**APWH: Modern Vocabulary – Period 3 (1750-1900)**

**Unit 5**

1. **Empiricism** – 17th and 18th century theory that all knowledge is derived from sense-experience. Stimulated by the rise of experimental science.
2. **Natural Rights** – any right that exists by virtue of natural law
3. **Social Contract Theory** -- voluntary agreement among individuals by which organized society is brought into being and invested with the right to secure mutual protection and welfare or to regulate the relations among its members.
4. **John Locke** -- English philosopher whose works lie at the foundation of modern philosophical empiricism and political liberalism. He was an inspirer of both the European Enlightenment and the Constitution of the United States.
5. **John Stuart Mill** – 19th century British philosopher, political economist, and civil servant. One of the most influential thinkers in the history of classical liberalism, he contributed widely to social theory, political theory, and political economy.
6. **classical liberalism** --ideology advocating private property, an unhampered market economy, the rule of law, constitutional guarantees of freedom of religion and of the press, and international peace based on free trade
7. **Utilitarianism** -- doctrine that actions are right if they are useful or for the benefit of a majority.
8. **Voltaire** – 18th century French philosopher and writer he questioned religious and traditional values and attitudes in his treatise of toleration
9. **Jean-Jacques Rousseau** - French philosopher who believed that human beings are naturally good, free, can rely on their own instincts. Author of *The Social Contract* (government is a contract between rulers and the people).
10. **Enlightenment** - 18th and 19th century philosophical movement which promoted the use of reason and experience rather than religion or tradition to understand the world and help it progress
11. **Suffragism** - movement to expand voting rights to more citizens, especially for women
12. **Abolition of slavery** - the granting of freedom to slaves and making the trade of slaves illegal
13. **Seneca Falls Convention** - first convention on women’s rights organized by Lucretia Mott which was held in Seneca Falls, New York in 1848. Resulted in the issuing of the Declaration of Sentiments which declared men and women to be equal and demanded the right to vote for women
14. **Revolution** - a forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favor of a new system
15. **“Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen**” - fundamental document of the French Revolution and in the history of human and civil rights which was passed by France's National Constituent Assembly in August 1789
16. **“Letter from Jamaica**” – Document written by Simon Bolivar in 1815, it justifies Spanish America's independence from Spain, outlines the grievance the colonies have against Spain, and speculates about the future of Latin America
17. **George** **Washington** – Strong military leader for the American colonies against the British in the fight for independence
18. **Robespierre** -an iinfluential figure of the French Revolution who advocated against the death penalty and for the abolition of slavery while supporting equality of rights, universal suffrage, and the establishment of a republic and was also a member of the Estates-General, the Constituent Assembly, and the Jacobin Club
19. **Simon Bolivar** - revolutionary leader in the independence wars of South America who led Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Ecuador, and Peru to their independence
20. T**oussaint L’Overture** – led a slave rebellion, known as the Haitian Revolution, which resulted in Haitian independence from France
21. **Miguel Hildalgo y Costilla** -Mexican priest who led the first stage of the Mexican Independence War against the Spanish Empire in 1810
22. **German Unification** – a movement led by Otto von Bismark to consolidate the Germanic principalities into a single nation
23. **Otto Von Bismarck** – a Prussian statesman who unified numerous German states into a powerful German Empire using the concepts of “blood and soil” and Realpolitik
24. Italian Unification – a movement led by Camillo di Cavour to unify the Italian states based on common language and culture
25. **Fossil Fuels** - Any combustible organic material, as oil, coal, or natural gas, derived from the gas, remains of former life
26. **Steam Engines** – Device from the Industrial Revolution which turns water into steam by heating it and driving it with a piston and mechanical energy rather than humans or animals
27. **Internal combustion engine** - an engine that has a confined space called a combustion chamber which is where the burning of the fuel takes place
28. Second Industrial Revolution – late 19th – 20th century movement which led to new methods in the production of steel, chemicals, electricity and precision machinery during the second half of the nineteenth century.
29. **Meiji Era** – period following the Tokugawa Shogunate in which Japan went through a process of modernization and industrialization
30. **Adam Smith** - Scottish economist who advocated private enterprise and free trade; author of *The Wealth of Nations*
31. **Industrial Capitalism -** an economic and social system in which trade, industry and capital are privately controlled and operated for a profit
32. **Labor Unions** – membership organizations which advocated for workers rights, i.e. increased wages, improved working and licing conditions, through collective bargaining and encouraging strikes
33. **Karl Marx** - German socialist who saw history as a class struggle between groups out of power and those controlling the means of production; preached the inevibility of social revolution and the creation of proletarian dictatorship; author of *The Communist Manifesto*
34. **Socialism** - A political and economic theory of social organization that advocates that the means of production, distribution, and exchange should be owned or regulated by the community as a whole.
35. **Communism** - a theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state.
36. **Muhammad Ali’s Cotton Textile reforms** – the industrial development of Egypt which focused on the textile industry and the promotion of national economic interests instead of foreign monopolies
37. **Self-Strengthening Movement** - China's attempt to modernize their economy and military under the Qing Dynasty
38. **Tanzimat Reforms** – 19th century reform movement in which the Ottoman Empire attempted to modernize its and make it’s territory more unified
39. **Middle Class**: social class which originated during industrialization; defined those who were neither wealthy nor poor
40. **Working Class:** social class characterized by performing manual-labor occupations and industrial work

**Unit 6**

1. **Social** **Darwinism** – the idea that Darwin’s biological theories can be extended/applied to the **social** realm and used to understand the evolution of society.
2. **Nationalism** - an ideology that says that a nation is the fundamental unit for human social life, and takes precedence over any other social and political principle
3. **Idea of Civilizing Mission** - The notion that colonialism was a duty for Europeans and a benefit for the colonized.
4. **Spheres of Influence** - the claim by a state or nation to exclusive or predominant control over a foreign area or territory
5. **British in West Africa** – British imperial control of various territories in western Africa, including Sierra Leone, Gambia Nigera, and the Gold Coast
6. **Belgium in the Congo –** control of the Congo under King Leopold II; known for rubber collection and crimes against the native peoples
7. **French in West Africa** – French imperial control of various territories in western Africa, including Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Benin, Guinea, Ivory Coast and Niger
8. **Settler colonies** - **Colonies** in the Americas, mostly North American, founded by mostly the British that was based on settling down into small towns and cities instead for foreign investments or such things as plantations.
9. **Tupac Amaru II** - Member of Inca aristocracy who led a rebellion against Spanish authorities in Peru in 1780-1781
10. **Samory Toure** - founder of the Wassoulou Empire, Islamic state in present-day Guinea, resisted French colonial rule in West Africa
11. **Sepoy Mutiny** - The revolt of Indian soldiers in 1857 against certain British imperial practices that violated religious customs
12. **Balkans** – location of a major nationalist movement as many territories in this region separated from the Ottoman Empire and attempted to form their own nations
13. **Zulu Kingdom** – territory located in Southern Africa which was invaded by the British Empire in the late 19th century
14. **Cherokee Nation –** 19th century Native American group in the southeastern United States that were forcibly relocated by the US government
15. **Ghost Dance -** A ritual Indians performed to bring back the buffalo, return the Native American tribes to their land, and sweep away all the white settlers.
16. **Xhosa Cattle-Killing Movement** - a movement which aimed to revive indigenous life in response to European expansion; belief that if the African natives killed off their livestock and crops that Europeans would leave
17. **Urbanization** - The social process whereby cities grow and societies become more urban
18. **Role of cotton** – the transformation of this international industry led to increased demand for labor and changes in production techniques, i.e. shift to mechanized production
19. **Role of opium** – led to further interaction and tension between European countries and China, resulting in European influence in China
20. **Economic imperialism** – imperialism specifically tied to the economic interests of a nation or a company
21. **Global urbanization –** significant shift in population patterns during the 19th century, wherein internal and external migrants relocated to cities, resulting from new methods of transportation
22. **Indentured Servitude** - labor system in which people paid for their passage to the New World by working for an employer for a fixed term of years
23. **Convict Labor –** work of prison or otherwise incarcerated inmates, example: Australia
24. **Ethnic Enclaves** - areas that are homogeneous in their ethnic make-up, and are usually surrounded by different ethnic groups
25. **Chinese Exclusion Act** – legislation passed in 1882 meant to prevent the migration of Chinese to the United States
26. **White Australia Policy –** AKA Immigration Restriction Act of 1901; limited all non-European immigration into Australia
27. I**ndustrial Capitalism** – form of capitalism characterized by its use of heavy machinery and a much more pronounced division of labor.
28. **Consumer Goods** - goods bought and used by consumers; increased supply and demand as a result of the Industrial Revolution
29. **Newer Transoceanic Empires –** development was facilitated by new ideas about nationalism, race, gender, class, and culture after industrialization
30. **Dutch East India Company** - dominated the spice trade of the East Indies; the premier global corporation during the Early Modern Period