

Column1	Column2
UNIT 4 TERMS	
1. absolutism	1. A political theory that states all power should be held by one ruler
2. revolution	2. The overthrowing of 1 government and the replacement of it, by another
3. democracy	3. Government by people, represented by them or by elected representatives
4. mercantilism	4. The practice of merchants; commercialism
5. feudalism	5. A political and economical system; relation of a vassal and its lord is characterized by homage and protection
6. aristocracy	6. The upper, noble and rich class
7. middle class	7. Between the upper and lower, they often face a stagnant economy, some education
8. secular	8. Not bound by any religious faction
9. diplomatic	9. An arbitrator between 2 or more groups
10. conservative backlash	10. A retaliation from often strict religious groups
11. liberalizing elements	11. Elements needed to free a nation, people
12. democratizing elements	12. Elements needed for political freedom
13. exploration	13. The search of new borders and areas
14. colonization	14. The act of acquiring nations for the benefit of the mother nation's economy
15. unprecedented	15. Lacking previous experience of the sort
16. imperialism	16. A policy of extending a nation's powers through diplomacy or military practice
17. economic exploitation	17. The misuse, taking advantage of another, often more beneficial economy
18. Enlightenment	18. The use of reason to scrutinize humanitarian reforms
19. unification	19. The joining of two or more groups
20. industrialization	20. The growing or birth of production
21. imperialism	21. A policy of extending a nation's powers through diplomacy or military practice
22. Western Hemisphere	22. Often known as Western Europe or USA
23. nationalism	23. Devotion to the culture of a nation
24. eugenics	24. The study of heredity improvement of the human race controlled by selective breeding
25. ethnocentrism	25. Belief in one's ethnic superiority
26. Social Darwinism	26. The belief that one achieves more than others by genetic or biological superiority
27. White Man's Burden/Rudyard Kipling	27. The belief that god asked Caucasians to enslave or take responsibility of the colored
28. Middle Kingdom	28. China
29. communication revolution	29. A change in the people communicate
30. urbanization	30. The change from rural to urban lifestyle

31. technology	31. Application of science, for commercial or industrial objectives
32. manufactured/finished goods	32. The completion of raw material
33. raw materials	33. Unfinished products, at its first stage
34. Atlantic World	34. The water ways, between continents
35. plantation system	35. The use of cotton gins and slaves for production
36. Monroe Doctrine	36. The proclamation that prevented European nations from colonizing in the Americas
37. foreign investment	37. Investing in other countries' economies
38. capital	38. The initial amount of money to start a business
39. Ottoman Empire	39. Modern Day Turkey
40. domestic/putting out system	40. Working on pieces of a product at home and the finalizing and selling them in the marketplace
41. Tanzimat Reforms	41. Reorganization in the Ottoman Empire
42. extraterritoriality	42. Diplomatic jurisdiction, exempted from local jurisdiction
43. Suez Canal	43. Canal invested in by the US, located in Panama
44. Qing China	44. The last Chinese dynasty
45. Opium War	45. The war that led Western imperialism in China
46. Opium Trade	46. The trade of illegal narcotics in China
47. serfdom	47. A person in bondage or servitude
48. Commodore Perry	48. US Commodore who defeated British on Lake Erie
49. Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade	49. The triangular slave trade- from Africa to Caribbean and then the Americas
50. mass production	50. The generating of produce in vast quantities
51. Capitalism:	Capitalism is an evolving concept, which is derived from earlier European economic practices (Feudalism, Imperialism, Mercantilism). Capitalism is widely considered to be the dominant economic system in the world. There is continuing debate over the definition, nature, and scope of this system.
52. Enclosure movement:	During the Industrial Revolution, it was the consolidation of many small farms into one large farm, which created a labor force as many people lost their homes
53. Second Agricultural Revolution:	A period of technological change from the 1600s to mid-1900s beginning in Western Europe, beginning with preindustrial improvements like crop rotation and better horse collars, and concluding with industrial innovations to replace human labor with machines and to supplement natural fertilizers and pesticides with chemical ones

54. Steam power:	steam engine is a heat engine that makes use of the thermal energy that exists in steam, converting it to mechanical work. Steam engines were used in pumps, locomotive trains and steam ships, and was essential to the Industrial Revolution. They are still used for electrical power generation using a steam turbine
55. Spinning Jenny:	The spinning jenny is a multi-spool spinning wheel. It was invented circa 1764 by James Hargreaves in Stanhill, near Blackburn, in Lancashire in the north west of England. The device dramatically reduced the amount of work needed to produce yarn, with a single worker able to work eight or more spools at once.
56. Protestant work ethic:	a value system that stresses the moral value of work, self-discipline, and individual responsibility as the means to improving one's economic well being; important in the industrial revolution because of its stress in hard work, etc.
57. Wealth of Nations/Adam Smith:	Considered the founding father of economics, Adam Smith wrote The Wealth of Nations, published in 1776. His most famous concept was that markets guide economic activity and act like an "invisible hand" - allocating resources through prices, which rise when there is a shortage of a commodity and fall when it is plentiful
58. Laissez faire capitalism:	Laissez-faire is short for "laissez-faire, laissez-passer," a French phrase meaning idiomatically "leave to do, leave to pass" or more accurately "let things alone, let them pass". First used by the eighteenth century Physiocrats as an injunction against government interference with trade, it is now used as a synonym for strict free market economics. Laissez-faire economic policy is in direct contrast to statist economic policy
59. Bessemer Process:	Process of rendering cast iron malleable by the introduction of air into the fluid metal to remove carbon. This was the first process for mass-producing steel inexpensively.

60. Factory system:	The factory system was a method of manufacturing adopted in England during the Industrial Revolution. Workers would come to work in a city factory, often making low-quality goods in mass amounts. The method prior to the introduction of factories was the domestic system. The result of the factory system was that the quality of goods declined. Since factories were based in large cities, people from rural areas moved into the city to get work
61. Interchangeable parts:	important for the industrial revolution because it signified the ability to change parts of products comparatively easier than before
62. Assembly Line	An assembly line is a manufacturing process in which interchangeable parts are added to a product in a sequential manner to create an end product.
63. Transportation revolution:	a term often used by historians to describe the dramatic improvement in transportation in the West that took place in the early 1800s. The Transportation Revolution included greatly improved roads, the development of canals, and the invention of the steamboat and railroad. Shipping costs were lowered as much as 90 percent in this era, which gave a big boost to trade and the settlement of new areas of land.
64. Proletariat:	new class of factory workers that emerged as a result of the industrial revolution
65. Reform movements:	movements that occurred, often, at the end of the industrial revolution, such as the feminist and labor union movements
66. Labor unions:	A union is a group of workers who act collectively to address common issues; emerged at the end of the IR
67. Communist Manifesto/Karl Marx:	document relating proletariat with the IR, proletariat should overthrow bourgeoisie - roots of communism
68. Luddites:	Workers in Britain (1810–1820) who responded to replacement of human labor by machines during the Industrial Revolution by attempting to destroy the machines; named after a mythical leader, Ned Ludd.
69. United States Civil War:	1861-1865 - First modern war using industrial revolution, ironclad ships, new technology, massive deaths
70. monoculture:	agriculture based on only one crop; resulted in many European colonies in the 1800-1900 because of mercantilism

71. "Banana Republic":	a small country (especially in Central America) that is politically unstable and whose economy is dominated monoculture because of European mercantilism
72. popular consumption:	goods that are consumed by a large percentage of the population around the IR, such as textiles
73. entrepreneurship:	significant to the IR because entrepreneurs are who help begin the IR
74. partial modernization:	industrialization but only to a certain extent; see Samuel Huntington's Clash of Civilizations (good book...)
75. Meiji Restoration:	The Meiji Restoration also known as the Meiji Ishin, Revolution or Renewal, was a chain of events that led to a change in Japan's political and social structure. It occurred from 1866 to 1869, a period of 4 years that transverses both the late Edo (often called Late Tokugawa shogunate) and beginning of the Meiji Era. Probably the most important foreign account of the events of 1862-69 is contained in A Diplomat in Japan by Sir Ernest Satow.
76. zaibatsu:	Huge industrial combines created in Japan in the 1890s as part of the process of industrialization
77. textile mills:	a factory for making textiles, one of the 1 st major industries during the IR
78. class tension:	tension between classes during the IR due to income gap, social treatment, etc.
79. suffrage:	voting rights; suffrage movement; universal suffrage
80. traditional family life:	involved a larger family with many children for agricultural work, etc.
81. cotton gin/Eli Whitney:	The cotton gin is a machine invented in 1793 invented by American Eli Whitney (granted a patent on March 14, 1794) to mechanize the production of cotton fiber. Led to increase of Atlantic Slave Trade
82. Muckrakers:	A muckraker is a journalist, author or filmmaker who investigates and exposes societal issues such as political corruption, corporate crime, child labor, conditions in slums and prisons, unsanitary conditions in food processing plants, fraudulent claims by manufacturers of patent medicines and similar topics.
83. Settlement Houses	neighborhood centers in urban areas that provided literacy, classes, daycare, entertainment - like a YMCA
84. Women's Emancipation movements:	movements for greater female rights; referred to as feminist movement
85. push factors:	conditions in a location or region that encourage people to migrate from it

86. pull factors:	attract or pull an organization towards a new location, eg the availability of cheap skilled labor.
87. settler colonies:	colonies with, you guessed it, settlers
88. pogroms:	A pogrom (from Russian: "погром" (meaning "wreaking of havoc") is a massive violent attack on a particular ethnic or religious group with simultaneous destruction of their environment (homes, businesses, religious centers). The term has historically been used to denote massive acts of violence, either spontaneous or premeditated, against Jews, but has been applied to similar incidents against other minority groups.
89. Islamic slave trade:	continued slave trade on the west coast of Africa
90. Liberia:	country founded by freed American slaves
91. life expectancy rates:	expected age until death - improved due to improved health care, brief drop at beginning of Industrial Revolution due to living conditions.
92. infant mortality rates:	number of babies per 1000 who die at birth
93. birth rates:	number of births eventually drops again as middle class has less need for many kids
94. Louis Pasteur:	creator of germ theory and pasteurization - led to improved health
95. sweet potato:	important NA starch in China
96. finished goods:	manufactured goods
97. air pollution:	pollution in the air; from coal
98. water pollution:	pollution in the water; from poor sanitation
99. cholera/tuberculosis:	various diseases that spread through urban eras during the IR
100. upper class women:	affluent women with absolutely no lives; led the women's rights movements at the end of the IR
101. Victorian Age –	the era of Britain's industrial revolution and Queen Victoria's reign from 1837 to 1901
102. social mobility -	the ability of an individual to change his/her social status
103. abolitionists –	supporters of ending slavery
104. emancipation of Russian serfs –	edict issued in 1861 by Alexander II
105. cult of domesticity –	American view that preached women's role was in the house taking care of the children
106. temperance –	a movement to moderate and lessen alcohol consumption
107. constitutional monarchy –	a monarchy whose power is defined and limited by a constitution (defines monarch as head of state)
108. John Locke –	English philosopher who argued that the government's power came from the people and that revolution against tyrants was acceptable
109. social contract -	an agreement between a state and its citizens to define the state's powers and the citizen's rights

110. Seven Years War –	global war between France and Britain from 1756 to 1763
111. “taxation without representation” –	Taxes were levied on American colonies, but they were not represented in Britain’s parliament
112. Common Sense/Thomas Paine –	writing by American revolutionary that advocated separation from Britain and republican government
113. Declaration of Independence/Thomas Jefferson –	document outlying America’s separation from Britain and the reasons why, written by American political and revolutionary leader
114. causes of French Revolution –	absolute monarchy abuses power, policies of Louis XVI, economic troubles, war debts, and droughts
115. First/Second/Third Estate –	nobility, clergy, everybody else
116. National Assembly –	France’s representative body
117. Declaration of the Rights of Man –	French revolutionary document that outlined the rights of the people
118. Reign of Terror –	the period where the monarchy and aristocracy were targeted along with opponents of the French Revolution
119. Directory –	the government of revolutionary France from 1795 to 1799
120. Cycle of Revolution –	calls for change from monarchy followed by moderate government followed by radical government followed by moderate government followed by monarchy
121. universal manhood suffrage –	voting rights extended without discrimination
122. nationalistic uprisings –	independence movements based on loyalty to free states
123. guerilla warfare –	unorganized warfare using hit and run tactics
124. Napoleon	– absolute leader of France who conquered most of Europe and was defeated in 1815
125. Congress of Vienna –	European meeting after Napoleon’s defeat to try and restore political stability and settle diplomatic disputes
126. Congress System/Metternich –	Austrian diplomat at the Congress of Vienna - system of Europe working together
127. spirit of conservatism -	after era of revolution attempt by European diplomats to return order to the good ol' days when autocracy ruled and people stopped rebelling
128. radicalism –	democratic movement that called for liberalism and extended rights
129. parliamentary system –	representative government led by a prime minister
130. militaristic –	aggressive war based ideology
131. Revolution of 1848 –	causes – bad harvests, economic stagnation, reaction against conservative rule, negative social and economic effects of the Industrial Revolution, and nationalism

132. Revolution of 1848 –	effects – forced King of Prussia to grant constitutional reforms, highlighted power of nationalism, unified Germany and Italy, political, social, and economic issues of the people have to be met
133. Toussaint L'Ouverture	– a leader of the Haitian revolt against France
134. Louisiana Territory –	French territory in the United States
135. Latin America Wars of Independence –	Causes - growing sense of nationalism, colonial economic policies, social class system, Napoleon
136. caudillos –	military juntas or governments - military men that take over power - sets precedent
137. economic backwardness –	Latin America – caused by mercantilism and monoculture system
138. Miguel Hidalgo –	Creole priest in Mexico who led rebellion against Spain
139. Pancho Villa –	Mexican revolutionary who fought in the revolution from 1910 to 1917
140. Sino-Japanese War –	war fought between China and Japan over Korea from 1894 to 1895
141. Empress Cixi –	disastrous Chinese monarch whose policies led to economic stagnation and China's decline
142. "Hundred Days Reform" –	103 days of social and institutional reform in 1898 launched by the Qing emperor of China, Guangxu
143. Abdication of Manchu Emperor -	emperor abdicates in 1912 - ends foreign rule - Mandate of Heaven dynasties
144. Sun Yat-sen –	father of modern china and institutes constitutional democracy
145. People's Principles –	nationalism, democracy, people's livelihood
146. Nationalist Party –	Kuomintang – Chinese political party that favored republican government
147. Chiang Kai-shek –	leader of the Kuomintang and founder of the Republic of China
148. Simon Bolivar –	Creole military leader who fought for Colombian independence between 1817 and 1822
149. Jose de San Martin	leader of independence movement in Rio de la Plata; successful in 1816
150. King John VI –	Portuguese King who ruled in Brazil from 1808 to 1820 because of Napoleon's invasion
151. King Pedro/Pedro II-	Portuguese king John VI flees to Brazil, Portuguese government from Brazil. John leaves and leaves his son, Pedro, Pedro lives entire life in Brazil and declares independence for Brazil and becomes emperor. Pedro gives power to Pedro II rules for most of 19 th century. Stable monarchy

152. Catholic Church in Latin America	very powerful in Latin America. One of the largest land owners in Latin America - lobbies to keep conservative rule, economic/social/political interest
153. Russification-	All Russians had to learn Russian language and convert to orthodoxy, anyone who didn't was persecuted, Jews.
154. Czar Nicholas II-	doesn't react to revolution, socialists organize, tried to rally Russians around the flag but lost against Japanese
155. Duma	something like parliament but has no real power, every time they tried to make change, czar disbands them.
156. Indian National Congress-	English speaking, educated upper class, most influential is Mohandas K. Gandhi-1869
157. Mohandas Gandhi-	Lived in S. Africa from 1893-1915, defended rights of Indian living under apartheid(areas that has racism), and returned to India as a central figure in freedom movement, nonviolent resistance.
158. Creoles-	European born Foreign
159. Mestizos-	Indigenous and European mixed
160. Mulattoes-	Mixed European and black
161. Marxism-	More radical socialism (economic competition is inherently unfair and leads to injustice/ inequality)
162. Liberalism-	willing to respect or accept behavior or opinions different from one's own. Open to new ideas.
163. Conservatism-	not changing or innovating, holding on to traditional values.
164. Anarchism-	abolition of all government the organization of society on a voluntary, cooperative basis without recourse to force or compulsion.
165. Victor Emmanuel II-	King of Sardinia + Count Camillo Cavour, push nationalism, towards the unification of Italy.
166. Giuseppe Garibaldi-	Italian nationalist kicks out Spain.
167. Otto von Bismarck-	Prime minister of Germany, build the military. Consolidating the region under Prussia's authority.
168. King William II-	Emperor of the German Empire
169. First/Second Reich-	First Reich "Holy Roman Empire", second Reich "second empire"
170. Irish home rule-	Should North, Split Catholic/ Protestant remain British or Irish, Should Ireland be set free.
171. Second and Third Reform Acts	1867/1885 – universal suffrage
172. Fourth Republic-	France becomes democratic republic- universal suffrage.
173. Dreyfus Affair-	Jewish officer accused of selling secrets to Germ
174. Augsleich-	"compromise" – becomes Austria-Hungary

175. Crimean War-	1853-1856, Tsar Alexandar II forced to implement liberal reforms, Modernize Russia, Emancipation of serfs in 1861, lightened censorship, widened powers of local govt, 1881, Alexander II assassinated
176. Tokugawa Shogunate-	seized control in 1600s, authority with emperor, reality with shogunate, Samurai top, centralized Japan. Warring states to peaceful country.
177. samurai-	Warrior class, top during Shogunate
178. stratified society-	No chance for social mobility.
179. Meiji Restoration-	Japan's Modern age, Embrace West to survive/ compete.
180. hereditary privileges-	No more, abolishes feudalism. Meritocracy.
181. Constitution of 1890-	elected parliament, Diet - Japan
182. Diet-	Had no real power, hardly representative, Emperor still had power.
183. social hierarchy-	During Tokugaw social hierarchy ended, based on merit, civil service exam.
184. Mary Wolstonecraft	English writer, vindication of rights of women- 1792 (Equal rights, education, political, economic pursuits)
185. "Women Question"-	What is their sphere and role.
186. "cult of true womanhood"-	Virutes of submissiveness, piety, domesticity, modesty, femininity.
187. early phases of feminist reform-	reform family/ divorce law, own property/ divorce, teaching and nursing (women's sphere)
188. later phases of feminist reform-	pushed for suffrage led by upper class women.
189. "dismal science"-	Negative views of capitalism.
190. Essay on Population/Thomas Malthu	population growth led to poverty, war diseases, starvation needed to control population.
191. Iron Law of Wages/David Ricardo-	Employer will pay lowest possible wage to make money. Supply of labor goes up then salaries will drop.
192. Socialism-	economic competition is inherently unfair and leads to injustice/inequality
193. Communism-	Ideally – perfect justice, social equality and plenty
194. Eastern Question-	gradual decline of the Ottoman Empire presented Europe with choices
195. "sick man of Europe"-	Ottoman Empire - falling apart, but better than chaos
196. literacy rates-	greater access to public education increased through 1800s, Literacy rates rose.
197. Fridrich Nietzsche-	"God is Dead", All systems of morality valueless in the materialistic modern age.
198. Romanticism-	Most important – emotion/passion, more self expression, Self-realization of the individual, heroism, love of the natural world

199. Realism-	Rejected Romanticism's idealized dramatic outlook, critical view of life. Details of everyday existence, poverty, social hypocrisy, class injustice.
200. Cecil Rhodes- Britain/Africa –	“I contend that we are the finest race in the world, and the more of it we inhabit, the better it is.”
201. economic imperialism –	practice of promoting the economy of one nation in another. It is usually the case that the former is a large economically or militarily powerful nation and the latter is a smaller and less developed.
202. la mission civilisatrice –	French idea of spreading their advanced civilization to others through colonization. Also referred to as “mission civilisatrice.”
203. British East India Company –	A joint-stock company of investors with the intent to favor trade privileges in India. Eventually transformed from a commercial trading venture to one which virtually ruled India.
204. “sun never sets on the British empire”	a phrase that emerged in response to the British dominance during the Modern Era. Britain was the first nation to industrialize and thus, was able to gain an advantage over all other competing nations.
206. Sepoy Mutiny –	May 10 th 1857. Sepoys, trained Indians as British soldiers were angered by the rumors that their rifle ammos were greased with lard and beef fat. Thus, they mutinied. The mutiny was harshly crushed by the British.
207. zamindars –	was employed by the Mughals to collect taxes from peasants
208. infrastructure -	The basic facilities, services, and installations needed for the functioning of a community or society, such as transportation and communications systems, water and power lines, and public institutions including schools, post offices, and prisons.
209. civil service exam –	Exam all Chinese government official-to-be's had to go through in order to prove themselves. Very rigorous, although once you passed, instant success was guaranteed.
210. sati -	funeral custom in which the widow immolated herself on her husband's funeral pyre.
211. thuggee -	The practice of robbery and assassination practiced by the Thugs.
212. sectarian strife –	violent conflict between Muslims and Coptic Christians in Egypt.
213. Dutch East India Company -	was established on March 20, 1602, when the Estates-General of the Netherlands granted it a monopoly to carry out colonial activities in Asia. It was the first multinational corporation in the world and it was the first company to issue stocks.

214. Singapore -	The island of Singapore was ceded to the British East India Company in 1819, and the city was founded the same year by Sir Thomas Raffles. The British took complete control in 1824 and added Singapore to the newly formed Straits Settlements in 1826. Otherwise known as the place we currently live in.
215. King Chulalongkorn -	fifth king of the Chakri dynasty of Thailand.
216. Spanish American War -	took place in 1898, and resulted in the United States of America gaining control over the former colonies of Spain in the Caribbean and Pacific. Cuba would be declared Independent in 1902.
217. "sleeping dragon" –	term given to China by Napoleon, regarding their untapped population, size and resources.
218. bullion -	Gold or silver considered with respect to quantity rather than value.
219. "unequal treaties" -	a series of treaties signed by several Asian states, including the Qing Empire in China, late Tokugawa Japan, and late Chosun Korea, and foreign powers during the 19th and early 20th centuries. This was a period during which these states were largely unable to resist the military and economic pressures of the primary Western powers. China forced to open up all its ports to Britain.
220. Christian missionaries –	Christians who traveled into other countries and attempted to spread the Christian faith. Enthusiastically persecuted in Japan by Tokugawa...
221. footbinding –	Chinese custom of binding women's feet. They preferred small feet? Confined women to homes. Degrading practice for women of China.
222. White Lotus Rebellion -	It apparently began as a tax protest led by the White Lotus Society, a secret religious society that forecast the advent of the Buddha, advocated restoration of the native Chinese Ming dynasty, and promised personal salvation to its followers.
223. Taping Rebellion –	Rebellion initiated by Hong Xiuquan to overthrow the Manchurians and establish the kingdom of Heaven in China. Got off to an impressive start militarily but only because Hong avoided attacking large urban centers.
224. Hong Xiuquan -),	leader of the Taiping Rebellion. Believed he was the son of Jesus Christ. Failed the civil service examination many times.
225. Open Door Policy -	The Open Door Policy is the maintenance in a certain territory of equal commercial and industrial rights for the nationals of all countries.

226. Boxer Rebellion -	was a violent movement against non-Chinese commercial, political, religious and technological influence in China during the final years of the 19th century.
227. Henry Puyi –	Last emperor of the Qing Dynasty to rule over China. No more emperors after him.
228. “Dark Continent” -	A former name for Africa, so used because its hinterland was largely unknown and therefore mysterious to Europeans until the 19th century
229. “Scramble for Africa” -	The Scramble for Africa began in 1881, when France moved into Tunis with Bismarck's encouragement. After centuries of neglect, Europeans began to expand their influence into Africa. Soon, it took on a full-fledged land grab in Africa by European Powers.
230. Berlin Conference -	The Berlin Conference of 1884–85 regulated European colonization and trade in Africa
231. Liberia/Ethiopia -	Ethiopia is a republic in northeastern Africa on the Red Sea
232. Coptic Christian Kingdom	One of the few regions in Africa unoccupied by the Europeans.
233. Ashanti Kingdom -	was a powerful state in West Africa in the years prior to European colonization. It was located in what is today southern and central Ghana.
234. Boers/Afrikaners –	Indians trained to be British soldiers.
235. Boer War -	The Boer Wars was the name given to the South African Wars of 1880-1 and 1899-1902, that were fought between the British and the descendants of the Dutch settlers (Boers) in Africa.
236. Shaka Zulu	widely credited with transforming the Zulu tribe, from a small clan, into the beginnings of a nation that held sway over that portion of Southern Africa between the Phongolo and Mzimkhulu rivers.
237. African National Congress -	founded to defend the rights of the black majority
238. Muhammad Ali –	Egyptian ruler who caused Egypt to industrialize.
239. Suez Canal -	a ship canal in northeastern Egypt linking the Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea
240. quinine/malaria -	An infectious disease characterized by cycles of chills, fever, and sweating = when cure was found, Europe could go internal Africa
241. intertribal warfare –	conflict between tribes.
242. Belgium – Congo -	the formal title of present-day Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) between King Léopold II's formal relinquishment of personal control over the state to Belgium on 15 November, 1908, to the dawn of Congolese independence on 30 June, 1960.

243. "Great Game" -	used to describe the rivalry and strategic conflict between the British Empire and the Tsarist Russian Empire for supremacy in Central Asia.
244. Balkans -	A major mountain range of southeast Europe extending about 563 km (350 mi) from eastern Yugoslavia through central Bulgaria to the Black Sea. Known as the most dangerous place on Earth, due to the presence of many different racial groups in the region. WWI starts here.
245. Young Turks -	A member of a Turkish reformist and nationalist political party active in the early 20th century.
246. Anglo-Egyptian Administration -	an Anglo-Egyptian agreement restored Egyptian rule in Sudan but as part of a condominium, or joint authority, exercised by Britain and Egypt. The agreement designated territory south of the twenty-second parallel as the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
247. Mahdi -	A leader who assumes the role of a messiah.
248. "Long Peace" –	Peace between 1871 and 1914 between European nations. Tensions are rising.
249. Alliance System -	After the Franco-Prussian War, Bismarck held that Germany was a "satiated state" which should give up ideas of further conquest. Thus Bismarck organized a system of alliances designed to maintain Germany's hegemony on the European continent
250. Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe D	The Monroe Doctrine had originally been intended to keep European nations out of Latin America, but the Roosevelt corollary was used as a justification for U.S. intervention in Latin America.
251. Panama Canal -	major shipping canal which cuts through the isthmus of Panama in Central America, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans - US encouraged Panama to rebel to get favorable deal for land
252. Spanish-American War –	took place in 1898, and resulted in the United States of America gaining control over the former colonies of Spain in the Caribbean and Pacific. Cuba would be declared Independent in 1902.
253. Jingoism -	Extreme nationalism characterized especially by a belligerent foreign policy
254. Modernization Theory –	developed countries emphasize individuality and capitalism. Economic prosperity due to industrialization is the key to a nation's advancement. All countries will naturally modernize.

255. Dependency Theory –	less developed nations either intentionally or unintentionally depend on the developed nations for economic support. Some countries will never be able to break out of dependent cycle...modernization theory doesn't apply. Ex. Latin American nations depend on Europe during colonization. Later result in monoculture.
256. Marxist Theory –	socialism is the only way to a nation's prosperity. Also known as Communism.
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230. Berlin Conference -	The Berlin Conference of 1884–85 regulated European colonization and trade in Africa
231. Liberia/Ethiopia -	Only countries that don't fall to colonialism during scramble for Africa
232. Coptic Christian Kingdom -	One of the few regions in Africa unoccupied by the Europeans.
233. Ashanti Kingdom -	was a powerful state in West Africa in the years prior to European colonization. It was located in what is today southern and central Ghana.
234. Boers/Afrikaners –	Dutch settlers that move into interior of South Africa, later conflict with Zulus and British
The Boer Wars was the name given to th	235. Boer War - the descendants of the Dutch settlers (Boers) in Africa.
236. Shaka Zulu -	widely credited with transforming the Zulu tribe, from a small clan, into the beginnings of a nation that held sway over that portion of Southern Africa between the Phongolo and Mzimkhulu rivers. Rare example of indigenous people beating industrialized European country in battle
237. African National Congress -	founded to defend the rights of the black majority
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