

## Chapter 22 Glossary

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**Archduke Maximilian of Austria:** Made Emperor of Mexico in 1864 by Napoleon III who wanted to dominate Mexico.

**Ausgleich:** AKA compromise of 1867 when Austria granted limited independence to Hungary thus creating the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary (AKA Austro-Hungarian Empire).

**Austro-Prussian War:** 1866. Bismarck goads Austria into a war over Schleswig and Holstein in order to replace Austria as the main power in Northern Germany.

**Otto von Bismarck:** Prussian *realpolitik* chancellor (1862-1890) and architect of German unification in 1871.

**class struggle:** Central theme in Communist Manifesto that the working and owning classes are in opposition.

**Auguste Comte:** French scientist whose *System of Positive Philosophy* created the field of sociology.

**Conservatives:** New name for the Tory party which began being used around 1860.

**Count Camillo Cavour:** Victor Emmanuel's prime minister after 1852 who was the architect of Italian unification.

**Crimean War:** 1853-1856. Russia tried to occupy a peninsula on the Black Sea vacated by Ottoman Empire but Britain, France and Ottomans prevent it.

**Danish War:** 1864. war in which Prussia and Austria defeated Denmark after it seized the "German" areas of Schleswig and Holstein.

**Charles Darwin:** British author of *On The Origin of Species* (1859) and *The Descent of Man* (1871) which put forth the theory of evolution and natural selection (i.e., "survival of the fittest").

**Charles Dickens:** most famous British realist novelist.

**Benjamin Disraeli:** British conservative leader from the 1860s-1881.

**Ems Telegram:** Bismarck-altered telegram which goaded France into declaring war with Prussia over Prussia's suggestion that Leopold (a Hohenzollern) be placed on throne of Spain in 1870.

**Frederick Engels:** radical British author of *The Conditions of the Working Class* (1844) who also wrote with Marx.

**Michael Faraday:** English scientist who laid foundation for use of electricity.

**Gustave Flaubert:** French realist novelist and author of *Madame Bovary* (1857).

**Florence Nightingale:** British nurse during the Crimean War.

**Franco-Prussian War:** 1870-1871. Prussia defeats France, Napoleon III is captured, and the Second French Empire collapses.

**Giuseppe Garibaldi:** Italian nationalist whose Red Shirts unified southern Italy then "gave" it to Piedmont in 1860.

**William Gladstone:** first Liberal prime minister of Britain (1868-1874) who made many liberal reforms including civil service exams to eliminate patronage, the secret ballot, and the elimination of purchasing military commissions.

**Alexander Herzen:** radical Russian writer whose slogan "Land and Freedom" appealed to many liberal reformers who founded the movement called Populism.

**Hohenzollern:** royal family of Prussia.

**International Workingmen's Association:** AKA The First International. It was formed in 1864 to help bring about the Communist Revolution. Marx was a leading member but it fell apart in 1872.

**Karl Marx:** radical author (with Engels) of *The Communist Manifesto* (1848) and *Das Kapital* which outlined his belief in a post-capitalist society that would eventually emerge. This post-capitalist order was called communism.

**Kingdom of Italy:** created in 1871 with King Victor Emmanuel II in charge.

**King Victor Emmanuel II:** King of Piedmont (1849-1878) who eventually unified Italy.

**Kaiser Wilhelm I:** Prussian King William I (1861-1888) who would become the King of Germany in 1871.

**Liberals:** new name for the Whig party which began being used around 1860.

**Joseph Lister:** British doctor who developed the antiseptic principle.

**Franz Liszt:** German New School composer.

**Louis Napoleon:** French president (1848-1852) & Emperor Napoleon III (1852-1870) who was defeated by Prussia in 1871 and fled to England where he died in 1873.

**materialism:** idea that everything is ultimately about physical (i.e. material) forces—not mystical forces.

**Dmitri Mendeleev:** Russian chemist of the 1860s who created the periodic table.

**Ottoman Empire:** Muslim empire with its capital in Istanbul, it had become “the sick man of Europe” by the 1800s.

**Louis Pasteur:** French chemist & creator of the germ theory who also created the process of destroying bad organisms in food called Pasteurization.

**People’s Will:** radical Russian organization that assassinated Tsar Alexander II in 1881.

**proletariat:** technical term for urban industrial working class.

**Queen Victoria:** British monarch from 1837-1901 whose rein was known as the Victorian Age.

**Realism:** artistic movement of the 1800s that rejected Romantic heroes and embraced ordinary characters from life.

**Realpolitik:** literally “the politics of reality”; in practice the politics of deviousness.

**Reform Act:** 1867 British law that doubled the franchise and is regarded as the high point of British liberalism.

**Sevastopol:** major Russian defeat in Crimean War in 1855.

**Tsar Alexander II:** Tsar of Russia from 1855-1881, he liberalized Russia by granting limited local autonomy (*zemstvos*), reforming the laws, and emancipating the serfs (in 1861) but was assassinated by radicals in 1881.

**Richard Wagner:** German New School composer and ardent German nationalist whose *Gesamtkunstwerk* (“total art work”) revolutionized opera.

**Zollverein:** “German” customs (i.e., tariff) union created by Prussia in 1834 to unite “Germany” economically.