Chapter 12: Transformations Around the Globe, 1800–1914

China and Japan respond differently to the European powers. The United States influences Latin America, and Mexico undergoes a revolution.

Theodore Roosevelt—“Rough Rider” and veteran of the Spanish–American War.
Section 1: China Resists Outside Influence

Western economic pressure forces China to open to foreign trade and influence.
China and the West

Rejecting Western Goods
- 1793: China rejects gifts brought by British ambassador
- China is strong politically because it is largely self-sufficient; agriculture, mining, manufacturing sectors highly productive

The Tea-Opium Connection
- Guangzhou (gwahngjo), southern port, is only port open to foreign trade
- China earns more from its exports than it spends on imports
- British smuggle opium (late 1700s); many Chinese become addicted
China and the West

War Breaks Out

• 1839: **Opium War** erupts—fight caused by opium trade
• China loses the war to more modern British navy

• 1842: Treaty of Nanjing gives British control of Hong Kong
• 1844: other nations win **extraterritorial rights** (foreigners exempt from laws at Guangzhou, other ports)
Growing Internal Problems

Population Problems
• 1790-1850: China’s population booms; crop yields do not grow as fast, producing widespread hunger, unrest

The Taiping Rebellion
• Late 1830s: Hong Xiuquan (hung she-o chew-on) recruits followers to build new China
• Taiping Rebellion—name given Hong’s movement; taiping— “great peace”
• 1850s: Hong’s army grows large, captures large areas in southeast
• By 1864, rebellion defeated by internal fighting, outside attack
Foreign Influence Grows

Resistance to Change
• Dowager Empress Cixi (tsi she) effectively rules China most years from 1862 to 1908
• Supports reforms aimed at education, government, military
• Otherwise prefers traditional ways

Other Nations Step In
• China suffers attacks from other nations; forced to grant more rights
• Europeans, Japan gain spheres of influence—areas of economic control
• 1899: U.S. declares Open Door Policy
  - Chinese trade open to all nations
An Upsurge in Chinese Nationalism

Growing Dissension
- Many Chinese resent growing power of outsiders, press for change
- 1898: Emperor Guangxu (gwahng shu) enacts reforms; Cixi restored to power, ends them

The Boxer Rebellion
- Anti-government, anti-European peasants form secret organization
- 1900: they launch **Boxer Rebellion**— their campaign for reforms
- Rebels take Beijing, but foreign army defeats them, ending rebellion
- Though rebellion fails, Chinese nationalism surges
An Upsurge in Chinese Nationalism

The Beginnings of Reform
• Cixi and other conservatives recognize necessity of reform
• 1905: She sends officials abroad to study other governments
• 1906: Cixi begins making reforms but they move slowly
• Unrest continues for four more decades
Section 2: Modernization in Japan

Japan follows the model of Western powers by industrializing and expanding its foreign influence.
Japan Ends Its Isolation

The Demand for Foreign Trade
• 1854: Treaty of Kanagawa — Japan opens two ports to American ships
• By 1860, Japan has trade agreements with many nations

Meiji Reform and Modernization
• 1867: Anger over these trade deals forces shogun to step down
• Meiji (may jee) era — time of reform begun by Meiji emperor, Mutsuhito
• Meiji emperor reforms, modernizes using Western models
• By early 1900s, Japan has industrialized, competitive with West
Imperial Japan

Military Strength
• By 1890, Japan has strong navy and large army
• 1894: Japan gets Western nations to give up special rights

Japan Attacks China
• 1876: Japan forces Korea to open three ports to Japanese trade
• 1885: Japan and China agree not to send troops to Korea
• 1894: China sends troops to put down rebellion in Korea
• Japan drives Chinese out of Korea, gains Chinese territory
Imperial Japan

**Russo-Japanese War**
- 1903: Japan, Russia begin struggle over Manchuria
- 1904: Japan attacks Russia; **Russo-Japanese War**
- 1905: treaty ends the war; Japan gains captured territories

**Japanese Occupation of Korea**
- 1905: Japan makes Korea a protectorate
- 1910: Japan completes **annexation** of Korea
- Japan rules harshly in Korea, leading to growing Korean nationalism
Section 3: U.S. Economic Imperialism

The United States places increasing economic and political pressure on Latin America during the 19th century.
Latin America After Independence

Colonial Legacy
• Political gains mean little to desperately poor Latin Americans
• Peonage system keeps peasants in debt; landowners grow wealthy

Political Instability
• Caudillos—military dictators—gain and hold power, backed by military
• By mid-1800s, caudillos rule most Latin American countries
• Reformers at times gain office, but eventually are forced out
• Wealthy landowners support caudillos; the poor have few rights
Economies Grow Under Foreign Influence

Old Products and New Markets
• Economies depend on exporting one or two products
• Trains and refrigeration increase demand for Latin American foods
• Latin Americans import manufactured goods; industrialization lags

Outside Investment and Interference
• These countries build few schools, roads, hospitals
• Governments forced to borrow money from other countries
• Loans not repaid; properties repossessed; foreign control increases
A Latin American Empire

The Monroe Doctrine
• Newly independent countries of the Americas are insecure
• 1823: U.S. issues **Monroe Doctrine** (Europe cannot colonize Americas)

Cuba Declares Independence
• 1895: Cuban writer **José Martí** launches war for Cuban independence
• U.S. fights to help Cuba in 1898, leading to **Spanish-American War**
• 1901: Cuba nominally independent; U.S. has significant control
• After war, Spain gives U.S. Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippines
A Latin American Empire

Connecting the Oceans

• U.S. wants faster way of going from east to west coast by sea
• President T. Roosevelt supports building canal across Panama
• Colombia rejects TR’s $10M canal offer
• 1903: Panama gains independence from Colombia with U.S. help
• Panama gives land to U.S. to build canal; U.S. builds **Panama Canal**—waterway connecting Atlantic and Pacific
A Latin American Empire

The Roosevelt Corollary
• U.S. bolsters its influence in Latin America through many avenues
• Many U.S. business investments in Cuba, other countries
• 1904: Roosevelt issues update of Monroe Doctrine
• **Roosevelt Corollary**—U.S. can be police power in the Americas; uses corollary to justify repeated military interventions
Section 4: Turmoil and Change in Mexico

Political, economic, and social inequalities in Mexico trigger a period of revolution and reform.
Santa Anna and the Mexican War

Santa Anna
• 1800s: Antonio López de Santa Anna dominates Mexican politics
• Serves as president four times between 1833 and 1855

The Texas Revolt
• 1820s: Mexican officials encourage Americans to settle in Texas, thousands of English-speaking “Anglos” settle in the area
• Want more self-government, causing problems with Mexico
• 1835: Texans revolt, win independence; Santa Anna loses power

War and the Fall of Santa Anna
• 1845: U.S. annexes Texas; Mexico outraged
• 1846: War breaks out between U.S. and Mexico
• 1848: Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, (upper 1/3 of Mexico to U.S.)
• Santa Anna, who had lost war, loses power again
Juárez and La Reforma

A New Leader
• **Benito Juárez** — liberal reformer who wanted to make changes in Mexico

Juárez Rises to Power
• Works as lawyer helping poor people, gains good reputation

Juárez Works for Reform
• Juárez’s **La Reforma** — movement to redistribute land, reform education
• He and other reformers suffer exile in 1853, but return
• Conservative, wealthy Mexicans oppose reforms, launch rebellion
• 1861: Reformers win civil war, Juárez elected president
Juárez and La Reforma

The French Invade Mexico

- Conservatives plot with Europeans to defeat Juárez and his reforms
- 1862: French send army to Mexico and take control of country
- Austrian Archduke Maximilian installed as emperor; fighting continues for five years
- 1867: Maximilian defeated
- Juárez, president again, puts reforms in place; dies in 1872, but country is at peace, making progress
Porfirio Díaz and “Order and Progress”

Rise of a Caudillo

- **Porfirio Díaz**— caudillo who takes power in 1876
- Díaz ends reforms and builds own power, suppressing opponents
- He trades land, political favors for support; elections meaningless
- His tactics bring order to Mexico, but freedoms reduced
- Some economic progress, but rich gain wealth and poor suffer
Revolution and Civil War

Madero Begins the Revolution
• Unrest over harsh rule of Díaz grows throughout Mexico
• Reformer **Francisco Madero** calls for armed revolt against Díaz
  • “Pancho” Villa—popular revolutionary leader from the north of Mexico
  • **Emiliano Zapata**—revolutionary leader from southern Mexico
• Villa, Zapata score important victories over Díaz’s army
• 1911: Diaz forced to step down, calls for new elections
Revolution and Civil War

Mexican Leaders Struggle for Power

- 1911: Madero elected president; unrest continues
- 1913: Madero resigns; General Victoriano Huerta becomes president
- After 15 months of fighting, rebels win; Carranza becomes president
- 1919: Civil war ends with Zapata’s death
Revolution and Civil War

The New Mexican Constitution

- Mexico’s new constitution: land reform, education, workers’ rights
- 1920: Alvaro Obregón ousts Carranza, continues reforms