

## Chapter 23 Glossary

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**Alexander Graham Bell:** invented telephone

**Tsar Alexander III:** thought reform was a mistake; Expanded secret police and persecuted liberals who wanted socialism or constitutional monarchy; demoted power of *zemstvos*

**anarchism:** lack of revolution and radicalism drove some to transform to this from socialism; Originally believed people were good, but had been corrupted by society; By abolishing the state, true freedom is achieved ; After a while, they began to use violence and revolution to attempt to reach this

**Otto von Bismarck:** major reason political democracy didn't come in Germany before WWI; first worked with liberals to centralize Germany; appealed to people by attacking Catholic Church; believed that socialists were dangers to the empire; passed anti-socialist laws and attempted to make workers stay away from the socialism by enacting social welfare legislation

**Boy Scouts:** created out of male gender expectations and reinforced gender stereotypes; to “toughen boys up”; adventure and discipline

**economics:** after 1870, Europeans looked at domestic markets; population increase led to increase in national incomes; wages increased and the prices of manufactured goods and food declined; increased competition led to protective tariffs that increased domestic markets

**Eduard Bernstein:** Member of the SDP; Influenced by moderate English socialism; Challenged Marxist orthodoxy in book “Evolutionary Socialism”; Claimed Marx was wrong and that middle class was expanding; Evolution by democratic means, not revolution = goal of socialism

**electricity:** valuable because it could be converted into other forms of energy; spawned a series of inventions such as the light bulb; used for transportation; enabled industrial age

**European Economic Zones:** Great Britain, Belgium, France, Netherlands, Germany, west Austria-Hungary, and north Italy were advanced, industrialized, high standard of living, decent transportation, healthy and educated populations; South Italy, Austria-Hungary, Spain, Portugal, Balkans, Russia were little industrialized, largely agricultural, mainly served as source for food and raw materials

**French Third Republic:** after the battles between the National Assembly and the Paris Commune and 20,000 deaths, the French wrote a constitution and established this; National Assembly wanted to restore monarchy but couldn't decide on leader; lasted 65 years and supported the middle and lower classes; opposed by monarchists, Catholic clergy, and professional army officers

**German Industrial Leadership:** British early lead in industrialization made it difficult to shift to the new methods ; Germans built the new techniques that were more efficient; British entrepreneurs were not interested in innovation while the Germans were

**German Social Democratic Party:** led by Marxists; organized as a mass political party competing in elections for the Reichstag (German parliament); worked to establish legislation to help working class; most successful and largest party in Germany

**William Gladstone:** expanded right to vote in Britain; Liberal leader and supported the lower classes; started to move towards democracy; gradual reform that became the political life of Britain; attempted to alleviate Irish discontent with limited land reform; didn't work and led to more violence

**Guglielmo Marconi:** sent the first radio waves across Atlantic; his “wireless” technology led to invention of the radio

**home rule:** Charles Stewart Parnell called for this; self-government by having an Irish parliament, but not complete independence; Gladstone introduced bill for this, but was voted down by conservative members of parliament, leading to more violence

**internal combustion engine:** originally fired by gas and air but later fired by oil because it was more efficient; led to automobiles and airplanes

**Irish Land League:** group of Irish that demanded rights; called on British parliament to make a home rule; Initially wanted a peaceful resolution to the issue

**mass leisure:** Pre-industrialization: leisure activities closely connected to work schedule; time on weekends, breaks, and after work; new technology and business practices led to new forms of this; music and dance halls, tourism, sports; old forms based on community participation; new forms were businesses for mass audiences and to make profit

**mass politics:** more liberal movements; encouraged expansion of political democracy through expanded voting rights; some were strongly resisted in sections of Europe where the old politics still existed

**mass tourism:** initially for upper and middle classes but rising wages made it a mass leisure; travel created a market for tourism

**Paris Commune:** after the French voted against the Republicans, this was created in response; independent republican government; National Assembly refused to give up power and crushed this

Charles Stewart **Parnell:** Irish representative in parliament; called for home rule; gave the Irish an attempt to gain more rights and peacefully solve the issue

**Plutocrats:** members of the wealthy elite; invested financially in different things such as railroads, public utilities, businesses, etc.; This investment helped the upper middle class

**Public Health Act of 1875:** started to improve living conditions for the public by encouraging cleaner housing; resulted out of blame for filthy living conditions as the cause of epidemic disease; e.g., prohibited construction of new buildings without running water + draining system

**Redistribution Act:** eliminated historic boroughs and counties; established constituencies with equal populations and one representative each

**Reform Act:** 1832: all men who paid rents or taxes can vote; added about 2 million new voters; women not included

**Revisionist/Evolutionary Socialism:** opposition to Marxism; believed that the middle class was expanding and that capitalism wasn't bad; wanted to achieve goals through voting and democracy

**Russification:** Russians only 40% of population; all schools could only use the Russian language; angered the nationalities that weren't Russian and caused them to oppose the Tsar's policies

**Second Industrial Revolution:** after 1870; focused on steel, chemicals, electricity, and petroleum; material growth ; still had recessions and crises

**Second International:** leaders of various socialist parties formed this; loose association of national groups; coordinated actions such as May Day to strike and to gain rights

**"Shrieking Sisters":** led by Josephine Butler; discussed sexual matters in public; got Contagious Diseases Act repealed because it only punished female prostitutes for venereal diseases and not men

**Social Democrats:** growing party in Germany; scared Bismarck; had their meetings limited yet gained more support despite attempts to stop them

**steel:** replaced iron; allowed for lighter, smaller, and faster machines and engineers + railways, ships, and armaments; Britain originally led the production, then Germany surpassed, then the U.S. surpassed both

**team sports:** more skilled players and team chemistry; not a new activity, but became a mass leisure; became organized; Many new professional leagues; drew mass audiences and improved lives of people

**Thomas Edison and Joseph Swan:** invented light bulb

**Universal Elementary Education:** children began to be viewed as dependents, not laborers ; forced to attend by law; Liberals believed education was important to personal and social development; Conservatives saw it as a way to improve quality of military recruits; political motivation: use of one language & teach people to know what they are voting for; led to a job and apprenticeship for most; created a demand for teachers; seen as a woman's job

**V.A. Huber and Octavia Hill:** foremost early housing reformer; good housing = foundation for a stable family and hence a stable society; began a movement to reform the living conditions in housing

**Kaiser Wilhelm (William) II:** wanted to pursue his own policies; forced Bismarck to resign; very militaristic and conservative

**Women's White Collar Jobs:** created alongside development of larger industrial plans and expansion of government; low wages and shortage of men; shift away from industrial jobs; number of female laborers didn't increase, they just shifted away from industrial jobs; seen as an escape from the "dirty" work of the lower class world

**“Yellow Press”:** newspapers; written in a casual, understandable style and were sensational; talked about gossip, crimes, sports, etc.; appealing because cheap literature + leisure