*Commodity circulation:*

the exchange of commodities for money and money for other commodities. The circulation of commodities is the circulation of money and capital.

Capital accumulated in the European metropolis, accelerating commodity circulation and incentivizing production for exchange

Commodity circulation gave way to a division of labor that cut across national boundaries, which in turn fused economic development and security in a way unprecedented in any other historical epoch.

*Primitive accumulation:*

The process by which precapitalist modes of production, such as feudalism and slaves, are transformed into the capitalist mode of production. The evolution to capitalism. Economical surplus. Exploitation. Third World. Unfree labor. the exploitation of a colonized territory led to growing wealth disparities as a few pre-capitalists benefited from this exploitation.

*Triangular Trade:* (16-19th centuries)

The Atlantic system.

*Enlightenment:* 18th century

Self-referential intellectual movement. Secularization and rationalization of thought in 17th/18th centuries. Application of reason to society and politics, leading to classical liberal ideology.

*Napoleonic Wars:* (1803-1815)

The newly-formed French Republic against various European coalitions, usually headed by the newly-United Kingdom. The U.K. is victorious. 1799-1805 Napoleon stabilized French Republic and rationalized the bureaucracy. 1805-1815 waged series of wars with European powers. Directly or indirectly gained control of most European imperial states

*Revolutions of 1848*:

The Springtime of people. Urban and rural poor reacted to their social conditions. Bourgeois and middle-classes unhappy with monarchic restoration. Civil Wars fought out in urban streets. Ended in failure but changed the course of European history by stirring nationalism. *Communist Manifesto.* The European bourgeoisie was more afraid of radical revolution than aristocratic conservatism.

*Industrious Revolution:* (17-19th)

Led up to the Industrial Revolution. Included trade practices and productive techniques. Artisans and craftsmen contributed detailed illustrations of productive processes. Applied scientific ideas to increase efficiency.

*Industrial Revolution:* (1760-1840)

Centered in North America and Britain. Agriculture and cottage industry produced for markets incentivized productivity increases. Ides of scientific revolution applied to technologies of production. The transition to new manufacturing processes, such as manufacture to machines.

Historically unprecedented productivity increases. Investment in machinery spurred boom in other sectors. Accumulation and diffusion of technical knowledge. Harnessing new forms of power. Profit-motive incentivized investment in productivity-increasing technology. Global commercial empire secured access to raw materials.

*Energy*:

The invention of steam engine marks the revolution of using mechanical work. People started to utilize energy more effectively. For states, it is military power. For industrialists, it is time and money. For politicians, it is powerful social resource.

*Energy and control:*

Coal becomes a crucial energy source.

Control over energy is bound up with political power within the World System.

*Dual Power:* (1870-1924)

political power in Russia was divided between the Russian Provisional Government and the Petrograd Soviet, a condition described by Vladimir Lenin as "Dual Power".

*Popular Sovereignty:* (人民主权论)

Philosophers such as John Locke, and Jean Jacques Rousseau argued for rational state, based on popular sovereignty. Enlightenment.

*Islamic Revivalism:*

Wahhabism;Muhammad ibn Adb al-Wahhab (1703-1793); Saw Ottoman Empire ecumenicalism as outside Islam; Wanted return to teachings of Muhammad, religious monism (one deity); Origins in Najd, modern Saudi Arabia

The Emirate of Diriyah

Prince Muhammad ibn Saud united with Wahhab; Expanded in Arabian Peninsula, generating conflict with Ottoman Empire; Ottoman-Wahhabi War (1811-1818) resulted in defeat of first Saudi State

West African Muslim Revolts

Nomadic cattle-raising Fulani settled in Senegal and Nigeria; Read classic Muslim texts of North Africa, Egypt, and Arabian Peninsula; Muslim cleric Usman dan Fodio (1754-1817) led Islamic reform movement based on fundamentalist principles; Called for jihad against infidels and colonial occupiers

*Christian Revivalism:*

Romanticism. Emphasized emotion and tradition against Enlightenment and scientific rationalism. Homage to medieval gothic styles over classicism and modernity.

British Evangelical Revival

Influenced by Romanticism, including reaction to Enlightenment rationalism. “Holy Clubs” met to study the bible. Individuals congregants experienced “awakenings”. Evangelical Christian movement, 1790s-1850s. Reaction to sharp social reorganization wrought by technology and markets; Rejected rationalism, secularism, deism; Appropriated liberty and equality as quintessentially Christian values; Postmillennial theology stressed second coming

*“Lesser Germany” or “Little Germany”:* 19th century

opposed to “Greater Germany” relates to Germany without Austria. “Lesser Germany” a federal state under leadership of Prussia and without Austria. This become a political issue in the aftermath of World War One.

*The Gold Standard:*

A monetary system where a country’s currency or paper money has a value directly linked to gold. With the gold standard, countries establish international trade on a fixed price of gold.

British Empire formally adopted Gold Standard in 1821. 1849-1851 saw new infusions of gold into world economy from California and Australia. Modern banking practices became measure of fiscal soundness, prerequisite for capital flows.

*The Meiji Restoration:* 1868 明治维新

Japan first developed imperial ambitions during the period of the Meiji Restoration. Ended Japanese feudalism. Industrialization.

*The Pax Britannica:* (19-20th centuries) 不列颠治世

British commercial hegemony and naval superiority secured following defeat of Napoleon. “One hundred years’ peace” saw few direct conflicts among European powers. Britain promoted multilateral free trade, and completely abandoned protectionism in 1846. Transnational.

*Pro-Imperialist Arguments:*

19th century. Civilized societies needed to spread their superior culture. New developments in economic thought. Gendered-urban societies were becoming effete.

*Henry Morton Stanley:*

19th. A journalist and explorer who was famous for his exploration of central Africa and his search for missionary and explorer David Livingstone. He was also known for his search for the source of the Nile, his work enabling the plunder of the Congo Basin region.

*Sex, Gender, Sexuality:*

Sex: a label for perceived physical difference between bodies.

Gender: what you know yourself to be. (men/women or non)

Sexuality: which you are romantically/physically attracted. (gay/lesbian or straight)

*Methods of Gender Colonization:*

Forcing people to conform to a gender binary and practice European gender roles, using extreme punishments to enforce compliance. Exaggerating women’s strength and exaggerating men’s weakness.

*Gender Practices Versus Gender Identities:*

Gender Practices: an outward expression of gender identity.

Gender Identities: a personal conception of oneself as male or female or neither.

*Franco-Prussian War:* 1870 普法战争

Stirred German nationalism and precipitated the unification of “little Germany” (minus Austrian Germans). Germany secured resource-rich Alsace-Lorraine. Conflict between Second French Empire and the kingdom of Prussia, caused by Prussian ambitions to extend German unification. Finally, Prussian won this war.

*Treaty of Versailles:* 1919 凡尔赛条约

German colonies became League of Nations “mandates,” or in the case of China were transferred wholesale to Japan. Allied combatants allowed to retain their colonies, especially British Empire

Rhetoric of self-determination fueled nationalist movements. Marks the end of WWI. under the heavy influence of the French delegation – placed all of the blame for the war on Germany.

*League of Nations:* 1920 国际联盟

US rejected Treaty of Versailles so not in LON. After WWI. Former UN.

*Liberal Internationalism:*

20th century. US president Wilson. Liberal states should intervene in other sovereign states. LON.

*Self-determination:* 民族自决

US president Wilson. WWI settlement called for national self-determination. 14 pts including National Self-Determination. Sovereignty.

*Narodniki:* 19-20th centuries 民粹派

Narodniks argued Obshchina/Mir bypassed capitalist development in Russia, skipping directly to socialism. 1860s+. Russian Populism.

*Lenin’s April Theses:* 1917 四月提纲

Lenin exiled. Bolshevik’s leader Lenin’s return to Petrograd. Against Provisional Government. Fight for communism and socialism. Truncated bourgeois democracy. Transfer the power to soviets. Reorients the Bolshevik party. Power to proletarian.

*Palingenetic Nationalism:*

Fascism = “a palingenetic form of populist ultra-nationalism.”

*Comintern*: 1919 共产国际 or 第三国际

Tried to reform the collapsed Second International. First couple of meetings in context of Civil War were small and clandestine. Primary language was German, and the second meeting’s German delegation believed next meeting would be in Berlin. Third International. 4 Phases.

*Fordism:* 福特制

Early 20th century. Standardized mass production. Combine technology with low-skilled, repetitive labor. Mass production of low-cost goods warrants modern consumer economy. Assembly line.

*Modern Liberalism (as opposed to classical):*

Government intervenes economy. After the Great Depression in 20th.

*Containment and domino theory:* 1947

Communism is a spreading disease. Cold War. Stop its spread through aid and force

Truman Doctrine, March 1947. Included “Point Four,” idea of economic aid to underdeveloped world. Against domino theory/Soviet.

*Third World Internationalism:* 1950s

Leaders of independence struggles became symbols of the nation. Non-Communist or anti-Communist. Refused to kowtow to Washington. Argued end of “formal colonialism” did not mean end of economic dependence and underdevelopment. Willing to enact policies deemed “socialist” or “communist” by the first world, such as land reform or nationalization of vital resources. It is a political concept during the Cold War and tried to generate unity among the nations that did not want to take sides between the United States and the Soviet Union. Counterbalance power. Decolonized countries want to form a power.

*Destalinization:* 1953 去斯大林化

Stalin’s death in 1953 left a power vacuum

Nikita Khrushchev delivered “secret speech” 1956

“Destalinization” motivated liberal reformism in Soviet-controlled Eastern European states

Communism lost moral high ground in much of the world