|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Term | Definition |
| 1. Industrial Revolution
 | \_\_\_4\_\_. “Leave alone”; an economic policy where the government doesn’t interfere with businesses. |
| 1. Factors of Production
 | \_\_\_9\_\_. Colonists of Latin America that were born in Spain or Portugal.  |
| 1. Assembly Line
 | \_\_\_2\_\_. The basic resources for industrialization. |
| 1. Laissez-faire
 | \_\_\_1\_\_. A period of rapid growth in the use of machines in manufacturing and production. |
| 1. Pasteurization
 | \_\_\_8\_\_. People of Spanish or Portuguese descent who were born in the Americas. |
| 1. Urbanization
 | \_\_\_5\_\_. The process of heating liquids to kill bacteria and prevent fermentation. |
| 1. Suffrage
 | \_\_\_7\_\_. The right to vote. |
| 1. Creoles
 | \_\_\_6\_\_. The migration of people from rural areas to cities. |
| 1. Penninsulares
 | \_\_\_3\_\_. A mass-production process in which a product is moved forward through many work stations where workers perform specific tasks. |
| 1. Louisiana Purchase
 | \_\_\_17\_\_. A war between the Ottoman Empire and Russia over access to the Holy Land. |
| 1. Manifest Destiny
 | \_\_\_12\_\_. An army of volunteer troops led by Guiseppe Garibaldi; they attacked Sicily and won it for Italians. |
| 1. Red Shirts
 | \_\_\_10\_\_. The purchase of land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains that doubled the size of the United States. |
| 1. Zollverin
 | \_\_\_16\_\_. A war between France and Germany that ended with the unification of Germany. |
| 1. Realpolitik
 | \_\_\_11\_\_. A belief shared by many Americans in the mid-1800s that the United States should expand from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. |
| 1. Austro-Prussian War
 | \_\_\_14\_\_. “the politics of reality”; the belief in practical goals instead of theory in political philosophy. |
| 1. Franco-Prussian War
 | \_\_\_15\_\_. A war fought between Prussia and Austria lasting several weeks. |
| 1. Crimean War
 | \_\_13\_\_\_. An economic alliance of most German states in 1834. |
| 1. Balkan Wars
 | \_\_\_21\_\_. Czarist troops fired on protestors; this ignited the Russian Revolution.  |
| 1. Pogroms
 | \_\_\_19\_\_. Organized persecution and massacres of Jews in Russia in the 1880s.  |
| 1. Russo-Japanese War
 | \_\_20\_\_\_. A war between Russia and Japan over control of Manchuria and Korea |
| 1. Bloody Sunday
 | \_\_18\_\_\_. Two wars that cost the Ottoman Empire all of its European territories except the area around Istanbul. |
| 1. Sepoy Mutiny
 | \_\_23\_\_. British rule in India from 1757 to 1947.  |
| 1. Raj
 | \_\_29\_\_. A policy proposed by the U.S. president Theodore Roosevelt as an addition to the Monroe Doctrine. |
| 1. Boxer Rebellion
 | \_\_22\_\_. A rebellion of Hindu and Muslim soldiers against the British in India. |
| 1. Sino-Japanese War
 | \_\_\_26\_\_. An application of Charles Darwin’s scientific theories of survival of the fittest to the struggle between nations and races. |
| 1. Social Darwinism
 | \_\_\_24\_\_. A siege of a foreign settlement in Beijing by Chinese nationalists who were angry at foreign investments in China. |
| 1. Berlin Conference
 | \_\_\_28\_\_. A war fought between Spain and the United States; the US won and gained control of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. |
| 1. Spanish-American War
 | \_\_25\_\_\_. A war fought between China and Japan over Korea. |
| 1. Roosevelt Corollary
 | \_\_\_27\_\_. A meeting of European nations over the colonization of Africa; Africa was not invited to the conference.  |