**Enclosure acts**: series of Acts of Parliament that empowered enclosure of open fields and common land in England and Wales, creating legal property rights to land that was previously held in common.

**Norfolk system**: four-couse crop rotation system, based on the combinarion of grains and fodder crops (forraje) (turnips, clover and alfalfa), that replaced the three-field rotation system, removing the need to leave fallow land to restore its fertility.

**Mechanisation**: The use of machinery for the production of goods. It let the replacement of artisan manufactured goods by industrial goods.

**Steam engine**:Engine powered by steam pressure thanks to the burning of coal to boil water. This system generated continuous movement transferred to industrial machinery and locomotives.

**Demographic transition**: increase in population during the development of industrialization process. The death rate declined because population was better nourished and enjoyed better hygienic standards, so they were more resistant to diseases; however, the birth rate was still high, so population and life expectancy increased. Society stopped being predominantly agrarian and rural and became urban.

**Capitalism**: Economic system originated by the development of industrial revolution and supported by economic liberalism. It’s based on private ownership, the free initiative of individuals to get the maximum profit, the innovation to let the competition of companies, etc. However, it’s affected by overproduction crises periodically.

**Public limited company**: Firm in which capital is divided into shares, that are bought and sold by shareholders who participate in a percentage of the profits (dividends) or loss of the company. Shares are purchased in the stock exchange, governed by the law of supply and demand.

**Protectionism**: State intervention in international trade levying tariffs on imported goods to make them more expensive than their own national products. It is a measure to protect the interest of national producers and it’s the opposite to free trade.

**International Workingmen's Association**: First international organization of workers (1864-1876). It was joined by socialists, led by Marx, anarchist, led by Bakunin, and some trade unions. The ideological differences between anarchist and socialist made it unworkable, so the Marxists had their own exclusive Second international in 1889.

**Trade unions**: Labor unions that united British workers in the same field (spinners, miners, etc.). They all united together in the Great Trade Union in 1834 to defend their rights to association, reduce the working day,, improve wages, etc.

**Chartism**: Working-class movement for political reform in Great Britain that existed from 1838 to 1857. It took its name from the People's Charter of 1838 and was a national protest movement. Petitions signed by millions of working people were presented to the House of Commons, and were accompanied by mass meetings. The People's Charter called for six reforms to make the political system more democratic (universal males suffrage since 21 years, secret ballot, etc.). Chartism supporters thought that workers could reach the power that way and change the laws to make them more beneficial for their class interests.

**Luddism**: Movement in the early 19th century, consisting of the violent destruction of machinery in the belief that it was the responsible for unemployment and low wages.