Unit 5 Vocab – Nationalism and Industrialization

**Napoleonic Code** – A uniform set of laws that eliminate injustices and encourage freedom of speech and press

**Count Cavour** – He unified Northern Italy

**Giuseppe Garibaldi** – He Joined southern Italy to northern Italy

**Otto von Bismarck** – He led Prussia in the unification of Germany through war and by appealing to the nationalist feelings

**Realpolitik** – In unifying Germany, Bismarck’s used these actions which were based on practical matters rather than on theory or ethics. (Actions which justify all means to achieve and hold power)

**Nationalism** – The belief that people’s greatest loyalty should be to a nation of people or the state who share a common culture and history.

**Conservative** – A political philosophy wealthy property owners and nobility would argue for protecting the traditional monarchies of Europe.

**Liberal** – A political philosophy in which mostly middle-class business leaders and merchants wanted to give more power to the elected parliaments, but only the educated and landowners would be able to vote.

**Radical** - A political philosophy the favored drastic change to extend democracy to all people. They believed that government should practice ideals of the French Revolution (liberty, equality and brotherhood).

**Industrial Revolution** – This originated in England because of its natural resources (coal, iron ore) and the invention and improvement of the steam engine.

**Congress of Vienna** – A meeting of the four great powers that helped to defeat Napoleon

**James Watt** – He invented the steam engine.

**Eli Whitney** – He invented the cotton gin.

**Henry Bessemer** – he came up with a new process for making steel.

**Edward Jenner** – He developed the smallpox vaccine.

**Urbanization** – To live in the city instead of country

**Unions** – These formed due to dissatisfaction of the working class with working conditions in factories (low pay, long hours) .

**Suffrage** – The right to vote.

**Strike** – This was used to bring attention to their problems and got the factory owners to negotiate with them. They stood outside of the factory in protest and refused to work.

**Capitalism** – An economic system based on private ownership and on the investment of money in business ventures in order to make a profit.

**Adam Smith** – He was a university professor in Scotland who supported capitalism and wrote “The Wealth of Nations.”

**Entrepreneur** – A person who organizes and operates a business or businesses, taking on greater than normal financial risks in order to do so.

**Socialism** – An economic system in which the factors of production are owned by the public and operate for the welfare of all. In this system, the government actively regulates the economy and controls major industries and resources.

**Communism** – An economic system in which all means of production are owned by the people, private property does not exist and all goods and services are shared equally.