Revolutions

AP World History: Modern · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
Haiti	**Haiti** won independence through a slave revolt.
Enlightenment /en'laɪtənmənt/	The **Enlightenment** praised reason and freedom.
empirical approaches /em'pɪrɪkl ə'prəʊtʃɪz/	Scientists used **empirical approaches** based on observation.
individualism /ˌɪndɪ'vɪdʒuːəlɪzəm/	Renaissance **individualism** praised each person's talents.
natural rights /'nætʃərəl raɪts/	**Natural rights** belong to everyone from birth.
social contract /'səʊʃl 'kɒntrækt/	The **social contract** is an agreement between people and their government.
religious tolerance /rɪ'lɪdʒəs 'tɒlərəns/	**Religious tolerance** allows many faiths.
reform movements /rɪ'fɔːm 'muːvmənts/	**Reform movements** fought to end slavery.
demands for women's suffrage /dɪ'mændz fɔː 'wɪmɪnz 'sʌfrɪdʒ/	**Demands for women's suffrage** grew in the 1800s. 1800s
feminism /'femɪnɪzəm/	**Feminism** fights for women's rights.
nationalism /'næʃənəlɪzəm/	**Nationalism** is strong pride in one's nation.
commonality /ˌkɒmə'nælɪti/	Nationalism stressed the **commonality** of a people.
revolution /ˌrevə'luːʃn/	The French **revolution** ended the monarchy.

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coal /kəʊl/	Britain had lots of **coal**.
iron /'aɪən/	**Iron** tools helped farmers clear forests.
agricultural productivity /ˌægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl ˌprɒdək'tɪvɪti/	Higher **agricultural productivity** freed workers for factories.
capital /'kæpɪtl/	Machines and buildings are **capital**.
factory system /'fæktəri 'sɪstəm/	The **factory system** brought many workers into one building.
steam engine /stiːm 'endʒɪn/	The **steam engine** powered factories and trains.
steam-powered /stiːm 'paʊəd/	**Steam-powered** machines ran the factories.
second industrial revolution /'sekənd ɪn'dʌstrɪəl ˌrevə'luːʃn/	The **second industrial revolution** brought steel, electricity and chemicals.
internal combustion engine /ɪn'tɜːnl kəm'bʌstʃn 'endʒɪn/	A car has an **internal combustion engine**.
railroads /'reɪlrəʊdz/	**Railroads** carried goods across the country.
steamships /'stiːmʃɪps/	**Steamships** crossed oceans faster.
telegraph /'telɪgræf/	The **telegraph** sent messages by wire.
state-sponsored industrialisation	Japan's government led **state-sponsored industrialisation** by building factories and railways.

Word	Example
free trade /fri: treɪd/	With **free trade**, countries buy and sell without taxes on imports.
transnational businesses /træn'snæʃənl 'bɪznəsɪz/	**Transnational businesses** worked in many countries.
labour unions /'leɪbə 'ju:nɪənz/	**Labour unions** fought for better pay.
socialism /'səʊʃəlɪzəm/	**Socialism** wants workers to share ownership.
communism /'kɒmju:nɪzəm/	**Communism** wants a society without classes.
anarchism /'ænəkɪzəm/	**Anarchism** wants no government.
reform legislation /rɪ'fɔ:m ˌledʒɪ'sleɪʃn/	**Reform legislation** limited child labour.
internal reform movements /ɪn'tɜ:nl rɪ'fɔ:m 'mu:vmənts/	**Internal reform movements** tried to modernise states.
Self-Strengthening Movement	China's **Self-Strengthening Movement** copied Western technology.
social classes /'səʊʃl 'klæsɪz/	Industry created new **social classes**.
middle class /'mɪdl klæs/	The **middle class** included doctors, lawyers and factory owners.
industrial working class /ɪn'dʌstrɪəl 'wɜ:kɪŋ klæs/	The **industrial working class** worked in factories.
urbanisation /ˌɜ:bənaɪ'zeɪʃn/	**Urbanisation** increases the share of people living in towns and cities.

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family structure /'fæmɪli 'strʌktʃə/	Factory work changed **family structure**.
standards of living /'stændədz ɒv 'lɪvɪŋ/	**Standards of living** rose for the middle class.