revolution of 1905- result of discontent from Russian factory workers and peasants as well as an emerging nationalist sentiment among the empires minorities.
16. The Triple Entente- The alliance between Great Britain, France, and Russia. became the Allies during World War I.
17. Kaiser William II-This new German emperor opposed Bismarck, fired him, and ended up being less successful than Bismarck anyways.
18. The Union or Death or The Black Hand- Ultra Nationalist, Serbian Society. Secretly supported by members of the Serbian government. They shot Francis Ferdinand.
19. Count Alfred Von Schlieffen (1833-1913)- Chief of the German general staff from 1891 to 1906. He outlined Germany's war plan by defeating the French and standing on the defensive against Russia all in a six week period.
20. Italia irredenta- "Unredeemed Italy."
21. Secret Treaty of London 1915- Italy joined Entente Powers, promised Italia Irredenta.
22. Winston Churchills plan(1874-1965)- Wanted to attack Dardanelles and capture Constantinople, knocking out Turkey, helping the Balkan front and easing communication with Russia, costs allies 150,000 men
23. Lusitania- Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare and torpedoing the Lusitania led Wilson to declare war
24. The provisional government-The government established in 1917 which replaced Nicholas II when he abdicated.
25. The Russian Revolution of 1917- this was the revolution when tsar ended and Nicholas was overthrown;
26. Leon Trotsky(1879-1940)- He joined Lenin's movement in 1917, and soon became his right hand man. He was the "Father" of the Red Army. A brilliant organizer and theorist, Trotsky was also brusque, and some felt overbearing.
27. Red Army- Fought under the organizational direction of Leon Trotsky (1879-1940). Eventually suppressed internal and foreign opposition to the new government.
28. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk- treaty in which Russia lost substantial territory to the Germans. This ended Russian participation in the war. Signed by Lenin
29. Armistice- between Allies & Germany that ended WWI; marked a victory for the Allies & complete defeat for Germany
30. Treaty of Versailles- one of the peace treaties at the WWI in 1919, ending state wars between Germany & Allies

19 Chapter- Interwar Years: The challenge of Dictators and Depression

1. Great Depression- a prolonged worldwide economic downturn that began in 1929 with the collapse of the New York Stock Exchange.
2. Weimar Republic- German democratic regime that existed between the end of WW1 and Hitler's coming to power in 1933.
3. Popular Front- a government of all left-wing parties that took power in France in 1936 to enact social and economic reforms.
4. War Communism- economic policy adopted by the Bolsheviks during the Russian Civil War to seize the banks, heavy industry, railroads, and grain.
5. New Economic Policy- Limited revival of capitalism, especially in light industry and agriculture, introduced by Lenin in 1921 to repair the damage inflicted on the Russian economy by the Civil Was and war communism.
6. Collectivization- Bedrock of Stalinist agriculture, which forced Russian peasants to give up their private farms and work as members of collectives, large agricultural units controlled by the state.
7. Great Purges- imprisonment and execution of millions of Soviet citizens by Stalin between 1934 and 1939.
8. Duce- "leader". Mussolini's title as head of the fascist party.
9. Fascism- political movements that tend to be anti-democratic, anti-maxist, anti- parliamentary, and often anti-semitic. Fascists were invariably nationalists and exhalted the nation over the individual. They supported the interests of the middle class and rejected the ideas of the French Revolution and 19th liberalism. The first fascist regime was founded by Benito Mussolini in Italy in the 1920s.
10. Reichstag-German parliament, which existed in various forms, until 1945.
11. Nazis- the German Nationalist Socialist Party.
12. SA- Nazi paramilitary forces or storm troopers.
13. Mein Kampf- Meaning My Struggle. Hitler's statement of his political program published in 1924.
14. Fuhrer- leader. Title taken by Hitler when he became dictator of Germany.
15. SS- the chief security units of the Nazi state.
16. Kristallnacht- meaning "crystal night" because of the broken glass that littered German streets after the looting and destruction of Jewish homes, businesses, and synagogues across Germany on the orders of the Nazi party in November 1938.
17. Peace, Land, and Bread-The slogan used by Lenin to win the support of the people; Peace appealed to the soldiers; Land appealed to the peasants; and Bread appealed to the workers.
18. Comintern- Formed in 1919 better known as the Third International of the European socialist movement. Worked to make the Bolshevik model of socialism, as Lenin has developed it, the rule for all socialist parties outside the Soviet Union.
19. Joseph Stalin (1879-1953)- Stalin became dictator of Russia after Lenin's death in 1924. He led the USSR through WWII and into the Cold War. He died in 1953 and is remembered for his brutal purges in his nation.
20. The State Planning Commission or Gosplan-set goals for production in every area of economic life and attempted to organize the economy to meet them.
21. Benito Mussolini(1883-1945)- Fascist dictator of Itay. He led Italy to conquer Ethiopia (1935), joined Germany in the Axis pact (1936), and allied Italy with Germany in World War II. He was overthrown in 1943 when the Allies invaded Italy.
22. Fasci di Combattimento- band of combat.  Was an Italian fascist party founded in Milan in 1919. Made mostly of war veterans, this party wanted revisions in the French peace treaties of WWI, combat communism and the spread of domestic inflation.
23. Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)- This dictator was the leader of the Nazi Party. He believed that strong leadership was required to save Germanic society, which was at risk due to Jewish, socialist, democratic, and liberal forces.
24. Locarno Agreements of October 1925- Treaty between France, Germany, England, Italy, and Belgium in 1925 that guaranteed borders between Germany and France; marked a turning point in Franco-German relations and seemed to show that there could be peaceful relations between the two rivals

Chapter 20- WWII.

1. Lebensraum- living space. The Nazi plan to colonize and exploit the Slavic areas of Eastern Europe for the benefit of Germany.
2. Axis- the alliance between Nazi Germany and fascist Italy. Also called the Pact of Steel.
3. Appeasement- Anglo-French policy of making concessions to Germany in the 1930s to avoid a crisis that would lead to war. It assumed that Germany had real grievances and Hitler's aims were limited and ultimately acceptable.
4. Anschluss- meaning Union. The Annexation of Austria by Germany in March 1938.
5. Blitezkrieg- meaning "lightning war". The German tactic early in world war II of employing fast-moving fast moving, massed armored columns supported by airpower to overwhelm the enemy.
6. Luftwaffe- the German air force in WWII.
7. Third Reich- Hitler's regime in Germany, which lasted from 1933 to 1945.
8. Holocaust- Nazi extermination of millions of European Jews between 1940 and 1945. Also called the "final solution to the Jewish problem".
9. Spanish Civil War- this war broke out in 1936, and made the new European alignment that found the Western democracies on one side and the fascist states on the other clearer. General Francisco Franco led an army from Spanish Morocco against the republic
10. Neville Chamberlain (1869-1940)- British statesman who as Prime Minister pursued a policy of appeasement toward fascist Germany at Munich Conference (1869-1940)
11. Sitzkrieg- phony war.
12. Winston Churchill(1874-1965)- A noted British statesman who led Britain throughout most of World War II and along with Roosevelt planned many allied campaigns. He predicted an iron curtain that would separate Communist Europe from the rest of the West.
13. Lebensraum- living space
14. General Erwin Rommel(1891-1944)- one of the most distinguished German field marshals of World War II. He was the commander of the Deutsches Afrika Korps and also became known by the nickname "The Desert Fox" for the skillful military campaigns he waged on behalf of the German Army in North Africa.
15. Battle of Stalingrad-Unsuccessful German attack on the city of Stalingrad during World War II from 1942 to 1943, that was the furthest extent of German advance into the Soviet Union. Because the Russians held the line, the Germans were pushed back, and never recovered. Had they taken Stalingrad, they could have gone to Moscow, and would never have been defeated. Arguably one of the most important battles of WWII.
16. D Day- The start date of Operation Overlord. Allied forces under Dwight D. Eisenhower landed on the beaches of France in history's greatest naval invasion. First amphibious invasion ever.
17. Judenrein-free of Jews
18. The Great Patriotic War- This was what Russia called World War Two. Thus their triumph became a symbol of national pride. This was ironic, however, because 20 million Russians were killed in the war, the Russians could not have won the war without help from the other Allied powers, and the Nazis were the ones who initiated it by invading Russia.

Chapter 21- Cold War Era, Decolonization, and the emergence of a New Europe

1. Decolonization- the process of European retreat of colonial empires following WWII.
2. Cold War- ideological and geographical struggle between the U.S and its allies and the USSR and its allies and the USSR and its allies that began after WWII and lasted until the dissolution of the USSR in 1989.
3. NATO- North Atlantic Treaty Organization. An alliance of countries from North America and Europe committed to fulfilling the goals of the North Atlantic Treaty signed on April 4, 1949.
4. Warsaw pact- alliance of East European socialist states, dominated by the soviet union.
5. Containment- the U.S. policy during the Cold War of resisting Soviet expansion and influence in the expectation that the USSR would eventually collapse.
6. Marshall Plan- The U.S. program named after Secretary of State George C. Marshall of providing economic aid to Europe after WWII.
7. Brezhnev Doctrine- statement by Soviet party chairman Brezhnev in 1968 that declared the right of the Soviet Union to interfere in the domestic polices of other communist countries.
8. Détente- French for relaxation the easing of strained relations, especially in a political situation.
9. Perestroika- meaning "restructuring". The attempt in the 1980s to reform the Soviet government and economy.
10. Glasnost- meaning "openness". The policy initiate by Mikhail Gorbachev in the 1980s of permitting open criticism of the policies of the soviet communist party.
11. Jihad- literally meaning " STRUGGLE" BUT COMMONLY INTERPRETED AS A RELIGIOUS WAR.
12. The Truman Doctrine- president Truman's policy of providing economic and military aid to any country threatened by communism or totalitarian ideology
13. Treaty of Brussels- signed by the UK, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg. Provided a mutual defense clause as well as a bulwark against the threat of a Communist attack.
14. NATO-North Atlantic Treaty Organization which committed its members to mutual assistance if any of them was attacked. The members of the Treaty of Brussels joined with Italy, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, and Iceland, Canada and the U.S and formulated NATO.
15. Warsaw Pact-treaty signed in 1945 that formed an alliance of the Eastern European countries behind the Iron Curtain; USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania
16. Secret Speech of 1956- speech which denounced Stalin and his crimes against socialist justice; gave way for criticism of Soviet government
17. Berlin Wall- a wall separating East and West Berlin built by East Germany in 1961 to keep citizens from escaping to the West
18. Cuban Missile Crisis- the 1962 confrontation between US and the Soviet Union over Soviet missiles in Cuba
19. Mohandas Gandhi(1869-1948)- Great leader from India who used non-violence to protest for independence, gender equity, and peaceful conflict resolution
20. General Charles De Gaulle(1890-1970)- French general and statesman who became very popular during World War II as the leader of the Free French forces in exile (1890-1970)
21. Southeast Asia Treaty Organization(SEATO)- collective security agreement that somewhat resembled the European NATO alliance but without the integration of military forces or inclusion of all the states in the region.
22. Radical Islamism- term scholars use to describe an interpretation of Islam that came to have a significant impact in the Muslim world during the decades of decolonization.
23. Iranian Revolution of 1979-Mullahs (religious leaders) overthrow the US backed Shah and establish a theocracy (religious government) that hated the US

Chapter 22- Social, cultural, and economic challenges in the West through the present.

1. Green movement- political environmentalist movement that began in west Germany in the 1970s and spread to a number of other western nations.
2. Socialist realism- established as the official doctrine of soviet art and literature in 1934, it sought to create optimistic and easily intelligible scenes of a bold socialist future, in which prosperity and solidarity would reign.
3. European Economic Community- economic association formed by France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg in 1957.
4. European Union- the new name given to the EEC in 1993. It included most of the states of Western Europe.
5. Euro- the common currency created by the EEC in the late 1990s.
6. European Constitution- a treaty adopted in 2004 by European Union member nations, detailed, and highly complicated document involving a bill of rights and complex economic and political agreements among all the member states.