

STRAYER 18, PEOPLE, PLACES, THINGS

- bourgeoisie:** Term that Karl Marx used to describe the owners of industrial capital; originally meant “townspeople.” (*pron.* boor-zwah-ZEE)
- British Royal Society:** Association of scientists established in England in 1660 that was dedicated to the promotion of “useful knowledge.”
- Caste War of Yucatán:** Long revolutionary struggle (1847–1901) of the Maya people of Mexico against European and mestizo intruders.
- caudillo:** A military strongman who seized control of a government in nineteenth-century Latin America. (*pron.* kow-DEE-yohs)
- Crimean War:** Major international conflict (1854–1856) in which British and French forces defeated Russia; the defeat prompted reforms within Russia.
- dependent development:** Term used to describe Latin America’s economic growth in the nineteenth century, which was largely financed by foreign capital and dependent on European and North American prosperity and decisions.
- Díaz, Porfirio:** Mexican dictator from 1876 to 1911 who was eventually overthrown in a long and bloody revolution. (*pron.* por-FEAR-ee-oh DEE-ahz)
- Duma, the:** The elected representative assembly grudgingly created in Russia by Tsar Nicholas II in response to the 1905 revolution. (*pron.* DOO-mah)
- Indian cotton textiles:** For much of the eighteenth century, well-made and inexpensive cotton textiles from India flooded Western markets; the competition stimulated the British textile industry to industrialize, which led to the eventual destruction of the Indian textile market both in Europe and in India.
- Labour Party:** British working-class political party established in the 1890s and dedicated to reforms and a peaceful transition to socialism, in time providing a viable alternative to the revolutionary emphasis of Marxism.
- Latin American export boom:** Large-scale increase in Latin American exports (mostly raw materials and foodstuffs) to industrializing countries in the second half of the nineteenth century, made possible by major improvements in shipping; the boom mostly benefited the upper and middle classes.
- Lenin:** Pen name of Russian Bolshevik Vladimir Ulyanov (1870–1924), who was the main leader of the Russian Revolution of 1917. (*pron.* vlad-EE-mir ool-YAHN-off)
- lower middle class:** Social stratum that developed in Britain in the nineteenth century and that consisted of people employed in the service sector as clerks, salespeople, secretaries, police officers, and the like; by 1900, this group comprised about 20 percent of Britain’s population.
- Marx, Karl:** The most influential proponent of socialism, Marx (1818–1883) was a German expatriate in England who advocated working-class revolution as the key to creating an ideal communist future.
- Mexican Revolution:** Long and bloody war (1911–1920) in which Mexican reformers from the middle class joined with workers and peasants to overthrow the dictator Porfirio Díaz and create a new, much more democratic political order.
- middle-class values:** Belief system typical of the middle class that developed in Britain in the nineteenth century; it emphasized thrift, hard work, rigid moral behavior, cleanliness, and “respectability.”
- Model T:** The first automobile affordable enough for a mass market; produced by American industrialist Henry Ford.
- Owens, Robert:** Socialist thinker and wealthy mill owner (1771–1858) who created an ideal industrial community at New Lanark, Scotland.
- Peter the Great:** Tsar of Russia (r. 1689–1725) who attempted a massive reform of Russian society in an effort to catch up with the states of Western Europe.
- populism:** Late-nineteenth-century American political movement that denounced corporate interests of all kinds.
- progressivism:** American political movement in the period around 1900 that advocated reform measures to correct the ills of industrialization.

proletariat: Term that Karl Marx used to describe the industrial working class; originally used in ancient Rome to describe the poorest part of the urban population. (*pron.* proh-li-TARE-ee-at)

Russian Revolution of 1905: Spontaneous rebellion that erupted in Russia after the country's defeat at the hands of Japan in 1905; the revolution was suppressed, but it forced the government to make substantial reforms.

socialism in the United States: Fairly minor political movement in the United States, at its height in 1912 gaining 6 percent of the vote for its presidential candidate.

steam engine: Mechanical device in which the steam from heated water builds up pressure to drive a piston, rather than relying on human or animal muscle power; the introduction of the steam engine allowed a hitherto unimagined increase in productivity and made the Industrial Revolution possible.