

1. nationalism	A patriotic loyalty among people resulting from common bonds of language, culture, and tradition.	13. Karl Marx	Believed history is the story of evolving class warfare and the only way to overthrow capitalism is for the proletariat to defeat the bourgeoisie; author of "The Communist Manifesto"
2. Otto von Bismarck	Chancellor of Prussia from 1862 until 1871, when he became chancellor of Germany. A conservative nationalist, he led Prussia to victory against Austria (1866) and France (1870) and was responsible for the creation of the German Empire	14. communism	A political and economic system where class is abolished and factors of production are collectively owned and directed by the state
3. nation-state	a sovereign state whose citizens are relatively homogeneous in factors such as language or culture.	15. Proletariat	Marx's term for the exploited class, the mass of workers who do not own the means of production
4. multi-national state	a sovereign state which is viewed as comprising two or more nations.	16. bourgeoisie	In Marxist terms- capitalists who own the means of production. Also "middle class"
5. stateless nation	an ethnic group, religious group, linguistic group or other cohesive group which is not the majority population in any nation state (e.g. the Kurds)		
6. Second Agricultural Revolution	a turning point which witnessed improved methods of cultivation, harvesting, and storage of farm produce, which in turn led to a population increase.		
7. Industrial Revolution	A conjunction of major improvements in industrial technology that transformed the process of manufacturing goods and delivering them to market.		
8. Adam Smith	(1723-1790) Scottish political economist and philosopher. Wrote on the Wealth of Nations (1776). He laid the foundations of classical free-market economic theory, which states that government should not interfere with economics.		
9. laissez-faire	French for "let do." Policy that government should interfere as little as possible in the nation's economy.		
10. capitalism	an economic system that features private ownership of the means of production (such as factories, offices, and shipping enterprises) and in which market forces determine the way in which goods are produced.		
11. capital	resources in the form of money or other assets owned by a person or organization contributed for a particular purpose such as starting a company or investing		
12. means of production	Karl Marx used this phrase to refer to any resources, like land, tools, factories, and raw materials, that are used to create goods and wealth		