

Transformations Around the Globe



Essential Question

How did imperialism, economic instability, and revolution affect China, Japan, and Mexico?



About the Photo: This painting from the 18th century shows Canton, known today as Guangzhou, a busy Chinese port on the Pearl River.

In this module, you will learn how China and Japan responded to European powers. You will also learn about the Mexican Revolution.

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HISTORY

VIDEOS, including...

- Guns of the Revolution (Tales of the Gun)
- Chinatown: Strangers in a Strange Land

- ✓ Document Based Investigations
- ✓ Graphic Organizers
- ✓ Interactive Games
- ✓ Interactive Map: Colonial Powers
Carve Up China, 1850–1910
- ✓ Image Compare: The Mexican Revolution



SS.912.W.6.1 Describe the agricultural and technological innovations that led to industrialization in Great Britain and its subsequent spread to continental Europe, the United States, and Japan. **SS.912.W.6.4** Describe the 19th and early 20th century social and political reforms and reform movements and their effects in Africa, Asia, Europe, the United States, the Caribbean, and Latin America. **SS.912.W.6.6** Analyze the causes and effects of imperialism. **SS.912.W.6.7** Identify major events in China during the 19th and early 20th centuries related to imperialism. **SS.912.G.1.1** Design maps using a variety of technologies based on descriptive data to explain physical and cultural attributes of major world regions. **SS.912.H.1.3** Relate works in the arts to various cultures. **SS.912.H.3.1** Analyze the effects of transportation, trade, communication, science, and technology on the preservation and diffusion of culture.

East Asia and Mexico | World

1800



^ 1833 Antonio López de Santa Anna becomes the president of Mexico.

1839 China and Britain clash in Opium War.



< 1853 Commodore Perry enters Tokyo harbor.

1904 Japan drives Russia out of Korea in Russo-Japanese War.



1910 Mexican Revolution begins.

1925

1805 Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery reach the Pacific Ocean.

1815 Congress of Vienna creates a new balance of power in Europe. v



1858 Great Britain establishes direct control of India.

1869 Suez Canal opens.



1901 Australia becomes an ^ independent nation.

1905 Russian soldiers open fire on protesting workers in St. Petersburg.



China Resists Outside Influence

The Big Idea

Western economic pressure forced China to open to foreign trade and influence.

Why It Matters Now

China has become an increasingly important member of the global community.

Key Terms and People

Opium War
extraterritorial rights
Taiping Rebellion
sphere of influence
Open Door Policy
Boxer Rebellion

Setting the Stage

Out of pride in their ancient culture, the Chinese looked down on all foreigners. In 1793, however, the Qing emperor agreed to receive an ambassador from England. The Englishman brought gifts of the West's most advanced technology—clocks, globes, musical instruments, and even a hot-air balloon. The emperor was not impressed. In a letter to England's King George III, he stated that the Chinese already had everything they needed. They were not interested in the "strange objects" and gadgets that the West was offering them.



Finely made lanterns were among the Chinese goods favored by the Western merchants.

China and the West

China was able to reject these offers from the West because it was largely self-sufficient. The basis of this self-sufficiency was China's healthy agricultural economy. During the 11th century, China had acquired a quick-growing strain of rice from Southeast Asia. By the time of the Qing Dynasty, the rice was being grown throughout the southern part of the country. Around the same time, the 17th and 18th



centuries, Spanish and Portuguese traders brought maize, sweet potatoes, and peanuts from the Americas as part of the Columbian Exchange. These new crops helped China increase the productivity of its existing farmland, and the crops also could be grown throughout the nation. Therefore, new farms and settlements emerged throughout China. The resulting increase in agriculture allowed China to effectively feed its huge population. In the Americas, however, the Columbian Exchange had the opposite effect—it devastated indigenous populations as diseases killed an unprecedented number of people.

China also had extensive mining and manufacturing industries. Rich salt, tin, silver, and iron mines produced great quantities of ore. The mines provided work for tens of thousands of people. The Chinese also produced beautiful silks, high-quality cottons, and fine porcelain.

The Tea-Opium Connection Because of their self-sufficiency, the Chinese had little interest in trading with the West. For decades, the only place they would allow foreigners to do business was at the southern port of Guangzhou (gwahng•joh). And the balance of trade at Guangzhou was clearly in China’s favor. This means that China earned much more for its exports than it spent on imports.

European merchants were determined to find a product the Chinese would buy in large quantities. Eventually they found one—opium. Opium is a habit-forming narcotic made from the poppy plant. Chinese doctors had been using it to relieve pain for hundreds of years. In the late 18th century, however, British merchants smuggled opium into China for nonmedical use. It took a few decades for opium smoking to catch on, but by 1835, as many as 12 million Chinese people were addicted to the drug.

War Breaks Out This growing supply of opium caused great problems for China. The Qing emperor was angry about the situation. In 1839, one of his highest advisers wrote a letter to England’s Queen Victoria about the problem:

“By what right do they [British merchants] . . . use the poisonous drug to injure the Chinese people? . . . I have heard that the smoking of opium is very strictly forbidden by your country; that is because the harm caused by opium is clearly understood. Since it is not permitted to do harm to your own country, then even less should you let it be passed on to the harm of other countries.”

—Lin Zexu, quoted in *China’s Response to the West*

The pleas went unanswered, and Britain refused to stop trading opium. The result was an open clash between the British and the Chinese—the **Opium War** of 1839. The battles took place mostly at sea. China’s outdated ships were no match for Britain’s steam-powered gunboats. As a result, the Chinese suffered a humiliating defeat. In 1842, they signed a peace treaty, the Treaty of Nanjing.

This painting depicts the British iron steam ship *Nemesis* defeating Chinese warships during the Opium Wars.



Reading Check

Analyze Issues

What conflicting British and Chinese positions led to the Opium War?

This treaty gave Britain the island of Hong Kong. After signing another treaty in 1844, U.S. and other foreign citizens also gained **extraterritorial rights**. Under these rights, foreigners were not subject to Chinese law at Guangzhou and four other Chinese ports. Many Chinese greatly resented the foreigners and the bustling trade in opium they conducted.

Growing Internal Problems

Foreigners were not the greatest of China's problems in the mid-19th century, however. The country's own population provided an overwhelming challenge. The number of Chinese grew to 430 million by 1850, a 30 percent gain in only 60 years. Yet, in the same period of time, food production barely increased. As a result, hunger was widespread, even in good years. Many people became discouraged, and opium addiction rose steadily. As their problems mounted, the Chinese began to rebel against the Qing Dynasty.

The Taiping Rebellion During the late 1830s, Hong Xiuquan (hung-shee•oo•choo•ahn), a young man from Guangdong province in southern China, began recruiting followers to help him build a "Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace." In this kingdom, all Chinese people would share China's vast wealth and no one would live in poverty. Hong's movement was called the **Taiping Rebellion**, from the Chinese word *taiping*, meaning "great peace."

By the 1850s, Hong had organized a massive peasant army of some one million people. Over time, the Taiping army took control of large areas of southeastern China. Then, in 1853, Hong captured the city of Nanjing and

Now and Then

Special Economic Zones

Today, as in the late 1800s, the Chinese government limits foreign economic activity to particular areas of the country. Most of these areas, called special economic zones (SEZs), are located on the coast and waterways of southeastern China. First established in the late 1970s, the SEZs are designed to attract, but also control, foreign investment.

One of the most successful SEZs is Shanghai. Dozens of foreign companies—including IBM of the United States, Hitachi of Japan, Siemens of Germany, and Unilever of Great Britain—had invested over \$73 billion in the building and operating of factories, stores, and other businesses. This investment had a huge impact. Shanghai's per capita GDP grew from around \$1200 in 1990 to over \$15,00 in 2014.



Shanghai today

declared it his capital. Hong soon withdrew from everyday life and left family members and his trusted lieutenants in charge of the government of his kingdom.

The leaders of the Taiping government, however, constantly feuded among themselves. Also, Qing imperial troops and British and French forces all launched attacks against the Taiping. By 1864, this combination of internal fighting and outside assaults had brought down the Taiping government. But China paid a terrible price. At least 20 million—and possibly twice that many—people died in the rebellion.

Reading Check

Recognize Effects

What were the results of the Taiping Rebellion?



A Taiping force surrounds and destroys an enemy village.

Foreign Influence Grows

The Taiping Rebellion and several other smaller uprisings put tremendous internal pressure on the Chinese government. And, despite the Treaty of Nanjing, external pressure from foreign powers was increasing. At the Qing court, stormy debates raged about how best to deal with these issues. Some government leaders called for reforms patterned on Western ways. Others, however, clung to traditional ways and accepted change very reluctantly.

Resistance to Change During the last half of the 19th century, one person was in command at the Qing imperial palace. The Dowager Empress Cixi (tsoo•shee) held the reins of power in China from 1862 until 1908 with only one brief gap. Although she was committed to traditional values, the Dowager Empress did support certain reforms. In the 1860s,

Vocabulary

dowager a widow who holds a title or property from her deceased husband

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China: Spheres of Influence and Treaty Ports, c. 1900



Interpret Maps

- Human-Environment Interaction** Which countries had spheres of influence in China?
- Location** What foreign power shown on the map had access to inland China? What geographic feature made this possible?

for example, she backed the self-strengthening movement. This program aimed to update China's educational system, diplomatic service, and military. Under this program, China set up factories to manufacture steam-powered gunboats, rifles, and ammunition. The self-strengthening movement had mixed results, however.

Other Nations Step In Other countries were well aware of China's continuing problems. Throughout the late 19th century, many foreign nations took advantage of the situation and attacked China. Treaty negotiations after each conflict gave these nations increasing control over China's economy. Many of Europe's major powers and Japan gained a strong foothold in China. This foothold, or **sphere of influence**, was an area in which the foreign nation controlled trade and investment.

The United States was a long-time trading partner with China. Americans worried that other nations would soon divide China into formal colonies and shut out American traders. To prevent this occurrence, in 1899 the United States declared the **Open Door Policy**. This proposed that China's "doors" be open to merchants of all nations. Britain and the other European nations agreed. The policy thus protected both U.S. trading rights in China and China's freedom from colonization. But the country was still at the mercy of foreign powers.

An Upsurge in Chinese Nationalism

Humiliated by their loss of power, many Chinese pressed for strong reforms. Among those demanding change was China's young emperor, Guangxu (gwahng•shoo). In June 1898, Guangxu introduced measures to modernize China. These measures called for reorganizing China's educational system, strengthening the economy, modernizing the military, and streamlining the government.

Most Qing officials saw these innovations as threats to their power. They reacted with alarm, calling the Dowager Empress back to the imperial court. On her return, she acted with great speed. She placed Guangxu under arrest and took control of the government. She then reversed his reforms. Guangxu's efforts brought about no change whatsoever. The Chinese people's frustration with their situation continued to grow.

The Boxer Rebellion This widespread frustration finally erupted into violence. Poor peasants and workers resented the special privileges granted to foreigners. They also resented Chinese Christians, who had adopted a foreign faith. To demonstrate their discontent, they formed a secret organization called the Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists. They soon came to be known as the Boxers. Their campaign against the Dowager Empress's rule and foreigner privilege was called the **Boxer Rebellion**.



The Dowager Empress Cixi

Reading Check
Recognize Effects
What importance did
spheres of influence
have for China?



A gang of Boxers attacks Chinese Christians.

In the spring of 1900, the Boxers descended on Beijing. Shouting “Death to the foreign devils,” the Boxers surrounded the European section of the city. They kept it under siege for several months. The Dowager Empress expressed support for the Boxers but did not back her words with military aid. In August, a multinational force of 19,000 troops marched on Beijing and quickly defeated the Boxers.

Despite the failure of the Boxer Rebellion, a strong sense of nationalism had emerged in China. The Chinese people realized that their country must resist more foreign intervention. Even more important, they felt that the government must become responsive to their needs.

The Beginnings of Reform At this point, even the Qing court realized that China needed to make profound changes to survive. In 1905, the Dowager Empress sent a select group of Chinese officials on a world tour to study the operation of different governments. The group traveled to Japan, the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Italy. On their return in the spring of 1906, the officials recommended that China restructure its government. They based their suggestions on the constitutional monarchy of Japan. The empress accepted this recommendation and began making reforms. Although she convened a national assembly within a year, change was slow. In 1908, the court announced that it would establish a full constitutional government by 1917.

However, the turmoil in China did not end with these progressive steps. China experienced unrest for the next four decades as it continued to face internal and external threats. China's neighbor Japan also faced pressure from the West during this time. But it responded to this influence in a much different way.

Reading Check
Analyze Causes
Why did the Boxer Rebellion fail?

Lesson 1 Assessment

- 1. Organize Information** List China's problems in a chart. Were internal or external problems the most trouble for China? Why?

China's Problems	
Internal	External
- 2. Key Terms and People** For each key term or person in the lesson, write a sentence explaining its significance.
- 3. Summarize** Why did the Chinese have little interest in trading with the West?
- 4. Identify Problems** What internal problems did China face prior to the Taiping Rebellion?
- 5. Analyze Motives** Why do you think European powers established spheres of influence in China rather than colonies, as they did in Africa and other parts of Asia?
- 6. Compare and Contrast** What were the similarities and differences between the Taiping Rebellion and the Boxer Rebellion?
- 7. Synthesize** What would you show on an annotated map of the special economic zones in China?



Modernization in Japan

The Big Idea

Japan followed the model of Western powers by industrializing and expanding its foreign influence.

Why It Matters Now

Japan's continued development of its own way of life has made it a leading world power.

Key Terms and People

Treaty of Kanagawa

Meiji era

Russo-Japanese War

annexation

Setting the Stage

In the early 17th century, Japan had shut itself off from almost all contact with other nations. Under the rule of the Tokugawa shoguns, Japanese society was very tightly ordered. The shogun parceled out land to the daimyo, or lords. The peasants worked for and lived under the protection of their daimyo and his small army of samurai, or warriors. This rigid feudal system kept the country free of civil war. Peace and relative prosperity reigned in Japan for two centuries.



This woodblock print by Katsushika Hokusai shows rural life in Japan.

Japan Ends Its Isolation

The Japanese had almost no contact with the industrialized world during this time of isolation. They continued, however, to trade with China and with Dutch merchants from Indonesia. They also had diplomatic contact with Korea. However, trade was growing in importance, both inside and outside Japan.



The Demand for Foreign Trade Beginning in the early 19th century, Westerners tried to convince the Japanese to open their ports to trade. British, French, Russian, and American officials occasionally anchored off the Japanese coast. Like China, however, Japan repeatedly refused to receive them. Then, in 1853, U.S. Commodore Matthew Perry took four ships into what is now Tokyo Harbor. These massive wooden ships powered by steam astounded the Japanese. The ships' cannons also shocked them. The Tokugawa shogun realized he had no choice but to receive Perry and the letter Perry had brought from U.S. president Millard Fillmore.

Fillmore's letter asked the shogun to allow free trade between the United States and Japan. Perry delivered it with a threat, however. He would come back with a larger fleet in a year to receive Japan's reply. That reply was the **Treaty of Kanagawa** of 1854. Under its terms, Japan opened two ports at which U.S. ships could take on supplies. After the United States had pushed open the door, other Western powers followed. By 1860, Japan, like China, had granted foreigners permission to trade at several treaty ports. It had also extended extraterritorial rights to many foreign nations.

Meiji Era The Japanese were angry that the shogun had given in to the foreigners' demands. They turned to Japan's young emperor, Mutsuhito (moot•soo•HEE•toh), who seemed to symbolize the country's sense of pride and nationalism. In 1867, the Tokugawa shogun stepped down, ending the military dictatorships that had lasted since the 12th century. Mutsuhito took control of the government. He chose the name *Meiji* for his reign, which means "enlightened rule." Mutsuhito's reign, which lasted 45 years, is known as the **Meiji era**. The emperor realized that the best way to counter Western influence was to modernize. He sent diplomats to Europe and North America to study Western ways.

Meiji Reform and Modernization The Japanese chose what they believed to be the best that Western civilization had to offer and adapted it. They admired Germany's strong centralized government, so they used its constitution as a model for their own. The Japanese also admired the discipline of the German army and the skill of the British navy. They imitated these European powers as they modernized their military. They also instituted a military draft. Japan adopted the American system of universal public education and required that all Japanese children attend school, resulting in greater literacy in Japan. Their teachers often included foreign experts. Students could go abroad to study as well. The government also established medical schools that taught German and other Western medical practices. These new medical practices changed the way doctors were educated, the way patients were treated, and the medicine people were given. It also led to changes in the testing and making of medicine.

The emperor supported following the Western path of industrialization. By the early 20th century, the Japanese economy had become as modern as any in the world. The country built its first railroad line in 1872. The track connected Tokyo, the nation's capital, with the port of Yokohama, 20 miles to the south. By 1914, Japan had more than 7,000 miles of railroad.



Japanese Emperor Mutsuhito

Telegraph and telephone lines opened communication across the nation. In addition, coal production grew from half a million tons in 1875 to more than 21 million tons in 1913. Meanwhile, large, state-supported companies built thousands of factories. Traditional Japanese industries, such as tea processing and silk production, expanded to give the country unique products to trade. Developing modern industries, such as shipbuilding, made Japan competitive with the West.

Japanese society and culture changed as the nation modernized. Many Japanese people adopted Western cultural trends, such as fashion and sports like baseball. Even drinking tea changed. As more tea could be manufactured, tea was served more frequently.

Japanese Nationalism As Japanese leaders modernized the country, they fostered a national identity in the people. This was accomplished by establishing a mandatory educational system that taught loyalty to the government and to the emperor. The end of feudalism and its legal class distinctions, along with the institution of universal military service for all men, also unified the Japanese people. People now shared more commonalities and were united under the emperor. However, this path to nationalism was very different from the paths other nations followed. For example, Otto von Bismarck orchestrated the unification of Germany very differently. He unified the country not through “enlightened rule” and unifying systems as Emperor did, but through strengthening the military and forming alliances that supported his agenda of unification, including prompting countries into war with Austria. Bismarck unified the nation by “blood” and “iron,” terms he used in a speech to the Prussian legislature.

Reading Check

Compare and Contrast How was Japan's rise to nationalism different from Germany's?

SOCIAL HISTORY

Effects of Industrialization on Nations

Industrialization had common effects in many nations. In England and Japan, for example, many people moved from rural areas to cities to work in factories. Communication improved as newspapers and telegraph lines proliferated and people traveled on railways. In addition, people of all classes—not just the aristocracy—could now own land and start companies. Both nations also faced similar challenges. Pollution increased, especially in growing cities,

and economies depended more on natural resources. Working conditions in factories were harsh, and workers lived in terrible conditions.

The industrialization of England and Japan had differences, too. Citizens in England invented many technologies used in new industrial processes, but Japan imported them. Entrepreneurship and private capital financed much industrialization in England, but Japan's government financed the new industries. Once established, the companies were often sold to wealthy citizens.

Critical Thinking

1. Compare and Contrast How was industrialization similar and different in England and Japan?

2. Form Opinions Which nation do you think faced the most challenges?

Imperial Japan

Japan's race to modernize paid off. By 1890, the country had several dozen war ships and 500,000 well-trained, well-armed soldiers. It had become the strongest military power in Asia.

Japan had gained military, political, and economic strength. It then sought to eliminate the extraterritorial rights of foreigners. The Japanese foreign minister assured foreigners that they could rely on fair treatment in Japan. This was because its constitution and legal codes were similar to those of European nations, he explained. His reasoning was convincing, and in 1894, foreign powers accepted the abolition of extraterritorial rights for their citizens living in Japan. Japan's feeling of strength and equality with the Western nations rose.

As Japan's sense of power grew, the nation also became more imperialistic. As in Europe, national pride played a large part in Japan's imperial plans. The Japanese were determined to show the world that they were a powerful nation.

Japan Attacks China The Japanese first turned their sights to their neighbor, Korea. In 1876, Japan forced Korea to open three ports to Japanese trade. But China also considered Korea to be important, both as a trading partner and a military outpost. Recognizing their similar interests in Korea, Japan and China signed a hands-off agreement. In 1885, both countries pledged that they would not send their armies into Korea.

In June 1894, however, China broke that agreement. Rebellions had broken out against Korea's king. He asked China for military help in putting them down. Chinese troops marched into Korea. Japan protested and sent its troops to Korea to fight the Chinese. This Sino-Japanese War lasted just a few months. In that time, Japan drove the Chinese out of Korea, destroyed the Chinese navy, and gained a foothold in Manchuria.

Vocabulary

Sino a prefix meaning "Chinese"

China and Japan Confront the West and Imperialism

China	Both	Japan
Remains committed to traditional values	Have well-established traditional values	Considers modernization to be necessary
Loses numerous territorial conflicts	Initially resist change	Borrows and adapts Western ways
Grants other nations spheres of influence within China	Oppose Western imperialism	Strengthens its economic and military power
Finally accepts necessity for reform		Becomes an empire builder

Interpret Charts

- 1. Contrast** According to the chart, in what ways did China and Japan deal differently with Western influence?
- 2. Compare** What similar responses did each country share despite the different paths they followed? Were these responses similar to how other countries, such as India, responded to outside influence?

Warlike Japan

Cartoonists often use symbols to identify the countries, individuals, or even ideas featured in their cartoons. Russia has long been symbolized as a bear by cartoonists. Here, the cartoonist uses a polar bear.

Prior to the Meiji era, cartoonists usually pictured Japan as a fierce samurai. Later, however, Japan often was symbolized by a caricature of Emperor Mutsuhito. Here, the cartoonist has exaggerated the emperor's physical features to make him look like a bird of prey.

Analyze Historical Sources

1. How does the cartoonist signify that Japan is warlike?
2. In their fight, Russia and Japan appear to be crushing someone. Who do you think this might be?



In 1895, China and Japan signed a peace treaty. This treaty gave Japan its first colonies, Taiwan and the neighboring Pescadores Islands. Shortly after the war, Japan renewed its focus to build an even stronger military. Japan wanted a military that could defend the nation from Western powers.

Russo-Japanese War Japan's victory over China changed the world's balance of power. Russia and Japan emerged as the major powers—and enemies—in East Asia. The two countries soon went to war over Manchuria. In 1903, Japan offered to recognize Russia's rights in Manchuria if the Russians would agree to stay out of Korea. But the Russians refused.

In February 1904, Japan launched a surprise attack on Russian ships anchored off the coast of Manchuria. In the resulting **Russo-Japanese War**, Japan drove Russian troops out of Korea and captured most of Russia's Pacific fleet. It also destroyed Russia's Baltic fleet, which had sailed all the way around Africa to participate in the war.

In 1905, Japan and Russia began peace negotiations. U.S. president Theodore Roosevelt helped draft the treaty, which the two nations signed on a ship off Portsmouth, New Hampshire. This agreement, the Treaty of Portsmouth, gave Japan the captured territories. It also forced Russia to withdraw from Manchuria and to stay out of Korea.

Japanese Occupation of Korea After defeating Russia, Japan attacked Korea with a vengeance. In 1905, it made Korea a protectorate. Japan sent in "advisers," who grabbed more and more power from the Korean government. The Korean king was unable to rally international support for his regime. In 1907, Japan forced him to give up control of the country. Within

Vocabulary

protectorate
a country under the partial control and protection of another nation

Global Patterns

Western Views of the East

The Japanese victory over the Russians in 1905 exploded a strong Western myth. Many Westerners believed that white people were a superior race. The overwhelming success of European colonialism and imperialism in the Americas, Africa, and Asia had reinforced this belief. But the Japanese had shown Europeans that people of other races were their equal in modern warfare.

Unfortunately, Japan's military victory led to a different form of Western racism. Influenced by the ideas of Germany's Emperor Wilhelm II, the West imagined the Japanese uniting with the Chinese and conquering Europe. The resulting racist Western fear of what was called the *yellow peril* influenced world politics for many decades.

Reading Check
Summarize How did Japan treat the Koreans after it annexed the country?

two years, the Korean Imperial Army was disbanded. In 1910, Japan officially imposed **annexation** on Korea, or brought that country under Japan's control.

The Japanese were harsh rulers. They shut down Korean newspapers and took over Korean schools. There they replaced the study of Korean language and history with Japanese subjects. They took land away from Korean farmers and gave it to Japanese settlers. They encouraged Japanese businessmen to start industries in Korea, but forbade Koreans from going into business. Resentment of Japan's repressive rule grew, helping to create a strong Korean nationalist movement.

The rest of the world clearly saw the brutal results of Japan's imperialism. Nevertheless, the United States and other European countries largely ignored what was happening in Korea. They were too busy with their own imperialistic aims.

Lesson 2 Assessment

1. **Organize Information** Do you think that Japan could have become an imperialistic power if it had not modernized? Why or why not?

Modernization
Imperialism

2. **Key Terms and People** For each key term or person in the lesson, write a sentence explaining its significance.

3. **Compare** How was the Treaty of Kanagawa similar to the treaties that China signed with various European powers?
4. **Summarize** What steps did the Meiji emperor take to modernize Japan?
5. **Find Main Ideas** How did Japan begin its quest to build an empire?
6. **Analyze Causes** What influences do you think were most important in motivating Japan to build its empire?
7. **Analyze Effects** How did Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War both explode and create stereotypes?

Japanese Woodblock Printing

Woodblock printing in Japan evolved from black-and-white prints created by Buddhists in the 700s. By the late 1700s, artists developed methods to create multicolor prints.

Woodblock prints could be produced quickly and in large quantities, so they were cheaper than paintings. In the mid-1800s, a Japanese person could buy a woodblock print for about the same price as a bowl of noodles. As a result, woodblock prints like those shown here became a widespread art form. The most popular subjects included actors, beautiful women, urban life, and landscapes.



▲ NANIWAYA OKITA

The artist Kitagawa Utamaro created many prints of attractive women. This print shows Naniwaya Okita, a famous beauty of the late 1700s. Her long face, elaborate hairstyle, and many-colored robes were all considered part of her beauty.



▲ CARVING THE BLOCK

These photographs show a modern artist carving a block for the black ink. (The artist must carve a separate block for each color that will be in the final print.)

Carving the raised image requires precision and patience. For example, David Bull, the artist in the photographs, makes five cuts to create each strand of hair. One slip of the knife, and the block will be ruined.



▲ UNDER THE WAVE OFF KANAGAWA

Katsushika Hokusai was one of the most famous of all Japanese printmakers. This scene is taken from his well-known series *Thirty-Six Views of Mount Fuji*. Mount Fuji, which many Japanese considered sacred, is the mountain peak in the background of this scene.



◀ PRINTING

After the carved block is inked, the artist presses paper on it, printing a partial image. He or she repeats this stage for each new color. The artist must ensure that every color ends up in exactly the right place, so that no blocks of color extend beyond the outlines or fall short of them.

Critical Thinking

1. Make Inferences What personal qualities and skills would an artist need to be good at making woodblock prints?

2. Form Opinions Hokusai's print of the wave remains very popular today. Why do you think this image appeals to modern people?



Turmoil and Change in Mexico

The Big Idea

Political, economic, and social inequalities in Mexico triggered a period of revolution and reform.

Why It Matters Now

Mexico has moved toward political democracy and is a strong economic force in the Americas.

Key Terms and People

Antonio López de Santa Anna

Benito Juárez

La Reforma

Porfirio Díaz

Francisco Madero

“Pancho” Villa

Emiliano Zapata

Setting the Stage

The legacy of Spanish colonialism and long-term political instability that plagued the newly emerging South American nations caused problems for Mexico as well. Mexico, however, had a further issue to contend with—a shared border with the United States. The “Colossus of the North,” as the United States was known in Latin America, wanted to extend its territory all the way west to the Pacific Ocean. But most of the lands in the American Southwest belonged to Mexico.

Santa Anna and the Mexican War

During the early 19th century, no one dominated Mexican political life more than **Antonio López de Santa Anna**. Santa Anna played a leading role in Mexico’s fight for independence from Spain in 1821. In 1829, he fought against Spain again as the European power tried to regain control of Mexico. Then, in 1833, Santa Anna became Mexico’s president.

One of Latin America’s most powerful caudillos, or military dictators, Santa Anna was a clever politician. He would support a measure one year and oppose it the next if he thought that would keep him in power. His policy seemed to work. Between 1833 and 1855, Santa Anna was Mexico’s president four times. He gave up the presidency twice, however, to serve Mexico in a more urgent cause—leading the Mexican army in an effort to retain the territory of Texas.

The Texas Revolt In the 1820s, Mexico encouraged American citizens to move to the Mexican territory of Texas to help populate the country. Thousands of English-speaking colonists, or Anglos, answered the call. In return for inexpensive land, they pledged to follow the laws of Mexico. As the Anglo population grew, though, tensions developed between the colonists and Mexico over several issues, including slavery and religion. As a result, many Texas colonists wanted greater self-government. But when Mexico refused



to grant this, Stephen Austin, a leading Anglo, encouraged a revolt against Mexico in 1835.

Santa Anna led Mexican forces north to try to hold on to the rebellious territory. He won a few early battles, including a bitter fight at the Alamo, a mission in San Antonio. However, his fortunes changed at the Battle of San Jacinto. His troops were defeated, and he was captured. Texan leader Sam Houston released Santa Anna after he promised to respect the independence of Texas. When Santa Anna returned to Mexico in 1836, he was quickly ousted from power.



Mexican leader Santa Anna

War and the Fall of Santa Anna Santa Anna regained power, though, and fought against the United States again. In 1845, the United States annexed Texas. Outraged Mexicans considered this an act of aggression. In a dispute over the border, the United States invaded Mexico. Santa Anna's army fought valiantly, but U.S. troops defeated them after two years of war. In 1848, the two nations signed the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The United States received the northern third of what was then Mexico, including California and the American Southwest. Santa Anna went into exile. He returned as dictator one final time, however, in 1853. After his final fall, in 1855, he remained in exile for almost 20 years. When he returned to Mexico in 1874, he was poor, blind, powerless, and essentially forgotten.

Reading Check

Analyze Causes

What led to the Anglos call for greater self-government?



Santa Anna's army met with strong resistance from the defenders of the Alamo.

Juárez and *La Reforma*

During the mid-19th century, as Santa Anna's power rose and fell, a liberal reformer, **Benito Juárez** (HWahr•ehz), strongly influenced the politics of Mexico. Juárez was Santa Anna's complete opposite in background as well as in goals. Santa Anna came from a well-off Creole family. Juárez was a poor Zapotec Indian who was orphaned at the age of three. While Santa Anna put his own personal power first, Juárez worked primarily to serve his country.

Juárez Rises to Power Ancestry and racial background were important elements of political power and economic success in 19th-century Mexico. For that reason, the rise of Benito Juárez was clearly due to his personal leadership qualities. Juárez was raised on a small farm in the Mexican state of Oaxaca. When he was 12, he moved to the city of Oaxaca. He started going to school at age 15, and in 1829, he entered a newly opened state-run university. He received a law degree in 1831.

He then returned to the city of Oaxaca, where he opened a law office. Most of his clients were poor people who could not otherwise have afforded legal assistance. Juárez gained a reputation for honesty, integrity, hard work, and good judgment. He was elected to the city legislature and then rose steadily in power. Beginning in 1847, he served as governor of the state of Oaxaca.

Juárez Works for Reform Throughout the late 1840s and early 1850s, Juárez worked to start a liberal reform movement. He called this movement *La Reforma*. Its major goals were redistribution of land, separation of church and state, and increased educational opportunities for the poor. In 1853, however, Santa Anna sent Juárez and other leaders of *La Reforma* into exile.

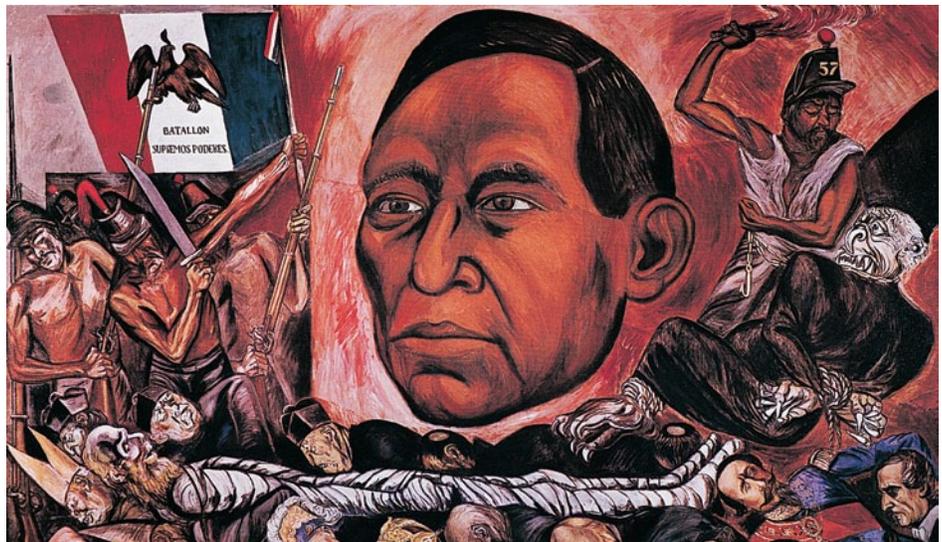
Just two years later, a rebellion against Santa Anna brought down his government. Juárez and other exiled liberal leaders returned to Mexico to deal with their country's tremendous problems. As in other Latin American nations, rich landowners kept most other Mexicans in a cycle of debt and poverty. In a speech to the Constitutional Convention, liberal leader Ponciano Arriaga described how these circumstances led to great problems for both poor farmers and the government. He argued that people would not have equal rights until the majority of the nation was given opportunities to make better lives for themselves.

Not surprisingly, Arriaga's ideas and those of the other liberals in government threatened most conservative, upper-class Mexicans. Many conservatives responded by launching a rebellion against the liberal government in 1858. They enjoyed some early successes in battle and seized control of Mexico City. The liberals kept up the fight from their headquarters in the city of Veracruz. Eventually the liberals gained the upper hand and, after three years of bitter civil war, they defeated the rebels. Juárez became president of the reunited country after his election in 1861.

Reading Check
Contrast In what ways did Benito Juárez differ from Santa Anna?

The French Invade Mexico The end of the civil war did not bring an end to Mexico's troubles, though. Exiled conservatives plotted with some Europeans to reconquer Mexico. In 1862, French ruler Napoleon III responded by sending a large army to Mexico. Within 18 months, France had taken over the country. Napoleon appointed Austrian Archduke Maximilian to rule Mexico as emperor. Juárez and other Mexicans fought against French rule. After five years under siege, the French decided that the struggle was too costly. In 1867, Napoleon ordered the army to withdraw from Mexico. Maximilian was captured and executed.

Juárez was reelected president of Mexico in 1867. He returned to the reforms he had proposed more than ten years earlier. He began rebuilding the country, which had been shattered during years of war. He promoted trade with foreign countries, the opening of new roads, the building of railroads, and the establishment of a telegraph service. He set up a national education system separate from that run by the Catholic Church. In 1872, Juárez died of a heart attack. But after half a century of civil strife and chaos, he left his country a legacy of relative peace, progress, and reform.



Mexican painter José Clemente Orozco celebrated Benito Juárez in the fresco *Juárez, the Church and the Imperialists*. The supporters of Emperor Maximilian, carrying his body, are shown below Juárez. To either side of Juárez, the soldiers of Mexican independence prepare to attack these representatives of imperialism.

Porfirio Díaz and "Order and Progress"

Juárez's era of reform did not last long, however. In the mid-1870s, a new caudillo, **Porfirio Díaz**, came to power. Like Juárez, Díaz was a mestizo from Oaxaca. He rose through the army and became a noted general in the civil war and the fight against the French. Díaz expected to be rewarded with a government position for the part he played in the French defeat. Juárez refused his request, however. After this, Díaz opposed Juárez. In 1876, Díaz took control of Mexico by ousting the president. He had the support of the military, whose power had been reduced during and

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.”



after the Juárez years. Indians and small landholders also supported him because they thought he would work for more radical land reform.

During the Díaz years, elections became meaningless. Díaz offered land, power, or political favors to anyone who supported him. He terrorized many who refused to support him, ordering them to be beaten or put in jail. Using such strong-arm methods, Díaz managed to remain in power until 1911. Over the years, Díaz used a political slogan adapted from a rallying cry of the Juárez era. Juárez had called for “Liberty, Order, and Progress.” Díaz, however, wanted merely “Order and Progress.”

Díaz’s use of dictatorial powers ensured that there was order in Mexico. But the country saw progress under Díaz, too. Railroads expanded, banks were built, the currency stabilized, and foreign investment grew. Mexico seemed to be a stable, prospering country. Appearances were deceiving, however. The wealthy acquired more and more land, which they did not put to good use. As a result, food costs rose steadily. Most Mexicans remained poor farmers and workers, and they continued to grow poorer.

Reading Check

Recognize Effects

What effects did Díaz’s rule have on Mexico?

Revolution and Civil War

In the early 1900s, Mexicans from many walks of life began to protest Díaz's harsh rule. Like those who fought to break away from Britain in the American Revolution, Mexican liberals hungered for liberty. They, too, wanted a say in their government. Farm laborers hungered for land. Workers hungered for fairer wages and better working conditions. Even some of Díaz's handpicked political allies spoke out for reform. A variety of political parties opposed to Díaz began to form. Among the most powerful was a party led by Francisco Madero.

Madero Begins the Revolution Born into one of Mexico's ten richest families, **Francisco Madero** was educated in the United States and France. He believed in democracy and wanted to strengthen its hold in Mexico. Madero announced his candidacy for president of Mexico early in 1910. Soon afterward, Díaz had him arrested. From exile in the United States, Madero called for an armed revolution against Díaz.

The Mexican Revolution began slowly. Leaders arose in different parts of Mexico and gathered their own armies. In the north, Francisco **"Pancho" Villa** became immensely popular. He had a bold Robin Hood policy of taking money from the rich and giving it to the poor. South of Mexico City, another strong, popular leader, **Emiliano Zapata**, raised

BIOGRAPHY

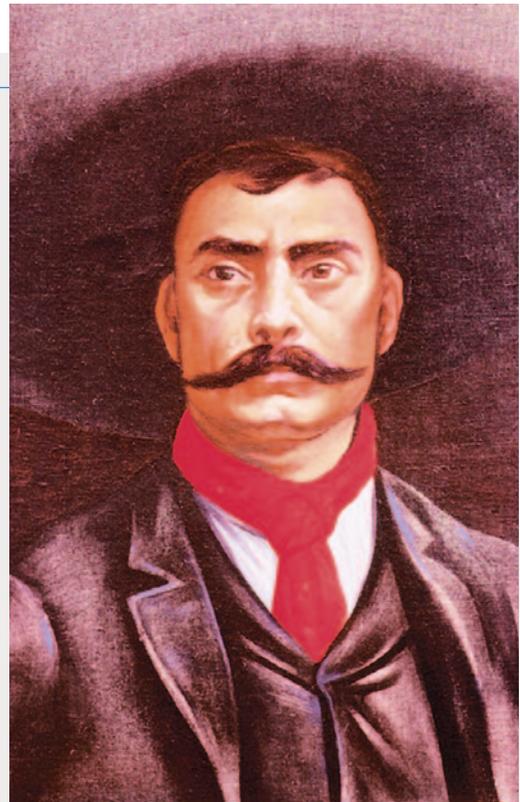
Emiliano Zapata

(1879–1919)

Shortly after Francisco Madero took office, he met with Emiliano Zapata, one of his leading supporters. However, 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.



a powerful revolutionary army. Like Villa, Zapata came from a poor family. He was determined to see that land was returned to peasants and small farmers. He wanted the laws reformed to protect their rights. “*Tierra y Libertad*” (“Land and Liberty”) was his battle cry. Villa, Zapata, and other armed revolutionaries won important victories against Díaz’s army. By the spring of 1911, Díaz agreed to step down. He called for new elections.

Mexican Leaders Struggle for Power Madero was elected president in November 1911. However, his policies were seen as too liberal by some and not revolutionary enough by others. Some of those who had supported Madero, including Villa and Zapata, took up arms against him. In 1913, realizing that he could not hold on to power, Madero resigned. The military leader General Victoriano Huerta then took over the presidency. Shortly after, Madero was assassinated, probably on Huerta’s orders.

Huerta was unpopular with many people, including Villa and Zapata. These revolutionary leaders allied themselves with Venustiano Carranza, another politician who wanted to overthrow Huerta. Their three armies advanced, seizing the Mexican countryside from Huerta’s forces and approaching the capital, Mexico City. They overthrew Huerta only 15 months after he took power.

Carranza took control of the government and then turned his army on his former revolutionary allies. Both Villa and Zapata continued to fight. In 1919, however, Carranza lured Zapata into a trap and murdered him. With Zapata’s death, the civil war also came to an end. More than a million Mexicans had lost their lives.

The New Mexican Constitution Carranza began a revision of Mexico’s constitution. It was adopted in 1917. A revolutionary document, that constitution is still in effect today. The constitution promoted education, land reforms, and workers’ rights. Carranza did not support the final

Reforms of Mexican Constitution of 1917			
Land	Religion	Labor	Social Issues
Breakup of large estates	State takeover of land owned by the Church	Minimum wage for workers	Equal pay for equal work
Restrictions on foreign ownership of land		Right to strike	State to provide free, secular elementary education for all
Government control of resources (oil)		Institution of labor unions	

Interpret Charts

- 1. Make Inferences** Which reforms do you think landowners resented?
- 2. Recognize Effects** Which reforms benefited workers?

version of the constitution, however, and in 1920, he was overthrown by one of his generals, Alvaro Obregón.

Although Obregón seized power violently, he did not remain a dictator. Instead, he supported the reforms the constitution called for, particularly land reform. He also promoted public education. Mexican public schools taught a common language—Spanish—and stressed nationalism. In this way, his policies helped unite the various regions and peoples of the country. Nevertheless, Obregón was assassinated in 1928.

The next year, a new political party, the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), arose. Although the PRI did not tolerate opposition, it initiated an ongoing period of peace and political stability in Mexico. While Mexico was struggling toward peace, however, the rest of the world was on the brink of war.

Reading Check

Summarize

What were Obregón's accomplishments?

Lesson 3 Assessment

1. **Organize Information** Which leader do you think benefited Mexico most? Why?

Leader	Major Accomplishment

2. **Key Terms and People** For each key term or person in the lesson, write a sentence explaining its significance.
3. **Analyze Effects** How did Porfirio Díaz change the direction of government in Mexico?
4. **Draw Conclusions** What is the significance of the Battle of San Jacinto?
5. **Summarize** What does Ponciano Arriaga think is Mexico's greatest problem?
6. **Contrast** In the fresco of Juárez, how is the portrayal of the imperialists different from the portrayal of the forces of independence? What bias does the artist show in his work?
7. **Form Opinions** The revision of Mexico's constitution is considered revolutionary. Do you agree with this characterization? Why or why not?

Module 18 Assessment

Key Terms and People

For each term or name below, briefly explain its connection to the changes in global power between 1800 and 1914.

1. Opium War
 2. sphere of influence
 3. Boxer Rebellion
 4. Meiji era
 5. Russo-Japanese War
 6. annexation
 7. Benito Juárez
 8. *La Reforma*
 9. Porfirio Díaz
 10. "Pancho" Villa
-

Main Ideas

Use your notes and the information in the module to answer the following questions.

China Resists Outside Influence

1. How did the Dowager Empress's perspective on reform evolve?
2. Although Emperor Guangxu's effort at reform failed, what changes did it finally set in motion?
3. What were the different schools of thought on how China should deal with internal and external pressures after the Taiping Rebellion?

Modernization in Japan

4. What events caused Japan to end its isolation and begin to westernize?
5. What were the results of Japan's growing imperialism at the end of the 19th century?

Turmoil and Change in Mexico

6. What were the major causes of tension between the Mexicans and the American colonists who settled in Texas?
7. In what ways was Santa Anna a typical caudillo?
8. What roles did Francisco "Pancho" Villa and Emiliano Zapata play in the Mexican Revolution?
9. In what ways was the Mexican Revolution similar to the American Revolution?

Module 18 Assessment, continued

Critical Thinking

- Analyze Events** Use a timeline continuum like the one below to indicate the major events of Santa Anna's military and political career in Mexico.
Fights for independence from Spain

1820s
- Compare and Contrast** How were the effects of the Columbian Exchange in China similar to and different from its effects in the Americas?
- Make Inferences** Would Emperor Guangxu have been able to put his reforms into practice if the Dowager Empress Cixi had not intervened? Explain your position.
- Analyze Issues** How do Lin Zexu's beliefs about harming others differ from the beliefs of the British merchants?
- Form Opinions** Think about what you know about Japan's, Germany's, and Italy's path to nationalism. How were the paths similar or different?
- Compare** How do Japan's modernization efforts in the late 1800s compare with Japan's cultural borrowing of earlier times?
- Compare and Contrast** Consider what you have learned in this module and what you know about the industrialization of England. Compare and contrast the social, political, and economic effects industrialization had on Japan with those felt in England. Include positive and negative effects.
- Form Opinions** In your view, was Japan's aggressive imperialism justified? Support your answer with information from the text.
- Make Inferences** Why might Benito Juárez's rise to power be considered surprising?
- Evaluate** Recall what you have learned about Mexican history and about how countries undergo change. What are the pros and cons of using both military

strategies and peaceful political means to improve a country's economic, social, and political conditions?

Engage with History

Now that you have learned how several countries dealt with foreign influence and what the results were, would you seek out or resist foreign influence? Discuss your ideas in a small group.

Focus on Writing

Write a **dialogue** that might have taken place between a conservative member of the Dowager Empress Cixi's court and an official in Emperor Mutsuhito's Meiji government. In the dialogue, have the characters discuss

- the kinds of foreign intervention their countries faced;
- the actions their leaders took to deal with this foreign intervention.

Multimedia Activity

On May 5, 1862, badly outnumbered Mexican forces defeated the French at the Battle of Puebla. Mexicans still celebrate their country's triumph on the holiday Cinco de Mayo. Working in a group with two other students, conduct research and plan a television news special on how Cinco de Mayo is celebrated by Mexicans today. Focus on celebrations in Mexico or in Mexican communities in the United States. As you review both primary and secondary sources in your research, note what makes them credible or if they are limited in any way. Consider including the following in your news special:

- information on the Battle of Puebla
- an explanation of how and why Cinco de Mayo became a national holiday
- images of any special activities or traditions that have become part of the celebration
- interviews with participants discussing how they feel about Cinco de Mayo



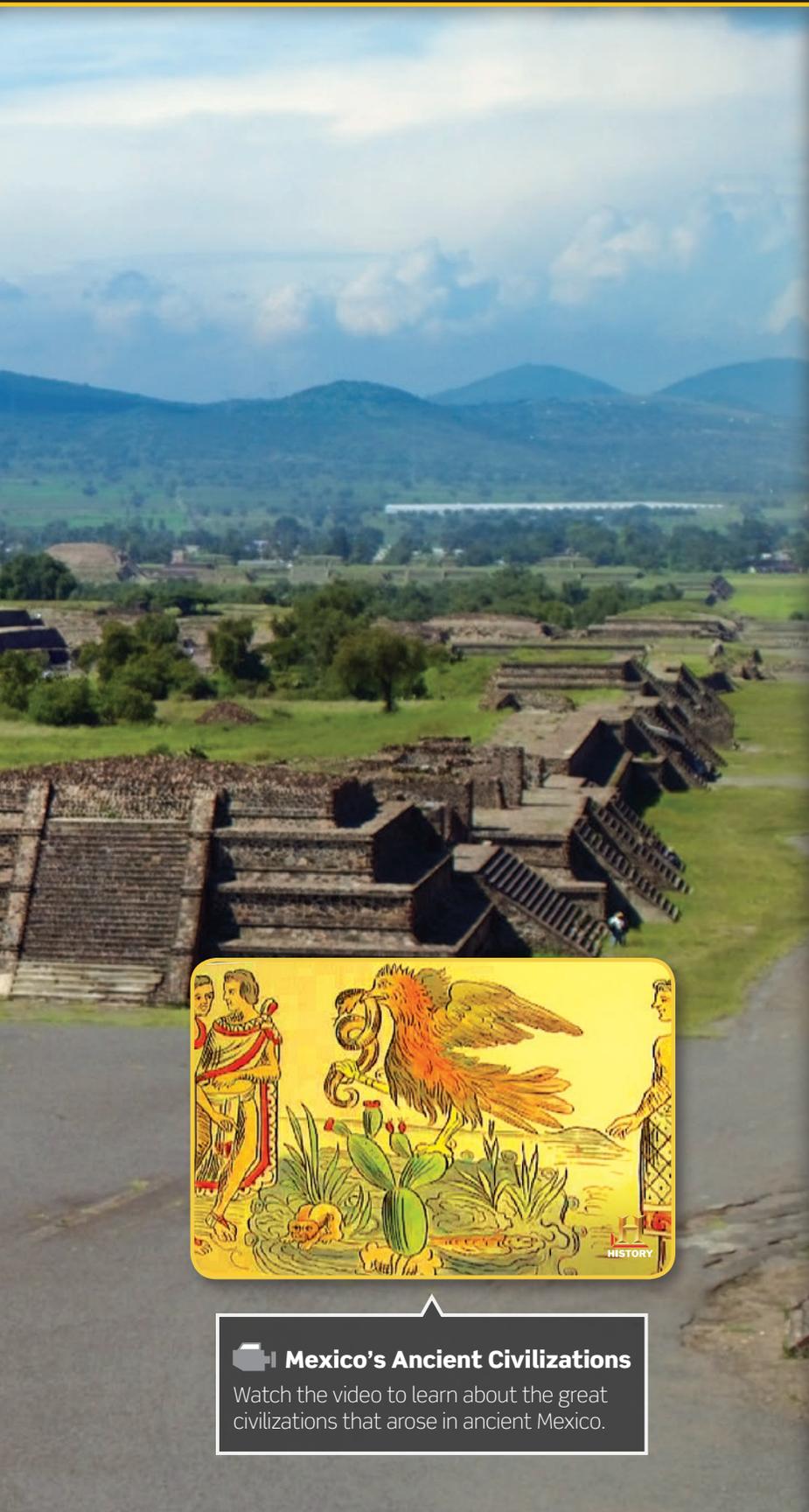
MEXICO

Teotihuacán, established around 200 BC, was the first great civilization of ancient Mexico. At its height around the middle of the first millennium AD, the “City of the Gods” was one of the largest cities in the world. It covered 12 square miles and was home to some 200,000 people. The Pyramid of the Sun, above, was the largest building in Teotihuacán.

For centuries after the fall of Teotihuacán, present-day Mexico was home to a number of great empires, including

the highly sophisticated Aztec civilization. The arrival of the Spanish in the early 1500s forever changed life for Mexico’s ancient peoples, and Mexican culture today is dominated by a blend of indigenous and Spanish cultures.

Explore the history of Mexico from ancient to modern times online. You can find a wealth of information, video clips, primary sources, activities, and more through your online textbook.



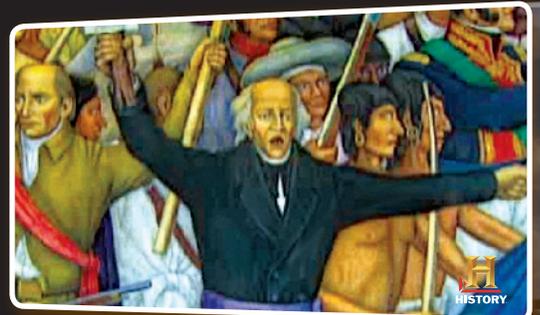
Mexico's Ancient Civilizations

Watch the video to learn about the great civilizations that arose in ancient Mexico.



The Arrival of the Spanish

Watch the video to learn how the arrival of the conquistadors led to the fall of the Aztec Empire.



Miguel Hidalgo's Call to Arms

Watch the video to learn about Miguel Hidalgo's path from priest to revolutionary leader.



Mexico in the Modern Era

Watch the video to learn about the role of oil in the industrialization of Mexico's economy.