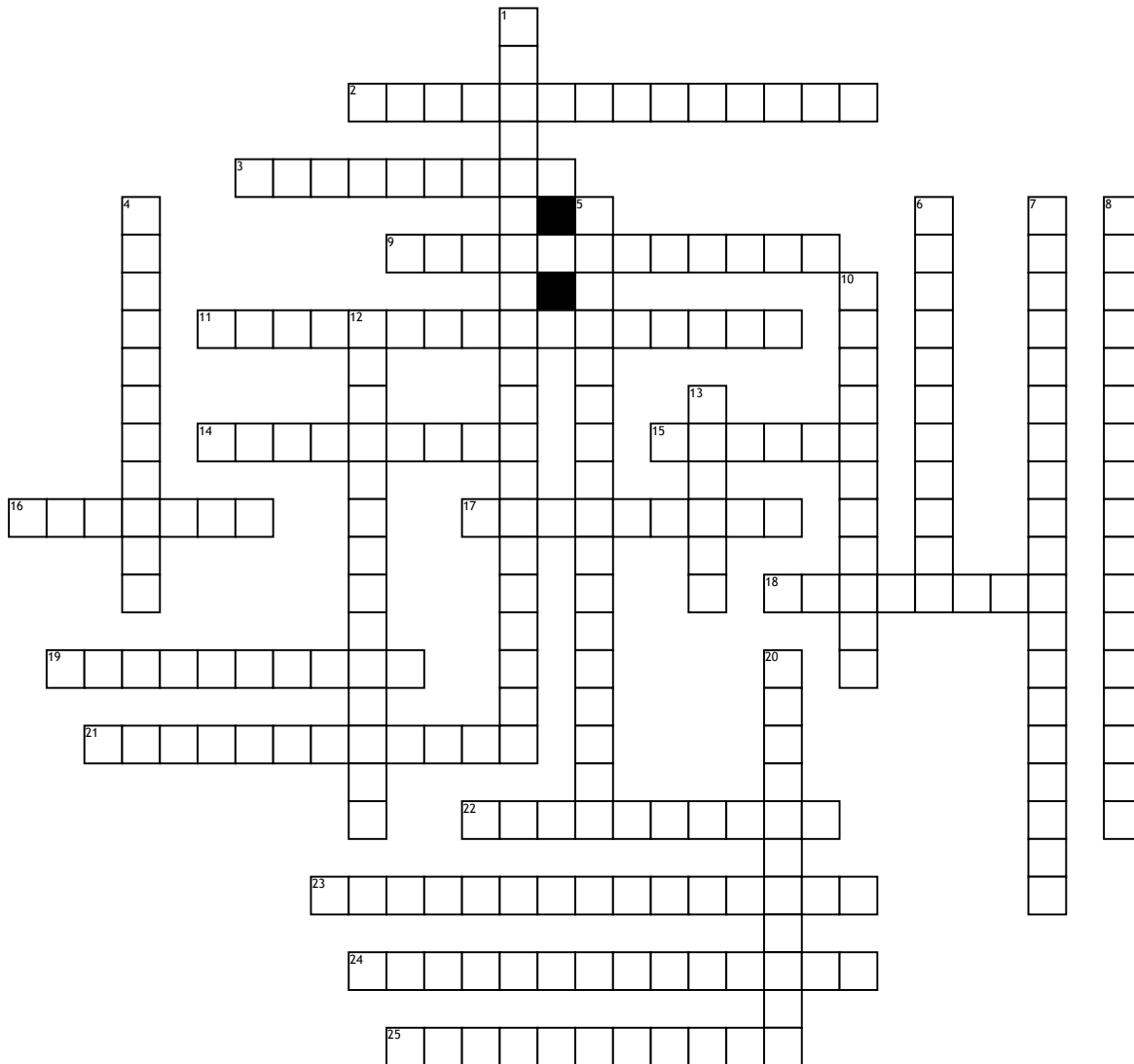


World History: Industrialization and Imperialism



Across

2. A policy proposed by the US in 1899, under which ALL nations would have equal opportunities to trade in China.

3. A political system in which the government owns all property and dominates all aspects of life in a country.

9. A person who starts up and takes on the risk of a business

11. A 1904-1905 conflict between Russia and Japan, sparked by the two countries' efforts to dominate Manchuria and Korea; Japan won

14. In the 1600s, lords began fencing off the common land on their manors; this cause a population shift of peasants moving into cities.

15. German emperor

16. A method of production that brought many workers and machines together into one building.

17. A system in which society, usually in the form of the government, owns and controls the factors of production

18. 1839-1842. Chinese attempted to stop the opium trade; British declared war against China and won. Treaty of Nanjing; agreed to open 5 ports to British trade, limit tariffs on British goods, and gave British Hong Kong.

19. All or most of the factors of production are owned by individuals, not the government, and operated for profit.

21. Movement of people from rural areas to cities

22. Addition of new territory to an existing country.

23. The belief that only the fittest survive in human political and economic struggle, justifies imperialism and the gap between the rich and the poor

24. a 1900 revolt in China aimed at ending foreign influence, peasants, resenting special privileges for foreigners and Chinese Christians, who were protected by foreign missionaries, formed a secret organization called the Society of Harmonious Fists (AKA the Boxers). This was the name for their campaign against Dowager Empress's rule and foreigner privilege. They surrounded the European section of Beijing and kept it under siege for several months.

25. A social class made up of skilled workers, professionals, business people, and wealthy farmers; the bourgeoisie.

Down

1. Began in England in the 1700s; change from making goods by hand to making them by machine.

4. Political theory, advocated by Bismarck, that national success justifies any means possible. Very Machiavellian.

5. Area in which a foreign nation controlled trade and investment. Allowed open trade within China, Germany, Britain, France, Russia, and Japan could all trade within China, going into each other's countries' specific trading area.

6. When a strong nation dominates other countries politically, socially, and economically.

7. Land, labor, and capital; the 3 groups of resources that are used to make all goods and services.

8. Process of industrial development in which countries change from producing basic, primary goods to using modern factories for mass-producing goods.

10. Rulers treating the people they control as if they were children, providing for their needs, but not giving them rights.

12. Prussian prime minister; he led the unification of Germany and the creation of the German empire.

13. Belief that one race is better than another.

20. Taking a land for its location or products