### Industrialization and Imperialism

**Across**

1. 1900 revolt in China, aimed at ending foreign influence
2. Land, labor, and capital; the three groups of resources that are used to make all goods and services
3. Taking land for its location or products
4. A person who starts up and takes on the risk of a business
5. Social class made up of skilled workers, professionals, and business people
6. The belief that only the fittest survive in human political and economic struggle
7. 1839-1842 Chinese attempt to stop the opium trade; British declared war against China and won
8. All or most of the factors of production are owned by individuals, not the government
9. Method of production that brought many workers and machines together
10. Lords began fencing off the common land on their manors
11. Political theory, advocated by Bismark, that national success justifies any means possible
12. German Emperor

**Down**

1. Rulers treating the people they control as if they were children, providing for their needs
2. Change from making goods by hand to making them by machine in factories
3. process of industrial development in which countries change from producing basic, primary goods to using modern factories for mass-producing goods
4. Policy proposed by the US in 1899, under which all nations would have equal opportunities to trade in China
5. Belief that one race is better than another
6. When a strong nation dominates other countries politically, socially, and economically
7. Addition of new territory to an existing country
8. Area in which a foreign nation controlled trade and investment
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10. German prime minister that led the unification of Germany and the creation of the German empire
11. System in which society, in the form of government, owns and controls the factors of production