

Atacama	This desert is found just to the west of the Andes Mountains in South America, mostly in northern Chile.
Berlin Conference	In 1884 the heads of European countries met to determine how to divide up Africa and set up colonial boundaries peacefully. This conference was led by German chancellor Otto von Bismark of Germany with the goal of European countries expanding their coastal claims into the interior of Africa. No one representing any kingdom or nation in Africa was present at the conference.
Boxer Rebellion	This was a violent movement against non-Chinese political, religious and technological influence in China in the late 19th century.
Chattel	This is the technical term for the type of slavery in which people are treated as property, are routinely bought and sold, and are coerced into working for no pay.
Chinese Exclusion Act	This law, passed in 1882, forbade any laborers from China to enter the United States for 10 years.
Congo	This country has been known as Zaire, but is also named for the river that runs through it.

Congo Free State

Now known as the Independent State of the Congo, this state in Central African was under the control of Belgium's King Leopold II from 1885 to 1908 for imperialist gain.

Copper

This soft metal, whose chemical symbol is "Cu," can easily conduct heat and can be used in wire, electronics, jewelry, coins, and much more.

Cotton

This soft fiber is key in the production of clothes and textiles. It was THE primary agricultural output of the southern colonies and early southern states, as well as in areas of India and Egypt.

East India Company

This was the name given to the joint-stock company in England that not only controlled trade with South Asia and China but eventually ran the English colonial efforts in India until the 1850s.

Ghost Dance

A Native American movement in the 1890s that believed a ritualistic ceremony would result in the reanimation of Indian dead and the defeat of the white invaders into the West.

Guano

This is the name for the fecal matter from birds that was found in Peru in the the colonial era and was used widely for fertilizer.

Hong Kong

This autonomous district of China was run by Great Britain until 1999, when it was handed back over to China.

Imperialism

This is a policy of countries to extend their political and economic control over distant lands.

Indentured Servants

In U.S. History, this is the name for people who were forced into labor for a certain period of time in return for their paid passage to North America.

Irish Potato Famine

This term refers to an event in the mid-1800s. The poor of Ireland were dependent on one crop, and when that crop failed, about a million people died.

Jingoism

This is the name given a warlike, belligerent stance that urges the "bullying" of other countries in order to benefit the person's own country. It is associated with the Age of Imperialism, particularly the Spanish-American War.

Little Ice Age

The term "_____" refers to a period in Europe from the 1300s through the 1700s, when temperature began to cool significantly, impacting agricultural productivity throughout the continent.

Mahdist Revolt

This is the name given to the unsuccessful uprising in Egypt in the late 1800s against anti-colonial forces in northern Africa and forces led by the British Empire.

Middle Passage

This is the term used to describe the part of Triangle Trade in which slaves were shipped from Africa to the Western Hemisphere.

Migration

This is the movement of people within a country or political unit, resulting in a change of personal residence.

Mughal Empire

This was a Muslim Empire that ruled India from 1526 to 1858.

Nationalism

This is often viewed as an extreme form of patriotism.

Natural Resources

These are types of resources that are found on or in the earth and are used in the production of goods and services.

Open Door Policy

This is a U.S. foreign policy that all countries should have equal access with China.

Opium Wars

This is the name given to the 19th century conflict between Britain and China, which centered around a dispute between a specific and illegal good being imported into China by English merchants.

Palm Oil

This is a type of edible vegetable oil, though during the Age of Imperialism most European nations violently demanded it for use in factories as a lubricant.

Plantation Economy

An economy in which large raw material crops (e.g. cotton and tobacco) are grown and exported usually to Western Europe. The work is very labor intensive and many times involved slaves.

Raw Materials

This is basic material from which a good product is manufactured or made.

Rhodes

He was a wealthy, 19th century English industrialist and imperialist who founded De Beers diamonds and later established a colony in Africa (that eventually became known as Zimbabwe)

Sepoy Rebellion

Mutiny and revolution of Indian soldiers under the command of British officers in 1857.

Social Darwinism

This was the theory that people are subject to natural selection and wealth was a sign of superiority.

Spencer

He was an English scientist and philosopher of the Victorian Age who popularized the term \"survival of the fittest\" and helped develop the concept of \"Social Darwinism.\"

Sphere Of Influence

A region or geographical area over which a state, country, or organization has significant cultural, economic, military, or political influence.

Taiping Rebellion

This is the name given to a civil war in China that took place in the mid-Nineteenth Century between rival religious and political groups.

Trans-atlantic Slave Trade

This was the trade of African slaves by Europeans. Most slaves were shipped from West Africa to the New World.

Transcontinental Railroad

Completed by largely Chinese and Irish labor, this railway was completed in Promontory Point, Utah, 1869, linking the western and eastern parts of the United States.

Tupac Amaru

Named for an earlier Incan monarch, this Andean freedom fighter led a rebellion against Spanish forces in Peru in 1780, resulting in his death a year later.

White Australia Policy

This name is given to a series of laws in early-20th Century Australia designed to limit immigration to those from European countries.

White Mans Burden

This 1899 poem by Rudyard Kipling not only seems to endorse imperialism but also became the name for a concept regarding the perceived \"duty\" of Western countries towards the rest of the world.

Wounded Knee

This is the site in South Dakota where, in 1890, US soldiers massacred over 150 Lakota men, women, and children.

Zulu

This is the name given to the largest ethnic group in South Africa. They are historically known for their warrior past.

Zulu War

Unsuccessful 1879 revolt against the British Empire that ended the independence of the Zulu nation.