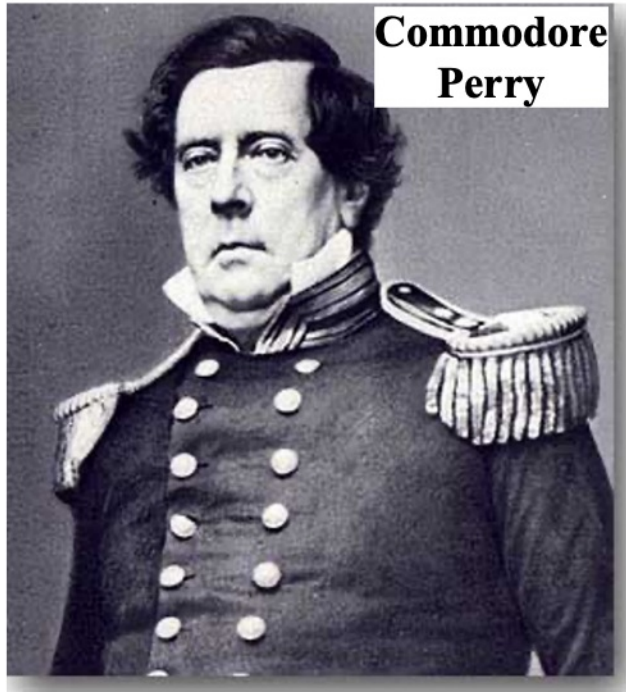


**Chapter 18**  
**New Global Patterns**  
**(1800-1914)**

**Imperialism** (the domination of one country by another, usually by force) resulted in a global exchange that profited industrial nations but disrupted local economies in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Radical changes reshaped the lives of both subject peoples and westerners.

# Section 1- Japan Modernizes

Since 1638, **shoguns** (military leaders of each part of Japan) had closed **Japan** (island nation in the western Pacific Ocean east of China) to visitors and trade. In 1853, United States warships sailed into **Tokyo Bay** (main body of water near Japan's capital, Tokyo) without permission. Commodore Perry carried a letter demanding that Japan open its ports. Japan could not fight the American navy. It soon signed the first of many trade treaties.



Commodore  
Perry





# Section 1- Japan Modernizes

Some Japanese said the shoguns showed weakness against the foreigners. In 1867, revolt ended shogun control. A young emperor began a long reign. The Japanese were ready to accept the western world and learn what they could.

By the 1890s, Japan had developed a modern army and navy. It had steel mills and railroads. The quick success was due to a number of causes. A common culture and language helped people get along. Also, the Japanese had a history of economic growth and of learning from foreigners. Finally, the Japanese were determined to resist foreign rule and moved away from being isolated.





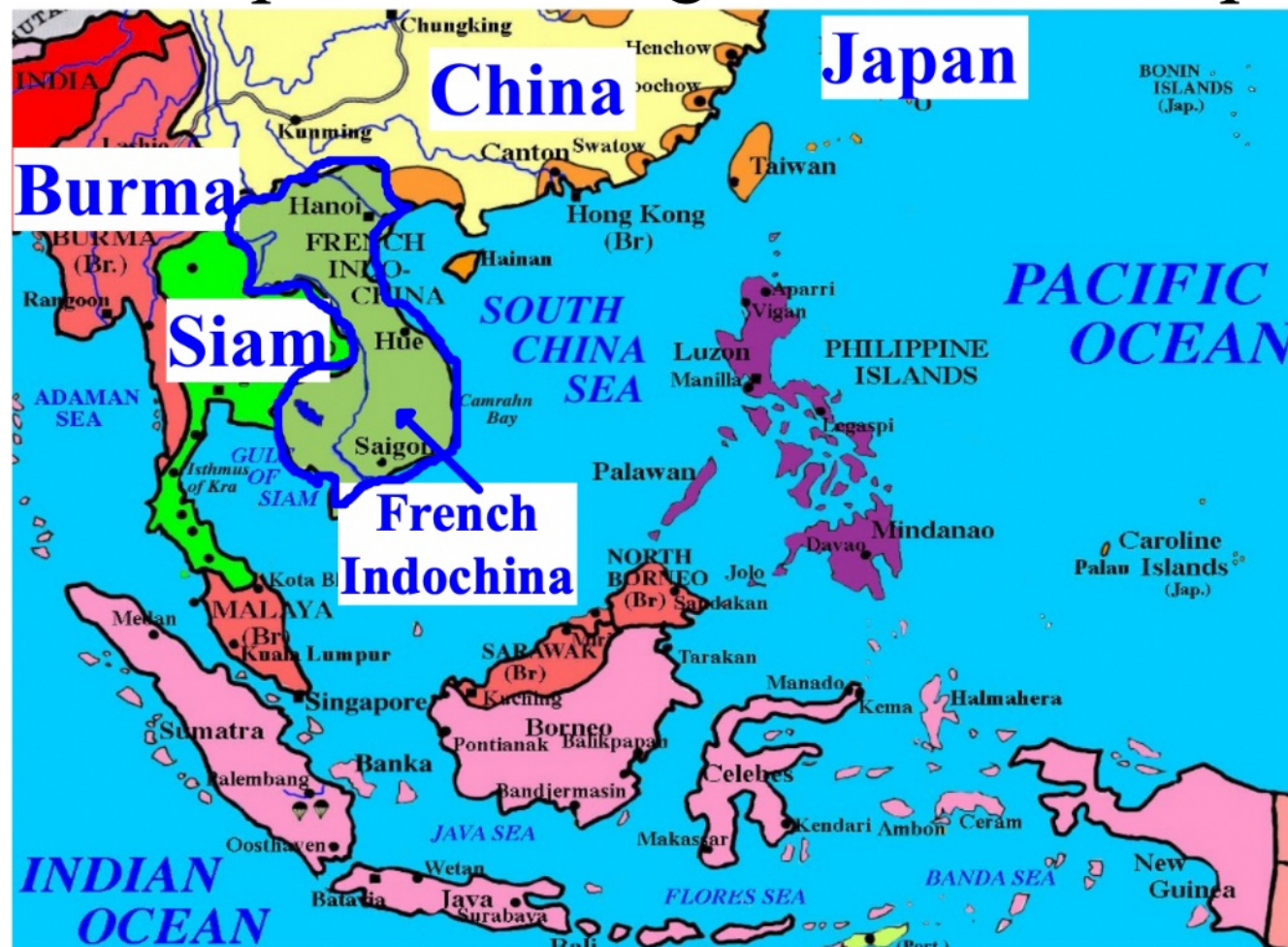
# Section 1- Japan Modernizes

As industry grew, Japan needed colonies to supply raw materials. Gaining such colonies meant war. In 1894, Japan defeated **China** (the largest country in Asia) and gained claims in **Korea** (a peninsula country in East Asia). When **Russia** (the largest country in the world; in part of Europe and Asia) showed interest in Korea, Japan declared war. For the first time in modern history, an Asian nation defeated a European power. By 1910, Japan held complete control of Korea. An age of Japanese imperialism had begun.



## Section 2- Southeast Asia and the Pacific

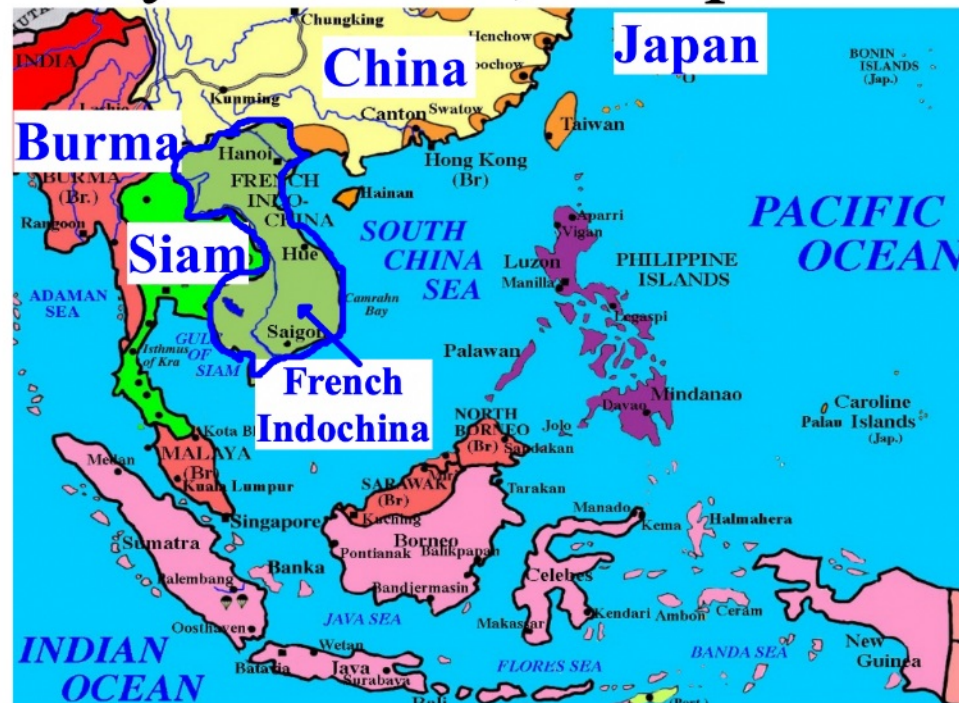
In the 1800s, industrial powers looked to Southeast Asia for resources and markets. Christians saw a place to spread their religions. Just as it had in Africa, Europe began to grab land. The Dutch East India Company controlled the Spice Islands, and the Dutch set up colonies to grow coffee and spices.





## Section 2- Southeast Asia and the Pacific

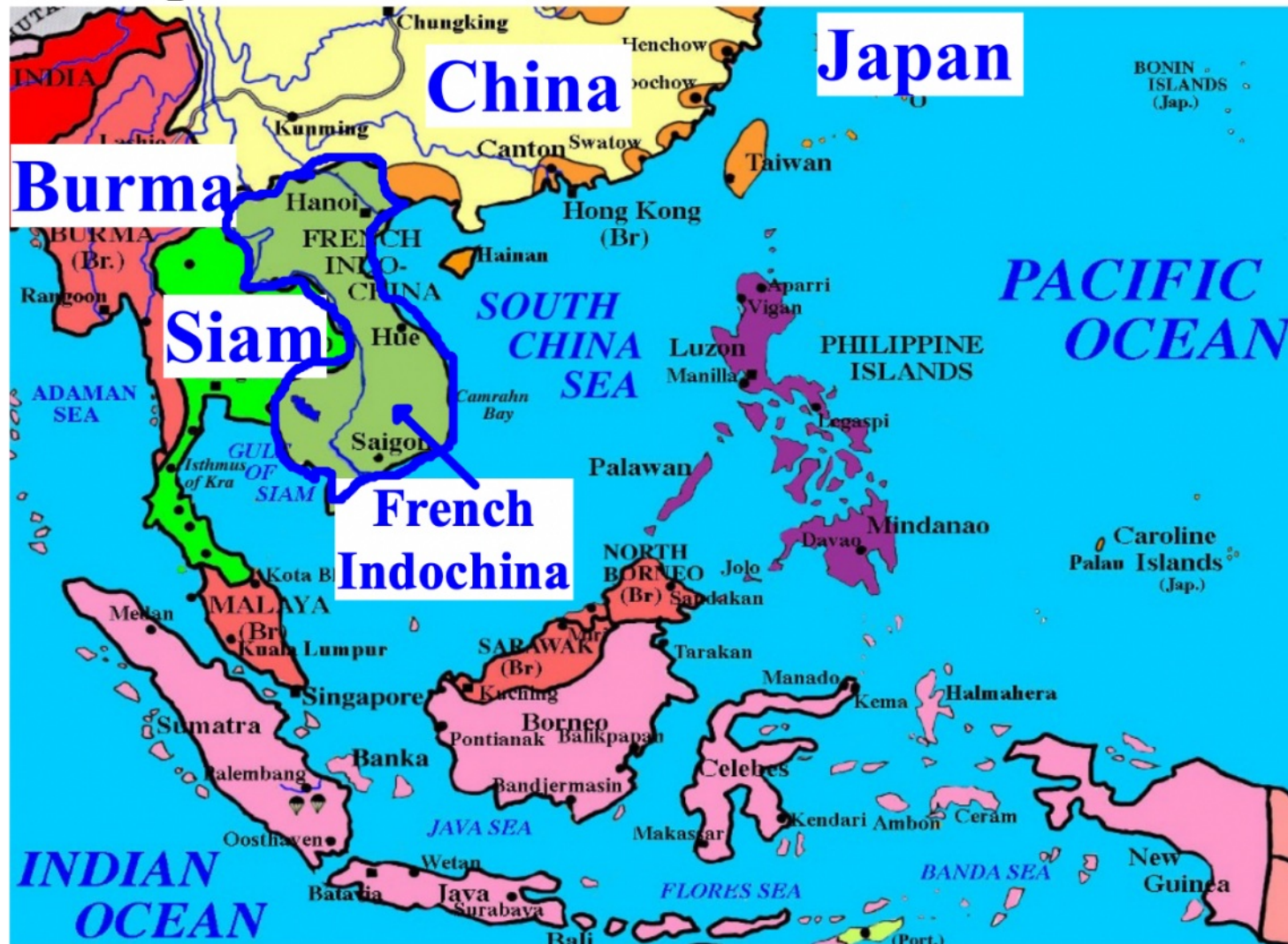
The people of Burma, southeast Asian nation (now called **Myanmar**) did not realize the might of British forces. They lost many wars before falling to Britain in the 1880s. In Vietnam, leaders also failed to understand western might. The **French** (country in western Europe near Great Britain) gained **Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia** (peninsula nations south of China and southwest of Japan). They called their holdings **French Indochina**. By the 1890s, Europeans controlled most of Southeast Asia.





## Section 2- Southeast Asia and the Pacific

The king of Siam, next to Cambodia and now called **Thailand**, did not underestimate western powers. He decided to learn from the West and build his own strength. Siam granted some rights to the West but remained a free kingdom.



## Section 2- Southeast Asia and the Pacific

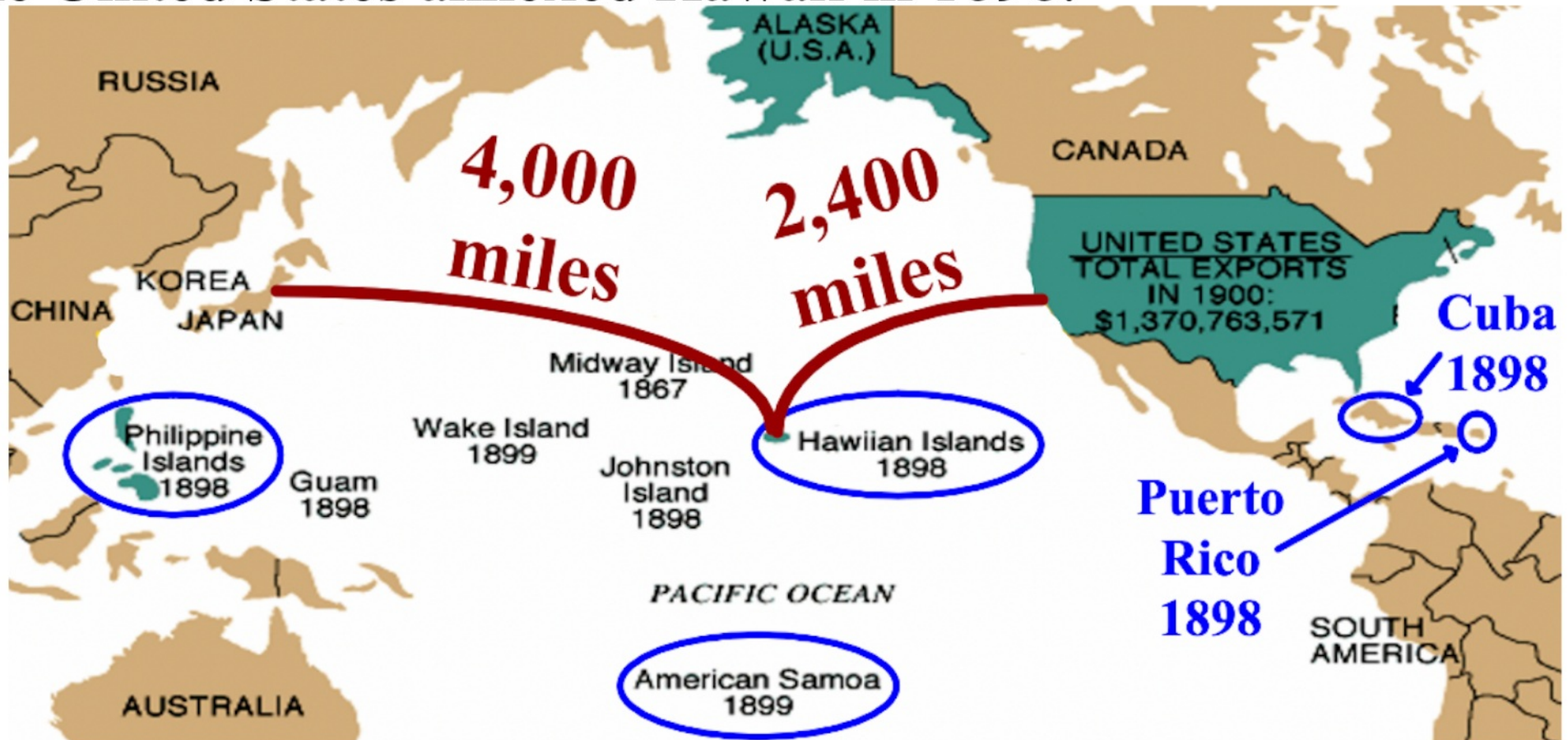
The **United States** (country in North America officially formed in 1776) became an imperialist nation by reaching into the Pacific. In 1878, it gained rights in Samoan Islands. In 1898, America became involved in Cuba's fight for independence from **Spain** (peninsula country southwest of France). America's success in the **Spanish-American War** (war between those two countries in 1898) gave the United States **Cuba** (island nation 90 miles south of Florida), **Puerto Rico** (another island southeast of Florida and today controlled by America), and the **Philippines** (island nation in the western Pacific Ocean south of Japan)





## Section 2- Southeast Asia and the Pacific

In 1893, the queen of **Hawaii** (island chain in the central Pacific Ocean) tried to reduce foreign involvement in her kingdom. American sugar planters and those who wanted the islands for a naval base in **Pearl Harbor** (a large port in Hawaii that is sheltered from the Pacific Ocean) led a revolt. The United States annexed Hawaii in 1898.





## Section 2- Southeast Asia and the Pacific

By 1900, western powers held nearly every island in the Pacific, using the islands not only for bases and refueling but also for trading posts. Soon Japan wanted its share, too.



# Section 3- Self Rule for Canada, Australia, and New Zealand

In the British colonies of **Canada** (nation north of America), **Australia** (island nation in the southwest Pacific Ocean), and **New Zealand** (island nation east of Australia), white settlers quickly outnumbered the natives. The British freed these colonies easily. They felt that whites were more able to govern themselves than the nonwhites of India and Africa.





# Section 3- Self Rule for Canada, Australia, and New Zealand

Britain gained Canada from France in 1763 after winning the French and Indian War (1754-1763). Following the American Revolution and a revolt in Upper and Lower Canada in 1837, Britain created the free Dominion of Canada in 1867. The new nation kept close ties with Britain.





## Section 3- Self Rule for Canada, Australia, and New Zealand

The first Australians probably came from Southeast Asia. They became known as Aborigines. In 1770, British Captain James Cook claimed Australia. Britain first used the land as a **penal colony**, a place to send people convicted of crimes. A gold rush and fine sheep ranches brought new settlers. They moved into the rugged interior known as the **Outback**, pushing out or killing the Aborigines. In 1901, Britain granted **self-rule** (the power to govern yourself). The new country still honored the British monarch as head of state.



## Section 3- Self Rule for Canada, Australia, and New Zealand

In 1769, Captain Cook claimed New Zealand. In 1840, Britain annexed New Zealand and white settlers began to claim land. The local Maori people fought back. By 1870, most Maoris had died in wars or from disease. New Zealand gained self-rule in 1907. New Zealand, too, kept close ties to Britain.





## Section 4- British and American Economic Imperialism in Latin America

Most of **Latin America** (the area south of America, Central and South America) gained independence in the 1800s. Yet, life did not improve for most people. There were revolts, civil wars, **economic dependency** (when a country is dependent on another country's money), military rule, unsuccessful reforms, and inequality among its people. Prejudice and poverty continued. A ruling class and the Catholic Church still controlled lands. Local strongmen, known as **caudillos**, put together armies and made themselves dictators. Revolts often overthrew the caudillos. Still, power stayed with a small ruling class.





## Section 4- British and American Economic Imperialism in Latin America

Colonial economies had depended on Spain and Portugal. The colonies sent raw materials to their ruling lands. They bought finished goods from them. Later, Britain and the United States became trading partners with the freed nations. They took control of prices and set rules regulating trade. Latin America came to depend on them.



## Section 4- British and American Economic Imperialism in Latin America

British and American companies wanted to guard their employees and investments in Latin America. They claimed the right to act when events threatened their interests. In 1823, United States **President Monroe** (American President from 1821-1825) issued the **Monroe Doctrine**, setting up America's own **sphere of influence** (an area controlled by a country) in the Western Hemisphere backed by its industry and military. It said that the Americas were closed to further colonization and that the United States would oppose any European efforts to reestablish colonies.





# Section 4- British and American Economic Imperialism in Latin America

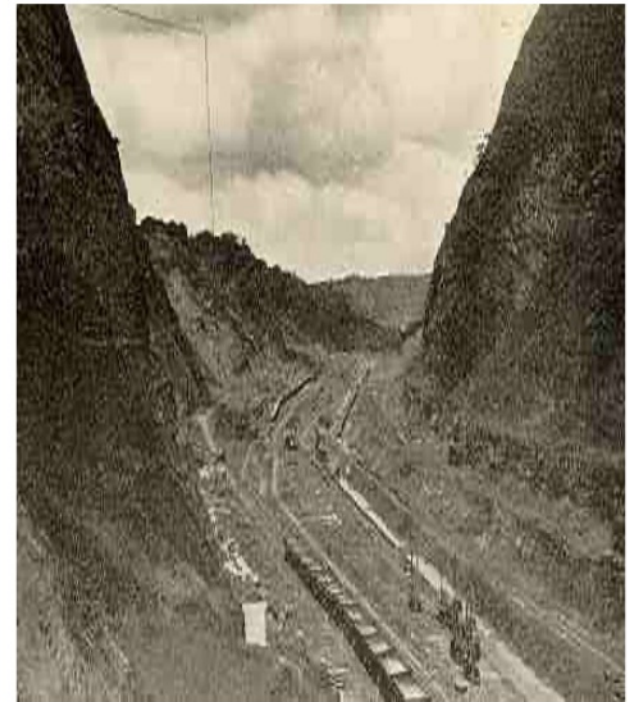
In 1846, America went to war with Mexico in order to gain more land.





# Section 4- British and American Economic Imperialism in Latin America

In 1903, the United States wanted to build a canal (later the Panama Canal) across the Central American land of **Colombia** (northeastern nation in South America bordering the Caribbean Sea and extending into Central America) in order to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Specifically, the canal was created in order to cut transportation time and business costs and to open up new markets for trading.

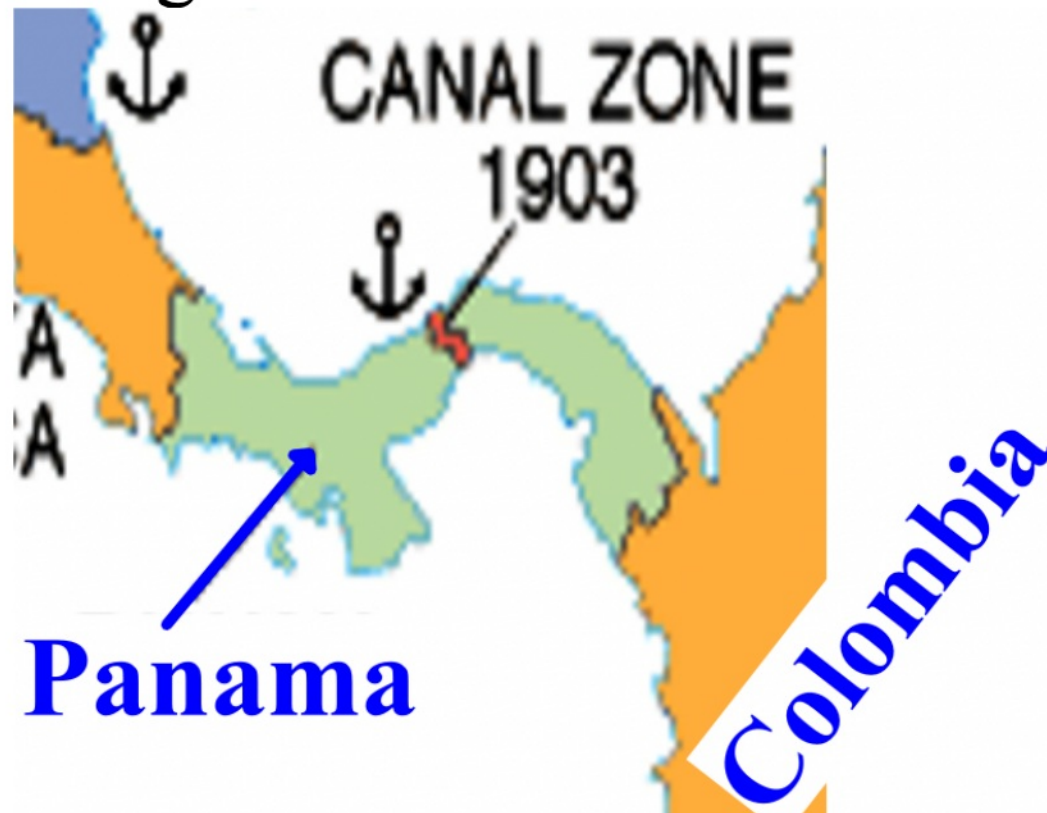




## Section 4- British and American Economic

### Imperialism in Latin America

Colombia refused to grant land for the canal. Using President Theodore Roosevelt's **Big Stick policy** (the use of force to get what America wanted in Central and South America), the United States backed a revolt against Colombia. A piece of Colombia broke away (Panama) and won freedom from Colombia. Panama then gave the United States land to build the canal.



# Section 4- British and American Economic Imperialism in Latin America

Many Latin Americans saw the United States actions as interference and an example of **Yankee imperialism** (actions taken by the United States that only benefitted America at the expense of other Central and South American nations) especially after America told the world that it would start “**policing**” (to look after and protect, but done so as to only benefit the country “policing”) the **Western Hemisphere** (half of the Earth; land from vertical prime meridian in England and Africa and east of the antemeridian in the Pacific Ocean).





## **Section 5- Impact of Imperialism**

The Age of Imperialism changed the West and its colonies. The industrial nations of Britain, France, Germany, and the United States controlled the first global economy and forced subject peoples to accept western ideas about government, technology, and culture. They sent goods, investment money, and knowledge to the rest of the world. In return Africa, Asia, and Latin America supplied natural resources, farm crops, and cheap labor.

In many ways, colonies suffered greatly under foreign rule. Imported goods wiped out local craft industries. Famines swept lands where farms grew export crops in place of food. Yet, foreign rule also moved countries into the modern age.

## **Section 5- Impact of Imperialism**

Imperialism brought an exchange of cultures. Europeans made it their mission to spread western ways. Many conquered peoples accepted new ways. They spoke western languages. They wore western styles. Some lost touch with their own cultures. However, others held on to their customs. In the end, most colonies blended old and new ideas. Imperialism enriched the West. Ties with Africa, Asia, and Latin America brought new art, music, fashions, and foods.

At times, more than one European nation tried to gain the same colony. Tensions rose as each feared the other would build a stronger empire. Conflicts sometimes threatened to end in war.