

GLOBAL 10



Chapter 28: Transformations Around the Globe

Section 1: China Resists Outside Influence

Section 2: Modernization in Japan

Section 3: US Economic Imperialism

Section 4: Turmoil & Change in Mexico



Second Opium War

Chapter 28: Transformations Around the Globe, 1800-1914

Section 1: China Resists Outside Influence

Opium War _____

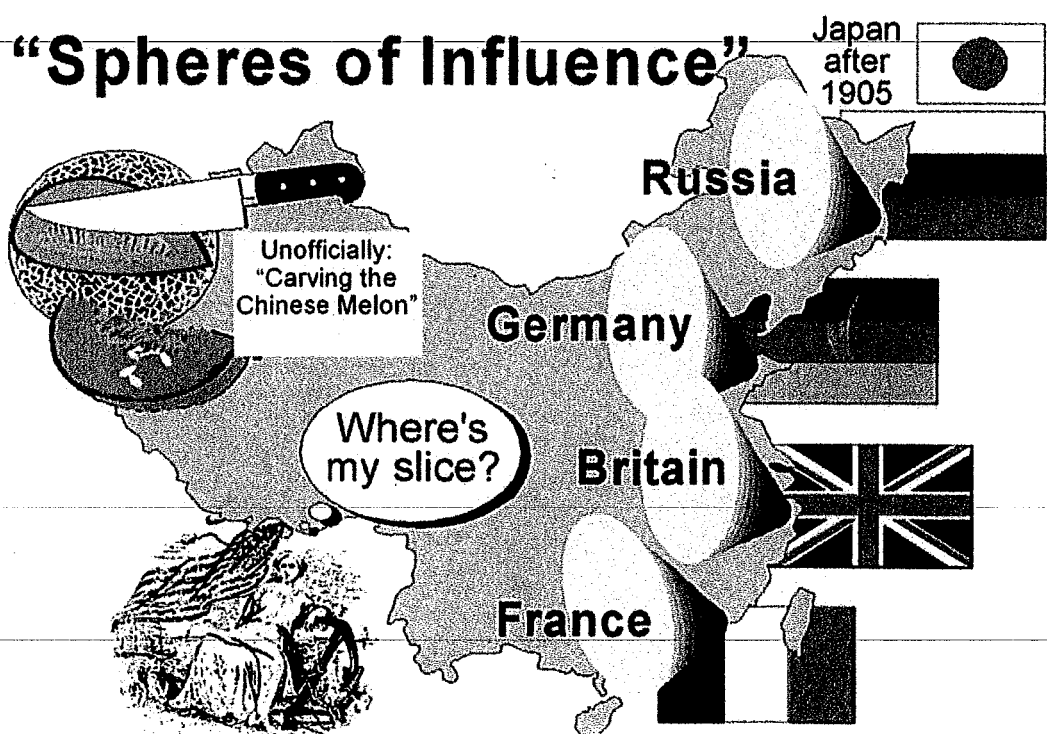
extraterritorial rights _____

Taiping Rebellion _____

sphere of influence _____

Open Door Policy _____

Boxer Rebellion _____



The Boxer Rebellion

- Wide Spread Frustration led to violence as peasants resented special privileges granted to foreigners and Chinese Christians recently converted
- Boxers or Society of Righteous + Harmonious Fists was secret organization against the Dowager
- Spring 1900 attack Beijing and kept it under siege for months including European Section.
- The Dowager supports Boxers but w/out military
- August 1900 a Multinational force defeats Boxers but not sense of nationalism
- More determined to resist foreign influence
- Chinese govt needs to be more responsive

- Japan also would face pressure from West
- China experiences unrest for next 4 decades with internal + external threats
- 1908 Dowager announces full constitution would be signed by 1917.
- 1906 Study Group recommends Japan's Constitutional Monarchy

- 1905 The Dowager sends select group to study other govt.

Beginning of Reform

China Resists OUTSIDE Influence

Uprising in Chinese Nationalism

- China Humiliated + Embarrassed by loss of power + Demand Strong Reforms
- Guangxu was China's Young Emperor who introduces reforms in 1898 to modernize
- Tried to reorganize Educational System, Economy, Military + streamline govt.
- Qing officials object + restore Dowager Empress Cixi to power who arrests Guangxu + reversed his reforms + frustrated the Chinese.

Sphere of Influence

- Foreign Nations Control Trade + Investment
- USA and Europe would divide up China into colonies w/out US involvement

Open Door Policy: 1899 By USA

- proposed China's doors remain open to trade
- European Nations agreed + Trading Rights in China remain along w/ China's freedom from colonization.

China + the West

- Chinese look down on foreigners = Xenophobia
- China was self-sufficient
- Healthy Agriculture
- Able to feed Big Population
- Manufacturing + Mining
- Silks, Cotton, Porcelain
- Qing Dynasty 1913 = last dynasty before Rebellion.

Tea + Opium Connection: started

- With Balance of Trade in favor of China
- Europe looks for desired Trade by China
- OPIUM = NARCOTIC FOR PAIN BUT BY 1835 12 million Chinese addicted to opium

WAR BREAKS OUT: Qing Emperor Angry

- Britain refused to stop Trading Opium
- 1839 OPIUM WAR = sea battles against China's outdated ships and lost modern British ships
- 1842 Treaty of Nanjing = Hong Kong + extraterritorial rights

Growing Internal Problems

- Overpopulation + Food production = Issue
- Hunger was widespread even in good days
- Many were discouraged as Opium Addiction rose steadily and many began to rebel against Qing Dynasty.

Taiiping Rebellion: 1864 "Great Peace"

- Hong Xiquan from Guangdong Province, wants "Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace"
- Organizes Massive Peasant Army
- Captures City of Nanjing + declares it Capital City
- He left Trust People to govern but corruption + British, French Qing Dynasty brought down Taiiping govt.

Foreign Influence Grows

- Taiiping Rebellion + several smaller uprisings brought pressure on Qing Dynasty
- Debates over whether to Westernize or Not

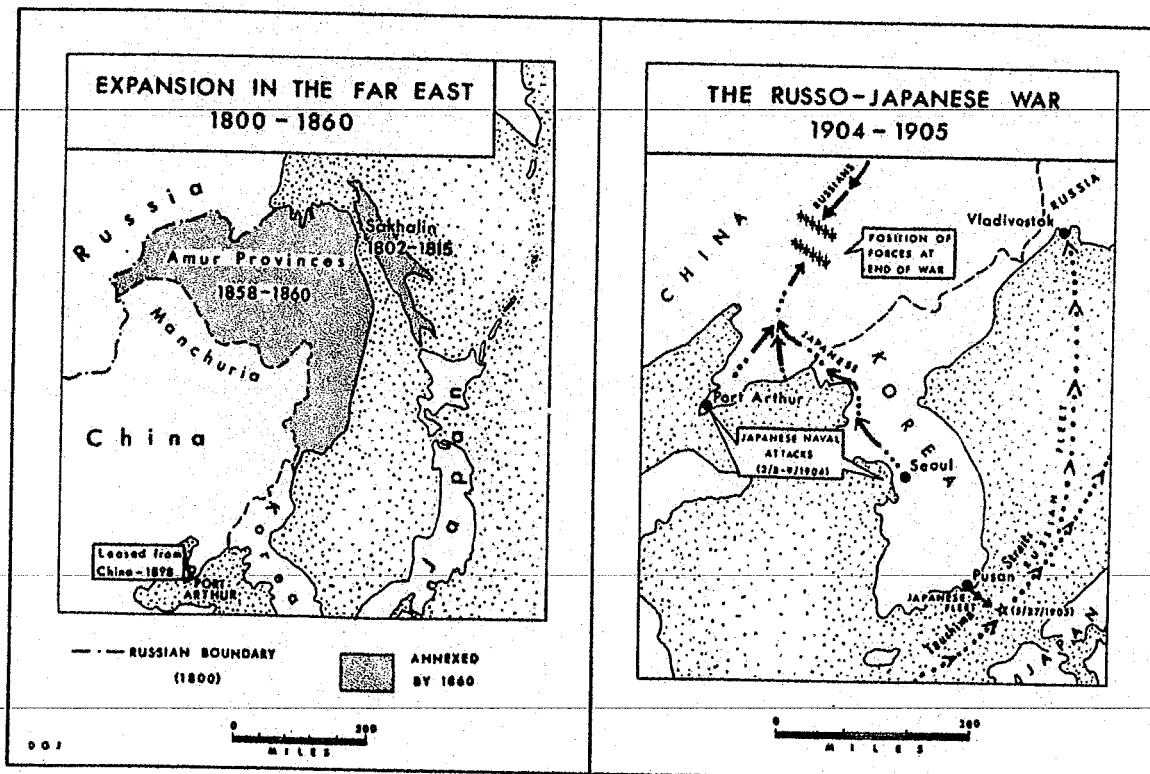
Section 2: Modernization in Japan

Treaty of Kanagawa _____

Meiji era _____

Russo-Japanese War _____

annexation _____



Japan Occupies Korea

- 1905 Made Korea a protectorate and sent advisors to get power from Korean govt.
- Korean King unable to rally international support
- 1907 Korea falls to Japan
- 1909 Korean Army disbanded
- 1910 Japan annexed or took Korea as its own territory

• Koreans Counter with strong Nationalist Movement

• START INDUSTRIES IN Korea + Forbade Koreans from going into Business

• Gave Japanese Settlers land rights to Korean Farms

• Shut down Korean Newspapers + Forced Japanese Culture on them

• Japanese were Harsh

Annexation

Modernization in Japan

Russo-Japanese War

- Sino-Japanese War changed Balance of Power in the world - Russia + Japan
- Both go to War over Manchuria
- 1903 Japan Recognizes Russia's Right to Manchuria if they stay out of Korea
- 1904 Japan Surprise attacks Russian ships off coast of Manchuria
- Japan Captures Russia's Pacific fleet and destroys their Baltic fleet
- 1905 Treaty of Portsmouth gave Japan Korea + Manchuria

Japan Attacks China

- 1876 Force Korea to open 3 ports
- China has similar interest in Korea
- 1895 Pledge by Both to NOT Invade Korea
- 1894 China broke Agreement when they came to aid of Korean King to Put down Internal Rebellion
- Japan Complains + Sends troops to Korea
- Sino-Japanese War erupts + lasts few months
- Japan drove China out, destroys China's Navy + gets Manchuria +

Japan Ends its Isolation

• By 17th Century Japan isolated itself - xenophobia
• Tokugawa Shogunate created Rigid Feudal State

Demand for Foreign Trade:

• 19th Century West Attempts to Trade w/ Japan with no results.

• 1853 US Commodore Matthew Perry Sails into Tokyo Bay w/ Gun Ships

• Shogun accepts President Fillmore's letter requesting Trade with Japan

• Perry would return in a yr. for reply

Treaty of Kanagawa 1854: 2 ports Open

• For US Ships + soon other Western Nations
• By 1860 Several Treaty Ports + Extraterritorial Rights given to many Western Nations

Meiji Reform + Modernization

- Japanese people angry with Shogun
- Mutsuhito = Young Emperor ask by people to restore sense of Pride + Nationalism.
- 1867 Tokugawa Shogun Steps Down
- Mutsuhito took control of govt + called it Meiji Era or "Enlightened Rule" which wanted to Modernize = lasted 45 yrs
- Adopted Best that West had to offer
- Used Germany's Strong Central govt and discipline of their army
- Used Britain's Navy Skills
- By 20th Century have modern Military + Industry

Meiji ERA

- Develop Modern Industries such as Shipbuilding which made Japan Competitive with the West
- Built major Railroad system 7000 miles that moved Coal production
- Thousands of Factories Built

Section 3: US Economic Imperialism

Caudillo _____

Monroe Doctrine _____

Jose Marti _____

Panama Canal _____

Roosevelt Corollary _____

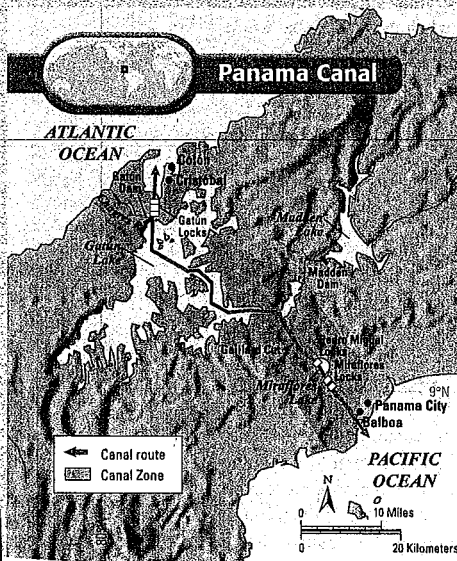
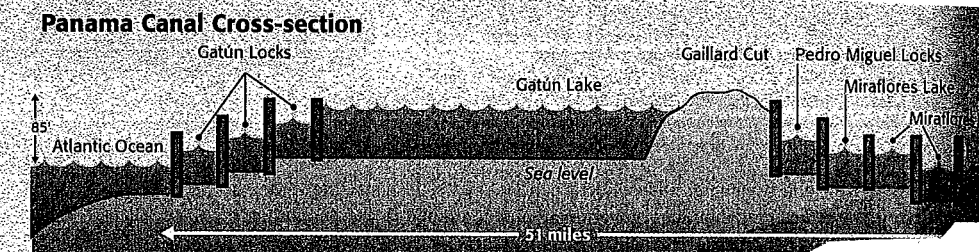
Spanish American War _____



José Martí
1853–1895

José Martí was only 15 in 1868 when he first began speaking out for Cuban independence. In 1871, the Spanish colonial government punished Martí's open opposition with exile. Except for a brief return to his homeland in 1878, Martí remained in exile for about 20 years. For most of this time, he lived in New York City. There he continued his career as a writer and a revolutionary. "Life on earth is a hand-to-hand combat . . . between the law of love and the law of hate," he proclaimed.

While in New York, Martí helped raise an army to fight for Cuban independence. He died on the battlefield only a month after the war began. But Martí's cry for freedom echoes in his essays and poems and in folk songs about him that are still sung throughout the world.



Canal Facts

- The canal took ten years to build (1904–1914) and cost \$380 million.
- During the construction of the canal, workers dug up more than 200 million cubic yards of earth.
- Thousands of workers died from diseases while building the canal.
- The trip from San Francisco to New York City via the Panama Canal is about 9,000 miles shorter than the trip around South America.
- The 51-mile trip through the canal takes 8 to 10 hours.
- The canal now handles more than 13,000 ships a year from around 70 nations carrying 192 million short tons of cargo.
- Panama took control of the canal on December 31, 1999.



▲ Argentine reformer Domingo Sarmiento

Caudillos

Caudillos ruled Latin America with a combination of bribery, patronage, and force. Although the constitutions of many Latin American nations were patterned after the U.S. Constitution, the documents were seldom upheld. As one of Latin America's greatest liberators, Simón Bolívar, put it, "Treaties are scraps of paper; constitutions, printed matter; elections, battles; freedom, anarchy; and life, a torment."

1898 Spanish American War

- US joins war vs Spain
- Spanish lose after 4 months because unprepared
- For 2 front war = Cuba + Philippines
- 1901 - US Installed Military Govt + Control Cuban Affairs
- Resentment by Cubans
- US Claims to Truly Help + develop
- US gained Puerto Rico, Philippines + Guam as US Territories
- US = "Colossus of the North" Politically + Economically
- Connecting the Oceans
- A canal in Central America would cut ship travel around tip of South America in half.

• US Turned a deaf ear to their protests
 • US would use it many times to justify US Intervention in Latin America

Roosevelt + Corollary or Extension of Monroe Doctrine that gave US "Police Power"

• 1914 Panama Canal Opens + becomes Crossroads of World Trade

• Colombia Refused So.T.R. helped Panama Break Apart From Colombia

• 1903 President T. Roosevelt offers Colombia 10 million to use it Province of Panama

• 1880's French Company Tried + Failed in Panama

Panama Canal

US Economic Imperialism in Latin America

L.A. After Independence

- Struggle for Economic + Political Recovery Difficult
- Many Caught in Cycle of Poverty
- Colonial Legacy = Debt Caused by PEONAGE or Debt accumulated and passed from one generation to the next. = Slave work
- Landowners got wealthier.
- Many L.A. govts took over Native and Church land + sold it to wealthy land owners.
- Political Instability = Caudillos or military dictators held power by mid-1800's

Cuba Declares Independence

- 1868 - Cuba declared Independence from Spain
- 1878 - Cubans gave up the fight
- 1895 - José Martí (writer) exiled from Cuba by Spanish returns

Mid 1890's - US developed

- many business holdings in Cuba
- Spanish Force many Cubans into Concentration Camps

OUTSIDE Investments + Interference

LA govts did little to Invest in Infrastructure to become more self-sufficient.

• Instead they borrowed money with high interest rates to develop facilities for exports

• The West were willing Foreign Investors who sometimes threaten to collect debt by force or take control of LA Industries.

History of Caudillos

- Juan Vincente Gómez of Venezuela Ruled for 30yr = Ruthless
- Domingo Sarmiento of Argentina was Reform minded President later replaced by Caudillo supported by Army
- Caudillos Faced little opposition + supported by wealthy landowners
- Little experience with democracy under European Colonial Rule
- Latin Americans lack voice in govt = few could vote, own land + can read

Foreign Influence

- L.A. Economies begin to grow
- Especially with British + USA
- But still import more than they exported
- Steamships, Railroads + Refrigeration help increase exports of fruits + veggies

MONROE DOCTRINE

- USA Feared European Nations would try to Reconquer New LA Republics in 1800's
- 1823 President Monroe issues Monroe Doctrine that warns against European ReColonization of Latin America

Section 4: Turmoil and Change in Mexico

Santa Anna _____

Benito Juarez _____

Porfirio Díaz _____

Francisco Madero _____

Pancho Villa _____

Emiliano Zapata _____

La Reforma _____



Porfirio Díaz
1830–1915

To control all the various groups in Mexican society, Porfirio Díaz adopted an approach called *pan o palo*—"bread or the club." The "bread" he provided took many forms. To potential political opponents, he offered positions in his government. To business leaders, he gave huge subsidies or the chance to operate as monopolies in Mexico. And he won the support of the Church and wealthy landowners simply by promising not to meddle in their affairs. Those who turned down the offer of bread and continued to oppose Díaz soon felt the blow of the club. Thousands were killed, beaten, or thrown into jail.

His use of the club, Díaz admitted, was harsh and cruel—but also necessary if Mexico was to have peace. That peace, Díaz argued, enabled the country to progress economically. "If there was cruelty," he said, "results have justified it."

Reforms of Mexican Constitution of 1917			
Land	Religion	Labor	Social Issues
breakup of large estates restrictions on foreign ownership of land government control of resources (oil)	• State takeover of land owned by the Church	• Minimum wage for workers • Right to strike • Institution of labor unions	• Equal pay for equal work • Limited legal rights for women (spending money and bringing lawsuits)

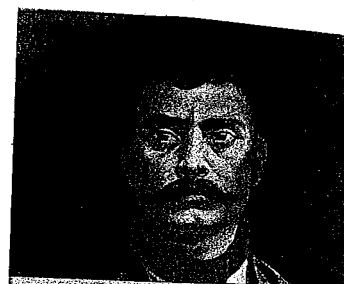
ILLBUILDER: Interpreting Charts

Making Inferences Which reforms do you think landowners resented?

Recognizing Effects Which reforms benefited workers?

Antonio López de Santa Anna

Santa Anna was an opportunist who was true only to his own hunger for power, both inside and outside Mexico. In 1833, for example, he was elected as a liberal. When the country became more conservative, he too shifted to the right. Then, in 1845, U.S. president James Polk helped Santa Anna return from exile, with the understanding that Santa Anna would help mediate a peace agreement between the United States and Mexico over the status of Texas. Instead, Santa Anna led the Mexican army in battle against the United States.



Emiliano Zapata 1879–1919

Shortly after Francisco Madero took office, he met with Emiliano Zapata, one of his leading supporters. Madero's reluctance to quickly enact real land reform angered Zapata. He left the meeting convinced that Madero was not the man to carry through the Mexican Revolution.

A few days later, Zapata issued the Plan of Ayala. This called for the removal of Madero and the appointment of a new president. The plan also demanded that the large landowners give up a third of their land for redistribution to the peasants. Zapata's rallying cry, "Land and Liberty," grew out of the Plan of Ayala.

When Venustiano Carranza ordered Zapata's assassination, he expected Zapata's revolutionary ideas on land reform to die with him. However, they lived on and were enacted by Alvaro Obregón, a follower of Zapata, who seized power from Carranza in 1920.

• 1917 New Constitution Final Version Facts

Diaz + "Order + Progress"

- Porfirio Diaz 1870's
- He was Oaxaca Indian
- Rose to Power through Army
- Juarez Refuse to Reward him with govt Position
- 1876 Diaz took Control of Mexico
- Supported by Indians AND small landowners + Military
- Elections became meaningless
- Land, Power, Favors went to those who supported him
- He offered "Bread or the Club"
- His slogan "Liberty, Order, Progress" replaced by "Order + Progress"
- Progress only helped wealthy land owners and not the poor farmers

• Carranza Turns on Both + Kills Zapata
Carranza, Villa, Zapata Combine to defeat Huerto
Madero Assassinated on Huerto's orders

Gen. Huerto, a military hero becomes President

Madero Wins but Zapata + Villa oppose him causing Madero to Resign in 1913

• 1911 Diaz Calls For New Elections

South leader = Emiliano Zapata

North leader = Pancho Villa (Robin Hood)

• 1910 Mexican Revolution Begins

• He Calls For Revolution against Diaz while in Exile in USA

• Francisco Madero was democratic Reformer educated in USA + France

Revolution + Civil War

TURMOIL AND Change in MEXICO

Santa Anna + Mexican War

• Hurt by Legacy of Spanish Colonialism

Shared border with USA

Santa Anna gained Independence for Mexico 1821

1829 - Fought Spain again

• 1833 - He becomes Mexico's President

Becomes Powerful Caudillo

• 1833 - 55 Becomes President 4x

Gave up Presidency 2x to Retain Texas who Rebels in 1835

Texas Colonists wanted Self-govt. + Slavery + differences in Culture

Texan Stephen Austin leads REVOLT.

Santa Anna Won a Few Early Battles

including the Alamo Mission in San Antonio

• 1836 Lost Battle of San Jacinto + was Captured by Texan SAM HOUSTON + Released

• 1836 He Returns to Mexico + is ousted

War + Fall of Santa Anna

• 1845 Santa Anna Regains Power

• US President Polk helped Santa Anna

Return to power with understanding he would Bring a Peace agreement

• INSTEAD HE goes to war against USA

After USA Annexed Texas until

1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

gains California + SW America

• Santa Anna goes into Exile again

• 1853 - He Returns as dictator

• 1855 - He falls From Power

and remains in Exile for 20yrs

JUAREZ + La Reforma

• Benito Juarez, a liberal

Reformer, a poor Zapotec

Indian orphaned at 3yr old

• Wanted to SERVE Mexico

• 1831 gains Law Degree

• Worked Free For the Poor

• 1847 Becomes Governor of

OAXACA

JUAREZ WORKS FOR Reform

1840's to 1850's liberal reform

movement called La Reforma that

Called for land Redistribution, Separation

of Church + STATE + Education For Poor

• 1853 Santa Anna Sends Juarez into Exile

• 1855 Juarez Returns but Rich landowners kept

Mexicans in Cycle of Debt + Poverty

• 1858 Civil WAR = Liberals vs Conservatives

• 1861 Liberals Win = Juarez Elected President

JUAREZ's Legacy

• 1867 - Juarez Re-elected President

• Promoted liberal reforms, Foreign

trade, New Infrastructure

• He Set up National Education

Separate From Catholic Church

• 1872 - JUAREZ DIED of a

Heart Attack

• He left a period of

Peace, Progress, Reform

French Invade

• 1862 Napoleon III

and Exiled

Europeans plot

to reconquer Mexico

France takes Mexico in 18 months

• Napoleon appts. Austrian Archduke

Maximilian to Rule Mexico as Emperor

• Juarez Fights For Five Years

• 1867 Napoleon Withdraws = Too Costly

Glossary

CHAPTER 28 Transformations Around the Globe

access Means of getting in

Boxers Chinese people who fought against foreign influence in China

concentration camps Places where people are held, usually for being political enemies

conservatives People who do not want change

constitutional monarchy Government in which royal power is limited by the law

dominated Controlled

exports Goods sold to another country

humiliated To have lost pride, dignity, or self-respect

import To buy a good from another country

internal Inside a country

isolated Cut off from other nations

multinational Made up of people from many nations

opium A dangerous drug that the British exported to China from India

plotted Made a secret plan

shogun Japanese military ruler

stability Order; freedom from constant change

unrest Political change and dissatisfaction

AFTER YOU READ

Terms and Names

A. Write the name or term in each blank that best completes the meaning of the paragraph.

"Pancho" Villa

Emiliano Zapata

Antonio López de Santa Anna

Benito Juárez

Porfirio Díaz

One of the most important leaders in early Mexican history is **1** _____. He helped fight for Mexican independence from Spain. **2** _____ was the leader of *La Reforma*, a Mexican reform movement. Many of the reforms he established were undone by **3** _____, who brought order to the country but also limited freedom. A far more popular leader was **4** _____. Along with **5** _____, he helped the poor fight for better lives.

B. Write the letter of the name or term next to the description that explains it best.

a. Open Door Policy

b. Treaty of Kanagawa

c. Roosevelt Corollary

d. Boxer Rebellion

e. Taiping Rebellion

- _____ **1.** Policy that gave all nations an opportunity to trade in China
- _____ **2.** Agreement to open two Japanese ports to American ships
- _____ **3.** Uprising against foreign influence in China
- _____ **4.** Revolt against the Qing Dynasty
- _____ **5.** Addition to the Monroe Doctrine

AFTER YOU READ (cont.) **CHAP. 28** Transformations Around the Globe**Main Ideas**

1. Why did the Taiping Rebellion occur?

2. Who was Cixi?

3. What occurred in Japan during the Meiji Era?

4. In what ways did the United States both help and hurt the Cuban people?

5. What are three reforms made by the Mexican constitution of 1917?

Thinking Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Describe how Japan acted on its feelings of pride and strength in the late 1800s.

2. What did Juárez, Villa, and Zapata have in common?