

Enter any word and its definition that you feel will help you pass the AP Euro exam. I would ask that each contributor use a different color text so that your contributions are easily recognizable.

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The purpose of this vocabulary is to help you, the more you include the better.

Chapter 9 Vocabulary:

Chapter 10 Vocabulary:

Chapter 11 Vocabulary:

Chapter 12 Vocabulary:

Politique- Group of French moderates in the 16th century religious conflicts holding national unity of greater importance than the absolute predominance of a single sect and advocating religious toleration as the policy of the government In simpler terms, a ruler that puts their politics before their religion

Abdication- Failure to fulfill a responsibility or duty

Presbyters: elders, in chapter 12s case ones who represented the individual congregations of calvinists, directly shaping policy.

Counter reformation: sponsored a centralized episcopal church system hierarchically arranged from pope to parish priest

Baroque: presented life in grandiose, three dimensional display of raw energy

Huguenots: French Protestants

Chapter 13 Vocabulary:

Millets: officially recognized religious communities - Ottoman Empire governed through these

Table of ranks- peter the great published this to draw the nobility into state service. The table equates social position with ranks in the bureaucracy or military rather than lineage

Ottoman Empire- largest and most stable political entity to arise in Europe fooling the collapse of the Roman Empire

Pragmatic sanction: Charles the sixth devoted most of his reign to seeking the approval of his family, estates, and major foreign powers for the document. It provided legal basis for a single long of inheritance within the Habsburg dynasty through his daughter Maria Theresa.

Sejm: the polish nobles had a central legislative body called the Sejm or diet.

Jansenism: Roman Catholic religious movement that arose in the 1630s in opposition to the theology and influence of the jesuits.

Parlements: regional judicial bodies *england has a parliament

Liberum veto- opposition of any member, who could have been bribed by a foreign power, could require the body to disband

Leopold I- resisted advances of the Ottoman Empire by seizing Vienna, received Ottoman recognition and control over Hungary, expanded territories which opened up trade, and gained political leverage over Germany

Janissaries- elite units of Ottoman troops made up of Christians
Dhimmi- Non-Muslims in the Ottoman Empire

Chapter 14 Vocabulary:

The scientific revolution: established the new view of the universe, philosophers re-examined and rethought theories and data from the ancient world, slow gradual change.

Nicolaus Copernicus: polish priest and astronomer, educated at the university of krakow, published *on the revolutions of the heavenly spheres*

Almagest: the standard explanation of the place of the earth in the heavens combined the mathematical astronomy of Ptolemy with the physical cosmology of Aristotle

Ptolemaic systems: commentators on Ptolemy's work had developed alternative systems on the basis of which they made mathematical calculations relating to astronomy.

Geocentrism: a theory that earth was the center of the universe

Epicycle: planets moved uniformly about a small circle

Deferent: center of the epicycle moved uniformly about a larger circle

Heliocentric: theory in which the sun is the center of the universe

Father of empiricism: Francis Bacon has been regarded as such for his experimentation in science.

Scientific induction: scientists draw generalizations derived from and test hypotheses against empirical observations.

Scientific Induction- scientists draw generalizations derived from and test hypotheses against empirical observations

Empiricism- empiricism is a theory that states that knowledge comes only or primarily from sensory experience

Mechanism- the proponents of new science sought to explain the world in terms of mechanical metaphors or the language of machinery

Discourse on Method- rejected scholastic philosophy and education

Leviathan- influential work that portrayed human beings and society in a materialistic and mechanical way

Meditations- work of Descartes that influenced philosophers from his time and the current one

William Harvey- explained how blood circulated throughout the body

Genuinely New Knowledge- the emerging idea about nature and humankind that could be discovered

Margaret Cavendish- introduced women into the new science with her book *Description of a New World, Called the Blazing World*

Atheists- denied religion altogether

Deists- accepted religion only as it confirmed to reason

Blaise Pascal- surrendered wealth to live a self-disciplined life to make an influential effort to reconcile faith and the new sciences

Maleficium- harmful magic

Sovereignty- Supreme power or authority

Enlightenment- European intellectual movement of the late 17th and 18th centuries emphasizing reason and individualism rather than tradition

Copernicanism- of or relating to Copernicus or the belief that the earth rotates daily on its axis and the planets revolve in orbits around the sun.

Baroque- relating to or denoting a style of European architecture, music, and art of the 17th and 18th centuries that followed mannerism and is characterized by ornate detail.

Ptolemaic systems- the assumption that the earth remains still and the planets orbit it

Scientific revolution- series of events that marked the emergence of modern science

Natural Philosophy- natural science, especially physical science

Maleficium- harmful magic

Sabbats- mass meetings by witches where they were believed to have flown

The Blazing World- Book written to introduce women to the new science, composed by Margeret Cavendish

Newtonianism For Ladies ;-) An example of scientific writings for a female audience, written by Francesco Algarotti

A Letter to the Grand Dutchess Christina- Letter by Galileo, publishing his views about how scripture should be interpreted to accommodate the new science

Academy of Experiments- Founded in Florence 1657

Academy of Science- Established 1666 in France

Royal Society of London- Most famous “New Science” institution, founded in 1660, Members devoutly followed the teachings of Bacon

Queen Christina of Sweden- Ruled 1632-1654, brought Rene Descartes to Stockholm to provide regulations of the new science academy.

Physico-theology- natural theology that provides arguments for existence of god based on reason and ordinary experience of nature

Projectors- people who were known to be eager to sell their improbable ideas to the highest bidder in order to aid society. They brought ideas before a wider public

Chapter 15 Vocabulary:

Old Regime: AKA Ancien Regime, applied generally to the life and institutions of pre-revolutionary Europe.

Vingtieme: means "twentieth" which resembled an income tax, but they rarely had to pay in full

Corvees: Forced Labor on public works, Nobles were not liable

Aristocratic Resurgence: the nobilities reaction to the threat to their social position and privileges that they felt from the expanding power of the monarchies.

Banalites: all French peasants were subject to certain feudal duties -----> banalites

of Habsburg lands, law and custom required the serfs to provide service to the lords -----> Robot

Seigneur: Feudal lord in France

Barshchina: Unpaid labor dues in Russia

Hobereaux- rich, provincial nobility

Peerage- a title that was passed down to the oldest son with the right to sit in the House of Lords

Taille- land tax

Szlachta- nobles that were entirely exempt from taxes after 1741

Parlemente- French courts

Higglers- intermediaries who would buy stolen game from the locals

Family Economy- a household mold that would predominate farms, artisans' workshops, and small merchants' shops with economic organization

Neolocalism- practice of moving away from home

Agricultural Revolution- a series of innovations in farm production

Enclosures- consolidate or enclose their lands to increase production

Industrial Revolution- Achievement of sustained economic growth accompanied with a large growth in infrastructure

Thomas Newcomen- invented the first practical engine to use steam power

Slag- impurities that bubbled to the top of the molten metal in the iron making process

Rolling mill- continuously shaped the still-molten metal into bars, rails, or other forms

Chapter 16 Vocabulary:

Plantation Economy- Economic system based on the mass production and export of cash crops

Audiencias- Judicial councils in the new world, operating in a viceroyalty

Corregidores- Spanish official overseeing municipal councils

Mercantilism- any formal economic theory that lays behind the conduct of empires

Factories- original european footholds in India that were trading posts

Consulado- Merchant guilds

Flota- commercial vessels

Peninsulares- persons born in Spain

Creoles- persons of European descent born in the Spanish colonies

Seasoning- a training process for African Americans that prepared them for slavery and an understanding to say that they were no longer free

Sugar Act- process to produce more revenue from imports into the colonies by collecting a lower tax

Stamp Act- put a tax on legal documents and other items such as newspapers

Intolerable Acts- laws passed by parliament that collapsed the port of Boston, reorganized the government of Massachusetts, allowed Tripp's to be quarters in private homes, and removed trials of royal customs officials

Queen Isabella of Castille- commissioned columbus to travel to the new world, gave the Castille monarchy the power over the American government.

Bullions: gold or silver in bulk before coining, or valued by weight

Factories: trading posts in India

East India Company- trading company owned by the English in India, sought to expand while india's economy was decaying.

Compagnia des indes- trading company owned by the French in India, sought to expand while india's economy was decaying.

Frederick II: seized the austrian province of Silesia in eastern germany

Maria Theresa: reconquest of Silesia and preserved the Habsburg Empire

Sir Robert Walpole: british prime minister, could not resist the war that spain was putting on the english

William Pitt the Elder: secretary of state in charge of the war (seven years war) in 1757

Tsar Peter III: made peace with Prussia and was murdered the same year

Commonwealthmen- British political writers who held republican political ideas that had their intellectual roots in the most radical thought of the Puritan revolution

The North Briton- newspaper where John Wilkes criticized Lord Bute's handling of the peace negotiations with France

Christopher Wyvil- landowner and retired clergyman who organized the Yorkshire Association Movement which included property owners who demanded changes to the parliamentary elections

Chapter 17 Vocabulary:

Tabula rasa- blank page, Locke believed all people were born blank and that experiences shaped them

Print culture- a culture in which books, journals, newspapers, and pamphlets had achieved a status of their own

Philosophes- writers and critics who flourished in the expanding print culture and who took the lead in forging the new attitudes favorable to change, championed reform, and advocated toleration

Enlightened Absolutism- sought to centralize their authority as to reform countries

Public opinion- an expanding literate public and growing influence of secular printed materials created a new social force

Deism- broad set of ideas that allowed people to believe in the life of religion and of reason could be combined

Laissez-faire- economic thought and policy

Physiocrats- hampering of the expansion of trade, manufacture, and agriculture reformers

Social Science- end human cruelty by discovering social laws and making people aware of them

Encyclopedia- one of the greatest monuments of the Enlightenment

Parlements- aristocratic courts

Cultural relativism- human beings living in different societies possessed the capacity as human beings to develop in culturally different fashions

Fetes galantes- scenes of elegant parties in the lush gardens of the French aristocracy

Supernaturalism- belief in the doctrine of supernatural or divine agency as manifested in the world, in human events, and religious revelation

Metaphysics- the branch of philosophy that deals with the first principles of things, including abstract concepts such as being, knowing, substance, cause, identity, time, and space.

Unitarianism- a person, especially a Christian, who asserts the unity of God and rejects the doctrine of the Trinity.

Fanaticism- Fanaticism is defined as extreme devotion or zeal. Following a set of rules even to the extent of killing other individuals.

Original Sin- the tendency to sin innate in all human beings. Inherited from Adam and Eve

Rationalism- a belief or theory that opinions and actions should be based on reason and knowledge rather than on religious belief or emotional response.

Adam Smith- created the most important economic work of the enlightenment *Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of Wealth of Nations*

Marquis Cesare Beccaria- published *On Crimes and Punishments*

Denis Diderot and Jean Le Rond d'Alembert- published the first encyclopedia in 1751

Lady Mary Wortley Montague- wrote a series of letters about her experiences in Istanbul called *Turkish Embassy Letters*

John Toland- Deist who opposed prejudice against jews and muslims and believed Islam was a form of Christianity

Edward Gibbon- blamed christianity for contributing to the fall of the roman empire

Simon Ockley- wrote the *History of the Saracens*

George Sale- did the first full english translation of the Quran

Immanuel Kant- Wrote *Religion within the Limits of Reason Alone*

Baron d'Holbach and Julien Offray de la Mettrie- embraced positions close to atheism and materialism

Chapter 18 Vocabulary:

Third Estate- everyone in the kingdom that's not clergy or nobility

Cahiers de doléances- list of grievances

Assignats- government bonds

Emigres- the many aristocrats that left France after the old political and social order was permanently changing

Commune- representatives from the sections of the city

Convention- a new assembly made to write a democratic constitution

Sans culottes- the people of Paris

Reign of Terror- actions to protect the revolution and silence dissent

Levee en masse- a military requisition in the entire population

Thermidorian Reaction- tempering of the Revolution

Community controls: A pattern of cooperation and common action in a traditional village that sought to uphold the economic, social, and moral stability of the closely knit community

Charivari- Degrading public rituals used by village communities to police personal behavior and maintain moral standards.

Illegitimacy Explosion- The sharp increase in out-of-wedlock births that occurred in Europe between 1750 and 1850, caused by low wages and the breakdown of community controls.

Wet nursing- A widespread and flourishing business in the eighteenth century in which women were paid to breastfeed other women's babies.

Blood Sports- included bull baiting and cockfighting, very popular among all classes at first, later became mostly only for the common masses, criticized by elites as sinful and vulgar

Consumer revolution- The wide-ranging growth in consumption and new attitudes toward consumer goods that emerged in the cities of northwestern Europe in the second half of the eighteenth century

Pietism- A Protestant revival movement in early-eighteenth-century that emphasized a warm and emotional religion, the priesthood of all believers, and the power of Christian rebirth in everyday affairs.

Methodists- Members of a Protestant revival movement started by John Wesley, so called because they were so methodical in their devotion.

Jansenism- A sect of Catholicism originating with Cornelius Jansen that emphasized the heavy weight of original sin and accepted the doctrine of predestination; it was outlawed as heresy by the pope.

French revolution- a period of far-reaching social and political upheaval in France and its colonies that lasted from 1789 until 1799. It was partially carried forward by Napoleon during the later expansion of the French Empire.

Cockade- badge, referring to the emblem on tricolor flag of revolutionary France

Marquis de Lafayette- a young liberal aristocrat who was a hero of the revolutionary war and gave the national guard a new insignia which later became the tricolor flag of revolutionary France

Journées- days on which the populace of Paris redirected the course of the revolution

The Bastille- French fortress/prison assaulted by partisans in search of weapons, marking the start of the revolution

Constituent - Voting member of society

Jacobins - Radical political group formed during the wake of the Reign of terror, working class who were educated.

Law of 22 Prairial- Act that allowed common people twice as many representatives as the nobility or clergy.

Chapter 19 Vocabulary:

Consulate- ended the revolution in France

Peace of Amiens- between France and Great Britain was a truce

Romanticism- a reaction against much of the thought of the Enlightenment

Sturm und Drang- storm and stress rejected the influence of French rationalism in German literature

Categorical imperative- inner command to act in every situation as one would have all other people always act in the same situation

Methodism- revolt against deism and rationalism in the Church of England

John Wesley- created the Methodism religion

Thesis- predominant set of ideas

Antithesis- challenge the thesis

Synthesis- new thesis

Chapter 20 Vocabulary:

Concert of Europe- new arrangement For resolving mutual foreign policy issues

Postwar congress- conferences

Congress system- Mutual cooperation and consultation that functioned well

Nationalism- The modern concept that a nation is composed of people who are joined together by the bonds of a common language, as well as common customs, culture, and history

Liberal- anyone or anything that has challenged their own political, social, or religious values

Conservatism- legitimate monarchies, landed aristocracies and established churches

Great Reform Bill- A limited reform of the British house of commons and an expansion of the electorate to include a wider variety of the properties classes

Elected Representative bodies- parliamentary bodies

Provincial estates- diets

Burschenschaften- student associations

Chapter 21 Vocabulary:

Laboring poor- held jobs but earned very little

Proletarianization- wage labor force in which labor became a commodity of the labor marketplace

Confection- goods, shoes, clothing, and furniture was made in standard sizes and styles

Chartism- program of political reform

English Factory Act- forbade employment of children under nine, limited the workday of children from nine to thirteen to nine hours a day, and required the factory owner to pay for 2 hours of education a day

Transportation- sentence for prisoners convicted of the most serious offense

Auburn System- separated at night but could be together during the day

Philadelphia System- prisoners were rigorously kept separated from each other always

Zollverein- free trading union

Utopian Socialists- group of writers who defined the social question

Chapter 22 Vocabulary:

Carbonari- charcoal burners

Italia irredenta- I redeemed Italy

Kleindeutsch- small German solution to unification

Bundesrat- federal council

Reichstag- lower house

Ausgleich- compromise

Zemstvos- councils

Populism- drawing on ideas of her zen and other radicals

Home rule- Irish control of the local government

Tanzimat- reorganization

Chapter 23 Vocabulary:

Duma- representative body

Bolsheviks- majority

Mensheviks- minority

Zemstvos- members who participated in local councils

Kulaks- prosperous peasant farmers

Revisionism- Bernstein's doctrine

anti-semitism- prejudice against jews

Suffragettes- british women who lobbied for the right to vote

Petite bourgeoisie- lower middle class

Second Industrial Revolution- industrial revolution associated with steel, chemicals, electricity, and oil

Chapter 24 Vocabulary:

Positivism- a philosophy of human intellectual development that culminated in science

Natural Selection- principle of survival of the fittest

Social Darwinism- evolutionary ethics and similar concepts

Kulturkampf- cultural struggle

Papal infallibility- the dogma of speaking officially on matters of faith and morals

Realist- portrayed hypocrisy, brutality, and the dullness that underlay bourgeois life

Naturalist- brought scientific objectivity and observation to their work

Modernism- a new multifaceted movement touched all the arts

Keynesian economics- challenged much of the structure of nineteenth century economic theory

Post Impressionists- Form and structure rather than the effort to record the impression of the moment played a major role in their work

Chapter 25 Vocabulary:

Chapter 26 Vocabulary:

Chapter 27 Vocabulary:

Chapter 28 Vocabulary:

Lebensraum- more space to live

Appeasement- based on the assumption that Germany had real grievances and that Hitler's goals were limited and ultimately acceptable
Anschluss- union of Germany and Austria

Blitzkrieg- lightning warfare

Luftwaffe- German air force

Third Reich- empire

Holocaust- millions of Jews being killed

Judenrein- free of Jews

National Committee of Liberation- Free French

Big Three- USSR, Britain, and the United States

Hitler- Leader of the Nazi party during WWII

Mussolini- Fascist dictator of Italy

Axis Powers- Germany, Italy, and Japan

Joseph Stalin- Communist dictator of The USSR

Chapter 29 Vocabulary:

Chapter 30 Vocabulary: