

Chapter 18 Glossary

agricultural enclosures: enclosure movement and new agricultural practices largely destroyed the traditional patterns of English village life.

“balance of power”: idea in enlightened warfare that by counterbalancing the states with one another ultimately prevents domination. It motivated diplomacy and foreign policy.

banknotes: paper currency allowed to be issued by the Bank of England.

Bank of England: founded in 1694, Bank of England was the first bank to make loans.

Beggars and prostitutes: prostitutes flourished in Venice: they were the chief attraction for young English males. Poverty was highly visible: in Venice, licensed beggars made up 3 to 5 percent of the population, and unlicensed beggars may have constituted as much as 13 to 15 percent. It was thought charity to poor beggars as encouraging their idleness and led them to vice and crime.

Cardinal Fleury: Louis XV's minister, governing power fell into his hands; balanced budget for a short time.

Catherine II the Great: autocrat of all of Russia, intelligent woman who was familiar with the works of the *philosophes*. Claimed to wish to reform Russia along the lines of the Enlightenment ideas but was always shrewd enough to realize that her success depended on the support of the palace guard and the gentry class from which it stemmed.

country house: aristocrats' houses built in the Georgian style, sought to separate themselves from the lower classes and to eliminate farmland from their view.

Emelyn Pugachev: illiterate Cossack who led a dangerous uprising of serfs living along the Volga River.

Enlightened Absolutism: also known as enlightened despotism, supposedly followed the advice of the *philosophes* and ruled by enlightened principles, establishing a path to modern nationhood.

Fredrick II the Great: one of the best educated and most cultured monarchs in the eighteenth century. Well-versed in Enlightenment thought. His diligence in overseeing its operation, however, made the Prussian bureaucracy well-known for efficiency and honesty. Completed religious toleration and granted limited freedom of speech. Ruled with guiding philosophy of “Reason of State.”

Fredrick William I: able Prussian king, developed army and bureaucracy. Kept a close watch over his officials to make sure they did their duties, had highly efficient bureaucracy of civil service workers, with its own code.

French-Indian War: part of the Seven Years' War fought in North America, French established forts, allied some Indians. British fortunes were revived by the efforts of William Pitt the Elder, British defeated French fleets in major naval battles. France loses North America, gains lots of debt.

Grand Tour: sons of aristocrats completed their education by making a tour of Europe's major cities. Particularly, the English aristocracy regarded the grand tour as crucial to their education.

The Hanoverians (“The Georges”): new German Dynasty of English Monarchs. Resulted from the lack of heirs in the Stuart family

Joseph II: son and successor to Maria Theresa, made philosophy the lawmaker of his empire. Issued 6,000 decrees and 11,000 laws to transform Austria. Eliminated Serfdom! Radical changes provoked general discontent.

Junkers: held complete monopoly over the officer corps of the Prussian army, Junker nobility became officers and were imbued with a sense of service to the king and state.

London's one million: biggest city in Europe was London, with one million inhabitants.

Louis XV: ruled alone, but was lazy and weak, and ministers and mistresses soon began to influence him, control affairs of state. Lost overseas empire.

Madame de Pompadour: intelligent and beautiful, charmed Louis XV and gained both wealth and power, made government decisions and gave advice on appointments and foreign policy.

Maria Theresa: Austrian Empress; acquired throne via Pragmatic Sanction; resolved to reform empire in preparation for next conflict with rival Prussia. Forced clergy and nobles to pay property and income taxes to royal officials.

Partitions of Poland: First partition caused Poland to lose 30 percent of its land, second Russia and Prussia, final partition remaining Polish state was obliterated by Austria, Prussia, and Russia. Highlighted need for centralized monarchy.

“Pocket Boroughs”: “controlled” by a single person, who was able to vote in the boroughs varied wildly, enabling wealthy landed English aristocrats to gain support by patronage and bribery, resulting in pocket boroughs.

Prussian militarism: synonymous with the extreme exaltation of military virtues. Prussia was “not a country with an army, but an army with a country” which served as headquarters.

“putting-out” system: domestic system of textile production, done in the home

reason of state: Practice where one looked into long-term future of the states, instead of acting upon dynastic interests of the ruling family.

Richard Arkwright’s water frame: powered by horse or water, it turned out yarn much faster than cottage spinning wheels. Led to the development of mechanized looms.

Robert Clive: led the British, won against the French because they were persistent.

Robert Walpole: served as prime minister from 1721 to 1742 and pursued a peaceful foreign policy to avoid new land taxes. Heavily relied upon by George I.

serfs: severely oppressed and bound to their land, attempted uprising led by Pugachev was crushed.

Seven Years’ War: most of it took place in North America, where it was known as the French and Indian War. Resulted in Great Britain becoming the world’s greatest colonial power.

Silesia: region of Austria invaded by Prussia.

“The first servant of the state”: Frederick the II believed a king should be this.

Treaty of Paris: as a result of the Seven Years’ War, French ceded Canada and the lands east of the Mississippi to Britain. French gave their Louisiana territory to the Spanish.

War of the Austrian Succession: Prussians took advantage of the new empress of Austria, Maria Theresa, to invade Austrian Silesia.

William Pitt the Elder: became prime minister in 1757 and furthered imperial ambitions by acquiring Canada and India in the Seven Years’ War.