

Conflict, Crisis, and Reaction in the Late 18th Century

AP European History · Vocabulary

English	中文	Pinyin
accelerated the growth of a worldwide economic network	全球经济网络	quán qiú jīng jì wǎng luò
Britain supplanting France as the greatest European power	取代法国	qǔ dài fǎ guó
fiscal crisis	财政危机	cái zhèng wēi jī
resulted from a combination of long-term social and political causes, as well as Enlightenment ideas, exacerbated by short-term fiscal and economic crises	短期财政与经济危机	duǎn qī cái zhèng yǔ jīng jì wēi jī
first, or liberal, phase	自由派阶段	zì yóu pài jiē duàn
constitutional monarchy	君主立宪	jūn zhǔ lì xiàn
hereditary privileges	世袭特权	shì xí tè quán
radical Jacobin republic	雅各宾共和国	yǎ gè bīn gòng hé guó
Robespierre	罗伯斯庇尔	luó bó sī bì ěr
Reign of Terror	恐怖统治	kǒng bù tǒng zhì
de-Christianisation	去基督教化	qù jī dū jiào huà
mass conscription	大规模征兵	dà guī mó zhēng bīng
revolt of enslaved people led by Toussaint L'Ouverture	杜桑·卢维杜尔	dù sāng · lú wéi dù ěr
Napoleon	拿破仑	ná pò lún
enduring domestic reforms	持久的国内改革	chí jiǔ de guó nèi gǎi gé
created nationalist responses throughout Europe	民族主义回应	mín zú zhǔ yì huí yìng
Congress of Vienna (1814-1815)	维也纳会议	wéi yě nà huì yì
restore the balance of power	均势	jūn shì
Romanticism	浪漫主义	làng màn zhǔ yì

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challenge to Enlightenment rationality	对启蒙理性的挑战	duì qǐ méng lǐ xìng de tiǎo zhàn
emotions	情感	qíng gǎn
religious revival	宗教复兴	zōng jiào fù xīng
Methodism	循道宗	xún dào zōng
Revolution, war, and rebellion demonstrated the emotional power of mass politics and nationalism	群众政治与民族主义的情感力量	qún zhòng zhèng zhì yǔ mín zú zhǔ yì de qíng gǎn lì liàng