Unit 5 Vocab

1. Napoleonic Code- A uniform set of laws that eliminated injustices and encouraged freedom of speech and press.

2. Count Cavour-He unified Northern Italy.

3. Giuseppe Garibaldi-He joined southern Italy to northern Italy.

4. Otto Von Bismarck-He led Prussia in the unification of Germany through war and by appealing to the nationalist feelings.

5. Realpolitik-In unifying Germany, the answer to number 4’s actions were seen as an example of this, which justifies all means to achieve and hold power.

6. Nationalism-This is the belief that people’s greatest loyalty should be to a nation of people or the state who share a common culture and history.

7. Conservatism-Political philosophy in which usually wealthy property owners and nobility would argue for protecting the traditional monarchies of Europe.

8. Liberalism-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.

9. Radicalism-This political philosophy favored drastic change to extend democracy to all people. They believed that government should practice ideals of the French Revolution-liberty, equality, and brotherhood.

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

11. The Congress of Vienna-Meeting of the four great powers that helped to defeat Napoleon.

12. James Watt-This man invented the steam engine.

13. Eli Whitney-This man invented the cotton gin.

14. Henry Bessemer-This man came up with a new process for making steel.

15. Edward Jenner-He developed the smallpox vaccination.

16. Louis Pasteur-He discovered bacteria.

17. Urbanization-This means city living instead of country living.

18. Unions-Due to dissatisfaction of the working class with working conditions in factories (low pay, long hours), these formed.

19. Suffrage-This term means the right to vote.

20. Strikes-These brought attention to their problems and got factory owners to negotiate with them. In doing this, they did not work, but stood outside and refused to work.

21. Capitalism-This is an economic system based on private ownership and on the investment of money in business ventures in order to make a profit.

22. Socialism-This is 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.

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

24. Communism-This is 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.

25. Entrepreneur-This is a person who organizes and operates a business or businesses, taking on greater than normal financial risks in order to do so.