**Imperialism**: Imperialism, or the takeover of other nations, grew the wealth of many European nations. The exploitation of natural resources in European colonies led to the development of new innovations, the Industrial Revolution and urbanization.

**Nationalism**: Europeans were nationalistic, having great pride in their countries. Newly developed wealth, cities and innovations led to a sense of nationalism. Desiring to become a part of the competitive global marketplace and stronger nations in general, the small kingdoms of Italy and Germany, and the four islands of Japan united to become larger nations.

**Industrialism**: Industrialism, or the building of factories and manufacturing, grew the economy of many cities in America and across Europe.

**Industrial Revolution:**The Industrial Revolution was a time period of rapid technological advancements that led to societal, political and economic changes. The working conditions of the Industrial Revolution were dismal. Men, women and children worked long hours in dangerous factories for little pay.

**Urbanization:**The rise of cities, or urbanization, was a result of a manufacturing based economy.

**Capitalism:**In a capitalist society, there is a free market, meaning the government is not in control of business.

**Factory:**Factories were at the forefront of manufacturing. They were equipped for mass production due to the assembly line.

**Communism:**In a communist society, the government is regulating all aspects of life in an attempt to bring equality.

**Karl Marx:**Karl Marx, the author of the Communist Manifesto, wrote about the evils of capitalism and proposed a new system, communism, for governments to adopt. A rapid divide between the rich and poor was growing in urbanized areas.

**Scramble for Africa/ Berlin Conference:** The desire to become stronger and wealthier nations fueled the "Scramble for Africa" and the full colonization of India, in which indigenous people were treated as second-class citizens and natural resources were exploited. The quest for wealth and power led to the Berlin Conference, where European nations bargained for control

**Cecil Rhodes:**European businessman who monopolized the diamond industry. He highly favored imperialism and prospered from his businesses. The diamond mines that he ran were highly dangerous and had poor working conditions.

**King Leopold:**King Leopold, the king of Belgium colonized the Congo Basin region of Africa for "black gold," or rubber. He was known for his violent treatment of native people.

**Opium Wars:**The United States and Great Britain demanded trade with China and, when they refused, began an illegal opium trade which led to addiction, death and the end of dynastic rule in China.

**Meiji Restoration:**The Meiji Restoration took place in Japan and ended the political power of the emperor. Japan greatly westernized their culture in an attempt to be globally competitive.

**Social Darwinism/ White Man's Burden:** Social Darwinism, a belief that any non-white person was inferior, was used by Europeans to rationalize their take-over of indigenous people.