

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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APEH Vocabulary:

Unit 7

## Vocabulary List: 19th Century Perspectives & Political Developments

### Ideologies

- 1. Liberalism** – Political philosophy advocating constitutional government, civil liberties, free markets, and limited suffrage.
  - 2. Conservatism** – Defense of traditional political and social order, monarchy, and established religion, often resisting rapid change.
  - 3. Nationalism** – Belief in the importance of a shared national identity, culture, and independence for a people.
  - 4. Romanticism** – Artistic and intellectual movement emphasizing emotion, nature, and individuality, often tied to nationalism.
  - 5. Socialism** – Ideology calling for social ownership of production, economic equality, and addressing industrial-era inequalities.
  - 6. Utopian Socialism** – Early socialist thinkers (like Fourier, Owen) who envisioned cooperative, ideal communities.
  - 7. Marxism** – Radical socialist ideology by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels advocating class struggle and revolution of the proletariat.
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### Political Developments

- 8. Congress of Vienna (1814–1815)** – Meeting of European powers after Napoleon's defeat to restore balance of power and suppress nationalism/liberalism.
- 9. Concert of Europe** – Alliance system of major powers designed to maintain conservative order and suppress revolutions.
- 10. Revolutions of 1830** – Series of uprisings in France, Belgium, and Poland, reflecting nationalist and liberal challenges to conservatism.
- 11. Revolutions of 1848** – Widespread revolutionary movements across Europe demanding liberal reforms, national self-determination, and social change.

**12. Second Republic (France, 1848–1852)** – Short-lived democratic government established after the 1848 revolution, later replaced by Napoleon III's empire.

**13. Realpolitik** – Pragmatic, power-based politics associated with leaders like Bismarck and Cavour, emphasizing practical goals over ideology.

**14. Risorgimento** – Movement for Italian unification.

**15. German Confederation** – Loose association of 39 German states created after the Congress of Vienna.

**16. Zollverein** – German customs union led by Prussia that promoted economic unity and laid groundwork for political unification.

**17. Crimean War (1853–1856)** – Conflict between Russia and an alliance of Britain, France, and the Ottoman Empire; demonstrated weakness of Russia and the decline of the Concert of Europe.

**18. Second Empire (France, 1852–1870)** – Regime of Napoleon III marked by authoritarianism, modernization, and involvement in foreign wars.

**19. Austro-Prussian War (1866)** – Conflict between Prussia and Austria leading to Prussian dominance in German affairs.

**20. Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871)** – War that led to German unification under Prussian leadership and the fall of Napoleon III.

**21. Third Republic (France, 1870–1940)** – Government established after the Franco-Prussian War, marked by republicanism and struggles with monarchist and clerical opposition.

## **Key Leaders & Thinkers**

**22. Klemens von Metternich** – Austrian foreign minister and key architect of the conservative order at the Congress of Vienna.

**23. Giuseppe Mazzini** – Italian nationalist who founded \*Young Italy\* and promoted unification through revolutionary activity.

**24. Giuseppe Garibaldi** – Italian nationalist and military leader who helped unify Italy through campaigns in the south.

**25. Camillo di Cavour** – Prime minister of Piedmont-Sardinia who engineered Italian unification through diplomacy and alliances.

**26. Otto von Bismarck**– Prussian chancellor who unified Germany using Realpolitik and wars of unification.

**27. Karl Marx**– German philosopher, co-author of \*The Communist Manifesto\*, advocate of proletarian revolution.

**28. Friedrich Engels** – Marx’s collaborator and co-author of \*The Communist Manifesto\*.

**29. Napoleon III (Louis-Napoleon Bonaparte)** – French ruler who combined authoritarianism with modernization reforms and foreign adventures.

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## 19th Century Imperialism

**30. New Imperialism** – Wave of European overseas expansion in the late 19th century driven by industrialization, nationalism, and competition.

**31. Colonialism** – Establishing settlements and direct political control over foreign territories.

**32. Spheres of Influence** – Areas where one nation had economic or political dominance without formal annexation.

**33.. Scramble for Africa** – Rapid European colonization of Africa in the 1880s–90s.

**34. Berlin Conference (1884–1885)** – Meeting organized by Bismarck where European powers divided Africa without African input.

**35. White Man’s Burden** – Phrase popularized by Rudyard Kipling suggesting Europeans had a moral duty to “civilize” non-Europeans.

**36. Social Darwinism** – Application of “survival of the fittest” to justify European dominance and imperialism.

**37. Civilizing Mission** – Belief that Europeans were bringing progress, Christianity, and modernity to colonized peoples.

**38. Protectorate** – Territory with its own government but under the control of a foreign power.

**39. Economic Imperialism** – When less-developed countries became dependent on industrial powers through trade, loans, and investment.

## Imperial Powers & Methods

40. **British Raj** – British colonial rule in India (1858–1947) after the fall of the Mughal Empire and the Sepoy Rebellion.
41. **Sepoy Rebellion** (1857) – Revolt of Indian soldiers against the British East India Company, leading to direct British rule.
42. **Suez Canal** – Waterway in Egypt (1869) that became strategically vital for British control of India and Asia.
43. **Boer Wars** (1880–1881, 1899–1902) – Conflicts between the British and Dutch settlers (Boers/Afrikaners) in South Africa.
44. **Cecil Rhodes** – British imperialist in Africa who championed expansion and economic exploitation (Rhodesia named after him).
45. **King Leopold II** – Belgian king who personally exploited the Congo Free State, infamous for brutality and forced labor.
46. **Opium Wars** (1839–42, 1856–60) – Conflicts between Britain and China over trade rights, leading to unequal treaties.
47. **Treaty of Nanking** (1842) – “Unequal treaty” ending the First Opium War, giving Britain Hong Kong and trading rights.
48. **Open Door Policy** (1899) – U.S. policy calling for equal trading rights in China.
49. **Boxer Rebellion** (1900) – Anti-foreign uprising in China suppressed by a coalition of Western powers and Japan.

## **Consequences & Reactions**

50. **Imperial Rivalries** – Competition among European powers that contributed to tensions leading to World War I.
51. **Extraterritoriality** – Legal immunity for foreigners in colonized states (especially in China and the Ottoman Empire).
52. **Nationalist Resistance** – Colonized peoples’ movements to resist imperial rule (e.g., Indian National Congress, Zulu resistance).
53. **Cultural Assimilation vs. Association** – French imperial policies: assimilation (making colonies French) vs. association (ruling them differently).

54. **Missionary Movements** – Christian evangelism that accompanied imperialism, often tied to education and Westernization.

55. **Scientific Racism** – Pseudoscientific theories used to justify racial hierarchies and imperial domination.

56. **Anti-Imperialism** – European and colonial critiques of imperialism, often moral, economic, or nationalist in nature.

57. **Pan-Africanism** – Early movement emphasizing unity among African peoples and resistance to colonial rule.