

Industrialization and Its Effects

AP European History · Vocabulary

English	中文	Pinyin
triggered a range of ideological, governmental, and collective responses	意识形态、政府与集体回应	yì shí xíng tài 、 zhèng fǔ yǔ jí tǐ huí yìng
Economic institutions and human capital	人力资本	rén lì zī běn
less social dislocation	社会失序	shè huì shī xù
second industrial revolution	第二次工业革命	dì èr cì gōng yè gé mìng
railroads	铁路	tiě lù
more fully integrated national economies	一体化的国民经济	yī tǐ huà de guó mín jīng jì
promoted population growth	人口增长	rén kǒu zēng zhǎng
heightened consumerism	消费主义	xiāo fèi zhǔ yì
Class identity	阶级认同	jiē jí rèn tóng
urban overcrowding	城市拥挤	chéng shì yōng jǐ
cult of domesticity	家庭崇拜	jiā tíng chóng bài
companionate marriage	伴侣式婚姻	bàn lǚ shì hūn yīn
Concert of Europe	欧洲协调	ōu zhōu xié tiáo
Conservatism	保守主义	bǎo shǒu zhǔ yì
revolutions of 1848	1848 年革命	1848 nián gé mìng
emancipation of the serfs	农奴解放	nóng nú jiě fàng
Liberals	自由主义者	zì yóu zhǔ yì zhě
universal male suffrage	男性普选权	nán xìng pǔ xuǎn quán
Socialists	社会主义者	shè huì zhǔ yì zhě
Marx's scientific socialism	科学社会主义	kē xué shè huì zhǔ yì
Anarchists	无政府主义者	wú zhèng fǔ zhǔ yì zhě

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Liberalism shifted from laissez-faire to interventionist	从自由放任 转向干预	cóng zì yóu fàng rèn zhuǎn xiàng gān yù
compulsory public education	义务教育	yì wù jiào yù