

CHAPTER 28 Section 1 (pages 805–809)

China Resists Outside Influence

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about imperialism in Asia.

In this section, you will see how China dealt with foreign influence.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on events that occurred in China.

TERMS AND NAMES

Opium War War between Britain and China over the opium trade

extraterritorial rights Rights of foreign residents to follow the laws of their own government rather than those of the host country

Taiping Rebellion Rebellion against the Qing Dynasty

sphere of influence Area in which a foreign nation controls trade and investment

Open Door Policy Policy proposed by the United States giving all nations equal opportunities to trade in China

Boxer Rebellion Rebellion aimed at ending foreign influence in China

CAUSE	EFFECT ON CHINA
<i>British bring opium to China</i>	

China and the West

(pages 805–806)

Was China able to resist foreign influence?

In the late 1700s, China had a strong farming economy based on growing rice. Other crops, such as peanuts, helped to feed its large population. The Chinese made silk, cotton, and ceramics. Mines produced salt, tin, silver, and iron. China needed nothing from the outside world.

China limited its trade with European powers. All goods shipped to China had to come through one port. Britain bought so much Chinese tea that it was eager to find something that the Chinese

would want in large quantities. In the early 1800s, the British began shipping *opium*, a dangerous drug, to China. The opium came mostly from India. The Chinese tried to make the British stop.

As a result of the **Opium War** that followed, the British took possession of Hong Kong. Later, the United States and European nations won **extraterritorial rights** and the right to trade in five ports. The Chinese resented these treaties but could not stop them.

1. What happened as a result of the Opium War?

Growing Internal Problems

(pages 806–807)

What problems did China face?

China had *internal* problems as well. The population had grown quickly. When rains were too light or too heavy, millions starved. The Chinese government was weak and too corrupt to solve its problems.

A leader arose who hoped to save China. His name was Hong Xiuquan, and he led the **Taiping Rebellion**. More than one million peasants joined his army. The rebels won control of large parts of the south. The government needed 14 years to put down this rebellion. The fighting destroyed much farmland. At least 20 million people died.

2. What was the Taiping Rebellion?

Foreign Influence Grows

(pages 807–808)

What was the official attitude toward reform?

In the late 1800s, one person ruled China—the Dowager Empress Cixi. She supported a few reforms in education, civil service, and the military. Despite her efforts to bring change, China continued to face problems.

Other countries were well aware of China's weakness, and they took advantage of the situation. Throughout the late 1800s, many foreign nations won a **sphere of influence** in China. A sphere of influence is a region in which a foreign nation controls trade and investment.

The United States opposed these spheres of influence. Americans urged an **Open Door Policy**, in which all powers had equal *access* to Chinese markets. The Europeans agreed. This policy did not help China, however. Although it was

not a colony or group of colonies, China was *dominated* by foreign powers.

3. How did foreigners begin to gain control over China?

An Upsurge in Chinese Nationalism

(pages 808–809)

What actions resulted from growing nationalism?

Humiliated by their loss of power, many Chinese wanted strong reforms. In 1898, the young Emperor Guangxu, Cixi's nephew, tried to put in place broader reforms.

Conservatives didn't like this. The retired Empress Cixi had him arrested and she took back control of the government. China had lost a chance for reform.

Some Chinese peasants and workers formed the Society of Harmonious Fists, known as the Boxers. They wanted to get rid of all Western influence. That included any Chinese who had accepted Western culture or the Christian religion. At the start of the **Boxer Rebellion** in early 1900, Boxers surrounded Beijing's European section. After many weeks, they were driven out by a *multinational* army.

Cixi finally began to allow major reforms. But change came slowly. In 1908, Chinese officials said that China would become a *constitutional monarchy* by 1917. However, *unrest* soon returned.

4. What was the Boxer Rebellion?

CHAPTER 28 Section 2 (pages 810–815)

TERMS AND NAMES

Treaty of Kanagawa Treaty between the United States and Japan opening trade between the two nations

Meiji era Period of rule by Emperor Mutsuhito from 1867 to 1912

Russo–Japanese War War between Russia and Japan fought in 1904

annexation Adding of territory

Modernization in Japan

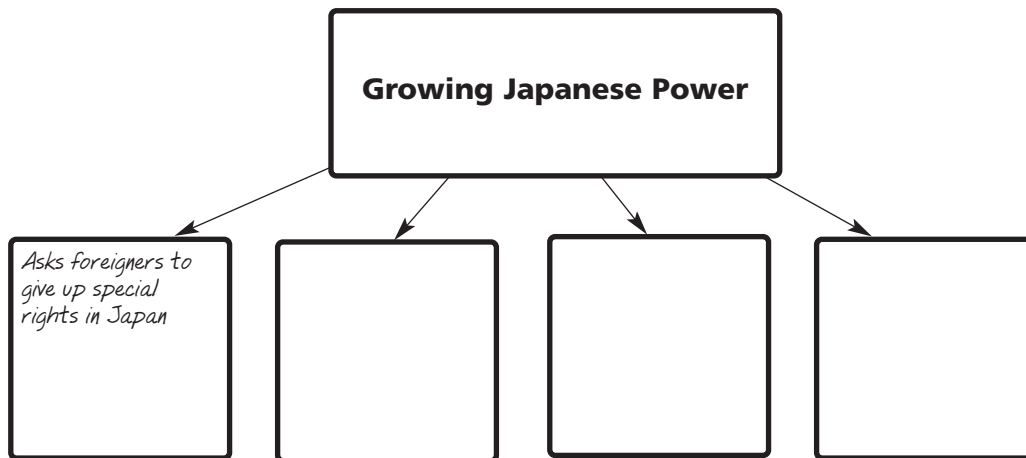
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about foreign influence in China.

In this section, you will learn about the steps taken by Japan to modernize.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on how Japan’s power increased at home and abroad.



Japan Ends Its Isolation (pages 810–811)

How did isolation end in Japan?

From the early 1600s to the mid-1800s, Japan traded with China and the Dutch and had diplomatic contact with Korea. But beyond that, Japan was largely isolated. British, French, Russian, and American officials tried to convince the Japanese to open up. But the Japanese repeatedly refused.

That situation changed in 1853 when American steamships with cannons entered Japanese waters. The next year, Japan and the United States signed the **Treaty of Kanagawa**. It agreed to open Japan

to trade with America. Soon afterwards, Japan made similar deals with European nations.

Many Japanese were upset with the *shogun*, the military dictator, who had agreed to these new treaties. The Emperor Mutsuhito got their support and managed to overthrow the shogun. For the first time in centuries, the emperor ruled Japan directly. He reigned for 45 years, from 1867 to 1912. This period is called the **Meiji era**. The name *Meiji* means “enlightened rule.”

The emperor wanted to modernize Japan. He sent government officials to Europe and the United States. From what they saw, they shaped a new Japan. They modeled the government after

the strong central government of Germany. They patterned the army after Germany's and the navy after Britain's. They adapted the American system of schooling for all children.

The emperor also supported changes to Japan's economy. The country mined coal and built railroads and factories. In just a few years, Japan's economy was as modern as any in the world.

1. What steps did Emperor Mutsuhito take to modernize Japan?

Imperial Japan

(pages 811–813)

How did Japan increase its influence in Asia?

By 1890, Japan had the strongest military in Asia. It asked foreigners to give up their special rights in Japan. The European nations agreed. Japan felt equal to the Western nations.

Japan became more imperialistic as its power grew. When China broke an agreement not to send armies into Korea, Japan went to war. It drove

China out of Korea and gained Taiwan and some other islands as new colonies. In 1904, Japan and Russia fought the **Russo-Japanese War** over China's Manchurian territory. Japan surprised the world by defeating a larger power that was supposed to be stronger.

The next year, Japan attacked Korea. Japan made Korea a protectorate. Japanese officials took more and more power away from the Korean government. The Korean king was unable to get help for his government from other countries. By 1910, Japan achieved **annexation** of Korea.

The Japanese were harsh rulers. They shut down Korean newspapers. They allowed only Japanese history and language to be taught. They took land from Korean farmers and gave it to Japanese settlers. They built factories run by Japanese only. Koreans were not allowed to start new businesses. Koreans resented these actions. They began a nationalist movement and protested against Japanese rule.

2. How did Japan expand its empire to Korea?

CHAPTER 28 Section 3 (pages 816–821)

U.S. Economic Imperialism

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you saw how Japan increased its power and became an imperialist nation.

In this section, you will read about U.S. economic imperialism in Latin America.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on the causes and effects of U.S. imperialism.

TERMS AND NAMES

caudillo Military dictator

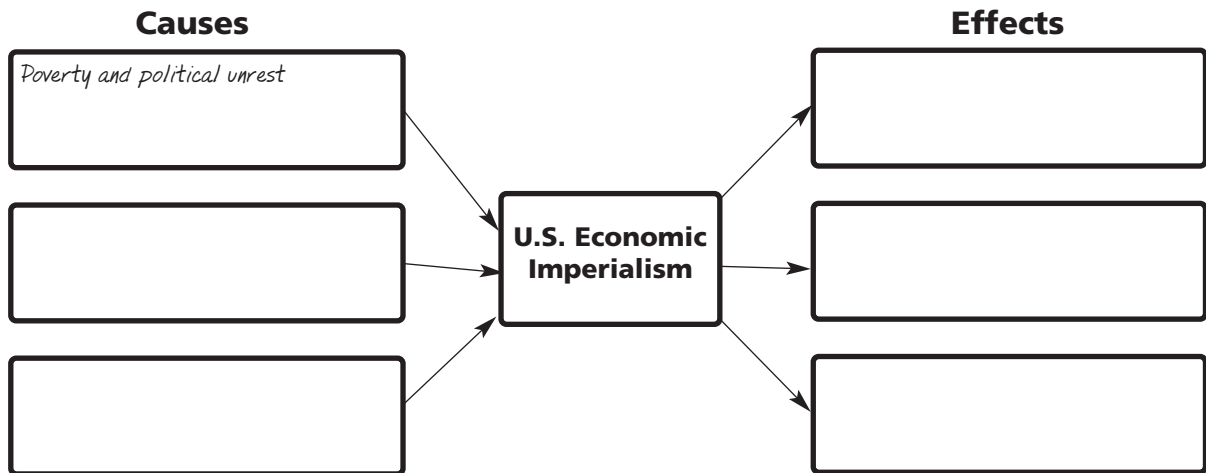
Monroe Doctrine U.S. statement of opposition to European influence in the Americas

José Martí Cuban writer who fought for Cuban independence

Spanish–American War War fought between the United States and Spain in 1898, in which the Americans supported the Cuban fight for independence

Panama Canal Man-made waterway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans

Roosevelt Corollary Statement that the United States had the right to exercise “police power” in the Western Hemisphere



Latin America After Independence (pages 816–817)

What conditions existed among the new nations of Latin America?

In the early 1800s, the new nations of Latin America had serious problems. Most people were poor laborers. They worked on farms for large landowners who took advantage of them.

Another problem was political unrest. Local military leaders who wanted power ruled Latin American nations as **caudillos**, or military dicta-

tors. Landowners kept the caudillos in power. The landowners refused to give power to the mass of poor people. Only people with property could vote.

Sometimes reformers did take office. But they never lasted long. When their reforms threatened the power of the wealthy too much, a dictator would rise and remove them from office.

1. What problems did the people in the new nations of Latin America face?

Economies Grow Under Foreign Influence

(pages 817–818)

What nations controlled Latin American economies?

Spain's trade laws in Latin America ended when Spain lost control of those lands. The new countries could now trade with any nation. Britain and the United States became the chief trading partners. Businesses in these nations soon dominated Latin American economies.

The Latin American economies depended on exports. Other countries benefited from trade with Latin America more than the Latin Americans did.

Latin America did not develop its own manufacturing industries. It had to *import* manufactured goods. These goods cost more than what was earned from exports.

In addition, Latin American countries often borrowed money from foreign banks. When they could not repay the loans, lenders took control of the businesses. In this way, much of Latin America fell into foreign hands.

2. Why was Latin America's need to import goods a problem?

A Latin American Empire

(pages 818–819, 821)

How did the United States gain Latin American territories?

In 1823, President James Monroe issued the **Monroe Doctrine**. It warned European nations against interfering in the American continents. The United States did not really enforce this policy until the end of the century.

In the 1890s, the people of Cuba were fighting for their independence from Spain. The writer **José Martí** was one of them. American businesses had economic interests on the island. Also, Spain had placed Cuban civilians in *concentration camps*. This upset many Americans. For these reasons, the United States fought against Spain in the **Spanish–American War**.

The United States won the war and gained several new territories. The United States put a military government in place in Cuba. This step made many Cubans angry at the United States.

Into the early part of the 20th century, ships traveling from the east to the west coast had to go around the southern tip of South America. This took many weeks. Americans wanted to find a quicker route. They hoped to build a canal across Panama.

President Roosevelt offered \$10 million to Colombia—to which Panama belonged—for the right to build this canal. When Colombia asked for more money, the United States helped the people of Panama revolt for independence. In return, the United States won a ten-mile-wide zone in Panama in which to build the **Panama Canal**. The canal opened in 1914.

In 1904, Roosevelt extended the Monroe Doctrine. He said that the United States had the right to act as “an international police power” in the western hemisphere. This statement is known as the **Roosevelt Corollary**. Over the next few decades, the United States acted on the Roosevelt Corollary many times. When trouble arose in various countries, the United States sent its troops. Sometimes they stayed for many years.

3. How did the United States win a zone in Panama for a canal?

CHAPTER 28 Section 4 (pages 822–827)

Turmoil and Change in Mexico

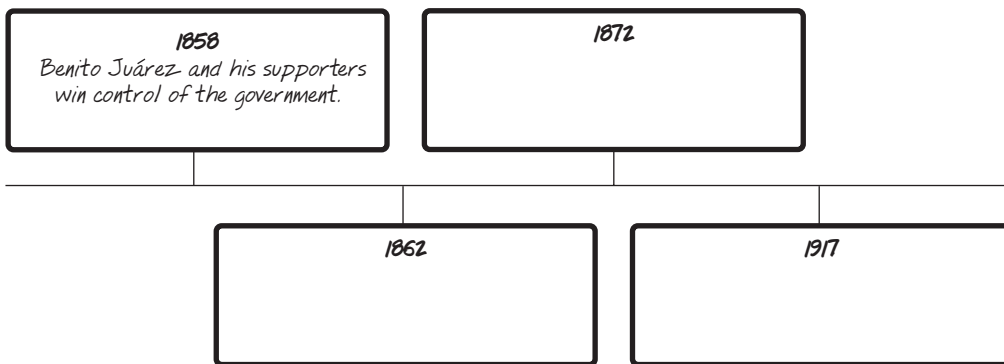
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about U.S. economic imperialism in Latin America.

In this section, you will read about revolution and reform in Mexico.

AS YOU READ

Use the time line below to take notes on the reforms and key events of the Mexican Revolution.



TERMS AND NAMES

Antonio López de Santa Anna Leader in Mexico’s fight for independence

Benito Juárez Leader of *La Reforma*
La Reforma Movement in Mexico aimed at achieving land reform, better education, and other goals

Porfirio Díaz Dictator who came to power after Juárez

Francisco Madero Enemy of Díaz who believed in democracy

“Pancho” Villa Popular leader of the Mexican revolution

Emiliano Zapata Leader of a powerful revolutionary army

Santa Anna and the Mexican War (pages 822–823)

Who was Santa Anna?

Antonio López de Santa Anna was a leading figure in the early history of independent Mexico. He fought for Mexican independence from Spain in 1821. He fought against Spain again in 1829 when Spain tried to recapture Mexico. He served as Mexico’s president four times.

But in the 1830s, Santa Anna was unable to stop Texas from winning independence from Mexico. In the 1840s, the United States annexed Texas. This angered many Mexicans.

When a border dispute between Mexico and Texas turned into armed conflict, the United States

invaded Mexico. Santa Anna led his nation’s army and was defeated. Mexico surrendered huge amounts of land to the United States.

1. What losses did Mexicans suffer under Santa Anna?

Juárez and *La Reforma* (pages 823–825)

What was *La Reforma*?

Another important leader of the middle 1800s was **Benito Juárez**. Juárez wanted to improve conditions

for the poor in Mexico. He led a movement called **La Reforma**—“the reform.” *La Reforma* aimed to break the power of the large landowners and give more schooling to the poor. Juárez and his supporters won control of the government in 1858.

But conservatives who opposed *La Reforma* did not give up. They plotted with France to retake Mexico. In 1862, Napoleon III of France sent an army that captured the country in 18 months. Napoleon III named a European noble as emperor. But Juárez and his followers kept fighting. Five years later, they drove the French from Mexican soil and executed the emperor.

2. How did conservatives oppose *La Reforma*?

Porfirio Díaz and “Order and Progress”

(pages 825–826)

Who was Porfirio Díaz?

Juárez again pressed for his reforms. He made some progress but died in office in 1872. Soon after he died, a new leader emerged. **Porfirio Díaz** was a leader in Mexican politics for more than 30 years. Díaz brought order to the country. He ended raids by bandits and brought some economic growth, but

he limited political freedom. A leader named **Francisco Madero** called for the overthrow of Díaz.

3. What were the benefits and drawbacks of Díaz’s rule?

Revolution and Civil War

(pages 826–827)

Who were Villa and Zapata?

In the early 1900s, calls for reform got louder. Francisco “**Pancho**” **Villa** and **Emiliano Zapata** called for better lives for the poor. They raised armies and forced Díaz to step down. But political unrest continued. For many years, leaders struggled for power. In 1917, Mexico adopted a new constitution that survived all of the turmoil.

Conflict continued until a new political party gained control of Mexico in 1929. The Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) brought peace and political *stability* to a troubled land.

4. What was the main goal of Villa and Zapata?
