Industrialization Definitions

**SIGNIFICANT EVENTS**

**Congress of Vienna meets, 1814-**After the defeat of France by GB, Russia, Prussia and Austria the allies wanted to prevent Fr. From having more radical change and another revolution. They met in Vienna to create a peace settlement to keep Fr. in line.

**Revolutions erupt in Europe, 1848**

**Enclosure Movement** – 1700s Parliament passed laws that allowed large landowners to fence off common lands. This led to many peasants being forced to move to towns to work in factories.

**SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE**

**James Watt** – Scot; added a separate condenser to an engine to increase the efficiency of the steam engine; most fundamental advance in technology in the IR

**Robert Fulton** – US; built the first paddle- wheel steamboat, the *Clermont*; used on the Mississippi and made transportation easier on the Great Lakes and along the Atlantic Coast

**Guiseppe Garibaldi** – ldr. of It. Unification; patriot; raised an army of 1000 volunteers **–** Red Shirts; He handed all of southern Italy over to Victor Emmanuel II and hailed him as the first king of a united Italy.

**Otto von Bismark** – see essential questions; Prime Minister of Prussia

**Queen Victoria – England;** reign 1837-1901; sense of duty and moral responsibility; “Victorian Age.”

**Czar Alexander II** – wanted reforms; issued a proclamation of emancipation, which freed the serfs; led to an unhappy, land-starved peasantry; assassinated

**Ludwig van Beethoven** – one of the greatest composers of all time; bridge between the classical and romantic periods in music; Third Symphany embodied the elements of romanticism

**Louis Pasteur** – Biologist; proposed the germ theory of disease; led to dev. Of modern scientific medical practices; Fr.

**Charles Darwin** – 1859 published *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*; *Descent of Man* (1871) – humans had animal origins

**Charles Dickens** – Br. Novelist; realistic novels focusing on the lower and MC in Britain’s early Industrial Age

**Klemens von Metternich** – Leader of the Congress of Vienna; Austrian foreign prime minister; guided by the principle of legitimacy – this meant that lawful monarchs from the royal families who had ruled before Nap. would be restored to power in order to keep peace and stability

**Louis-Napoleon** – Nephew of Nap.; won a landslide victory in 1848; elected to a 4 yr. term and shared power w/Nat’l Assembly; dissolved it; election to make him a hereditary emperor; rule Fr until 1870

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**Capital**- money available for investment

**Entrepreneur** – a person interested in finding new business opportunities and new ways to make profits.

**Cottage industry**- a method of production in which tasks are done by individual in their rural homes

**Socialism** – society, in the form of government owns and controls some of the means of production, such as factories and utilities.

**Conservatism -** based on tradition and social stability; favored obedience to political authority and believed that organized religion was crucial to order in society.

**Principle of intervention** – idea that great powers have the right to send armies into countries where there are revolutions to restore legitimate governments

**Liberalism** – a political philosophy based largely on Enlightenment principles, holding that people should be as free as possible from government restraint and that civil liberties – the basic rights of all people – should be protected.

**Universal male suffrage** – the right of all males to vote in elections

**Militarism** – reliance on military strength

**Kaiser** – German for “Caesar,” the title of the emperors of the Second German Empire

**Plebiscite** – a popular vote

**Emancipation** – the act of setting free

**Abolitionism**-a movement to end slavery

**Secede**-withdraw

**Romanticism**-an intellectual movement that emerged at the end of the 18th century in reaction to the ideas of the Enlightenment; it stressed feelings, emotion, and imagination as sources of knowing

**Secularization**-indifference to or rejection of religion or religious consideration

**Organic evolution**-the principle set forth by Darwin that every plant or animal has evolved, or changed, over a long period of time from earlier, simpler forms of life to more complex forms

**Natural selection**-the principle set forth by Darwin that some organisms are more adaptable to the environment that others; in popular terms, “survival of the fittest”

**Realism**-mid 19th century movement that rejects romanticism and sought to portray lower- and middle-class life as it actually was

**Puddling**-process in which coke derived from coal is used to burn away impurities in crude iron to produce high quality iron

**Industrial Capitalism** –an economic system based on industrial production or manufacturing