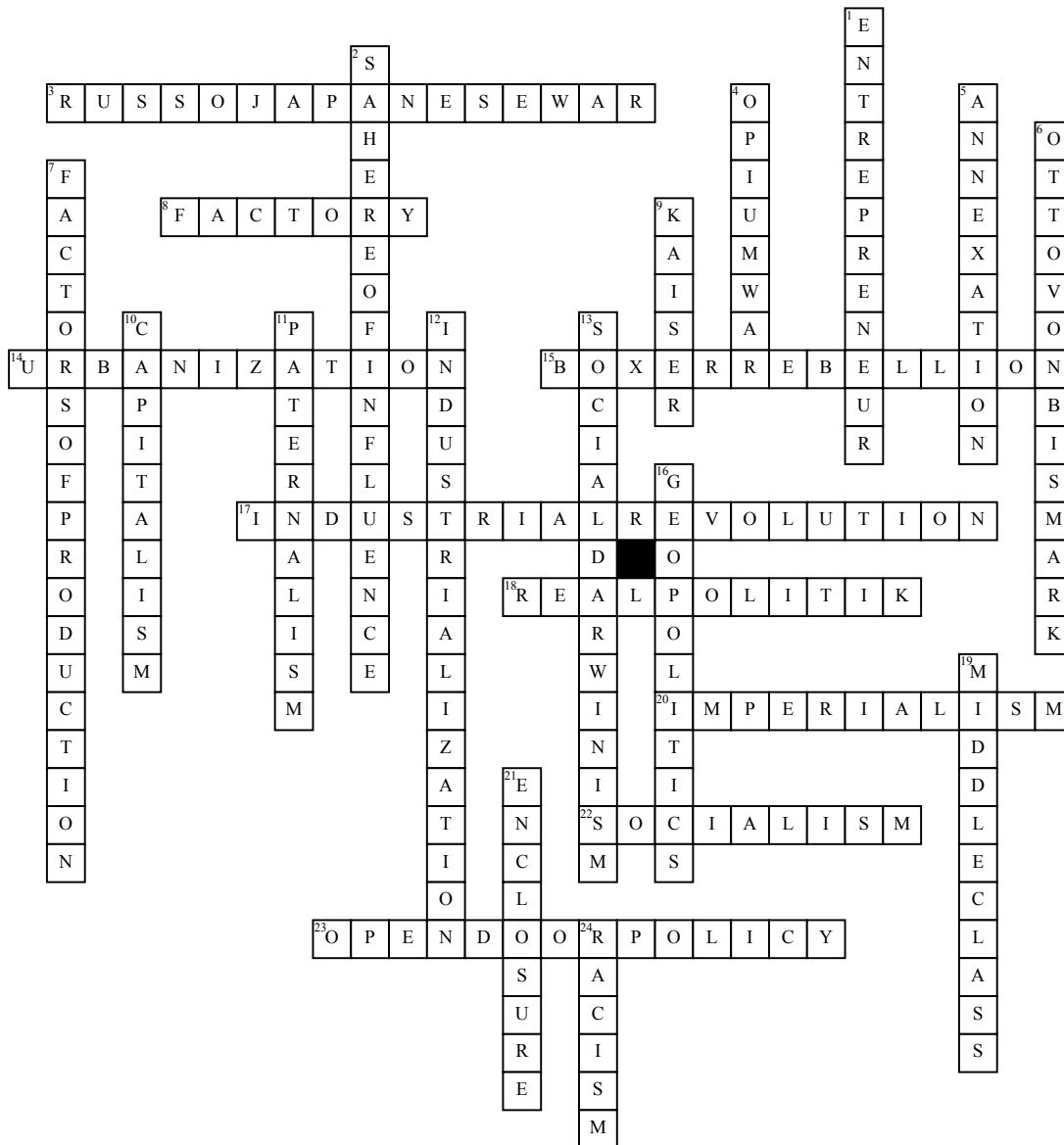


Industrialization and Imperialism



Across

- 3.** 1904-1905 conflict between Russia and Japan; efforts to dominate Manchuria and Korea; Japan won
8. A method of production that brought many workers and machines together into one building
14. Movement of people from rural areas to cities
15. 1900 revolt in China, aimed at ending foreign influence
17. Change from making goods by hand to making them by machine in factories
18. Political theory, advocated by Bismark, that national success justifies and mean possible
20. When a strong nation dominates other countries politically, socially, and economically

22. System in which society, usually in the form of government, owns and controls factors of production

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

Down

- 1.** Person who starts up and takes on the risk of a business
2. Area in which a foreign nation controlled trade and investment
4. Chinese attempt to stop the opium trade; British declared war against China and won
5. Addition of new territory to an existing country
6. Prussian prime minister that led the unification of Germany and the creation of the German empire

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

9. German Emperor

10. All or most of the factors of production are owned by individuals, not the government

11. Rulers treating the people they control as if they were children

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

13. The belief that only the fittest survive in human political and economic struggle

16. Taking a land for its location or products

19. Social class made up of skilled workers, professionals, and business people

21. Lords began fencing off the common land on their manors

24. Belief that one race is better than another