Key Term	Meaning
Absolute monarchy	A political system when a monarch rules without a constitution that limits their powers and without a parliament whose agreement is needed to make the law.
Anticlerical	Unsympathetic to the Church and clergy.
Carbonari	Middleclass that wanted to achieve self-determination for certain countries.
Code Napoleon	Civil laws in France that which gave a single legal system for all classes and promoted equal rights.
Confederation	A loose alliance of states.
Constitutional Monarchy	A system whereby a monarch is restricted by a monarch to a certain set of restrictions written into the constitution.
Customs Union	An economic agreement whereby two or more states agree to lower taxes on goods they trade with each other.
Dynasty	A succession of rulers from the same family.
Freemasonry	A secret fraternity providing fellowship and assistance.
Garibaldini	The soldiers of Garibaldi, also known as his legionaries or Red shirts.
Guerrilla fighters	Small independent groups, using unorthodox tactics, fighting against regular troops.
Imperialist	Motivated by the desire to capture other people's territory.
Liberals	Politicians who wanted progressive change, for instance, Constitutional Monarch.
Progressive	Forward looking individuals wanting reform.
Radical	Reformers who wanted greater change than the Liberals, including overthrowing the monarchy.
Reactionary	People who favoured a return to previous political conditions and being opposed to political progress.
Restored Monarchs	The rulers whom the Congress of Vienna allowed to return to govern the Italian states.
Revisionist historian	Historians that disagree with generally accepted historical interpretations.

Spiritual authority	The religious power of the Pope, as head of the catholic Church.
Temporal power	The authority of the Pope, as ruler of the Papal States.
Xenophobia	Hatred of foreigners.

Expectation: You need to learn the spelling and definition of these key terms off by heart!