Transformations Around the Globe

Ch 28
1800-1914
China + the West

- China looked down on foreigners
- China was self-sufficient
  - Strong agricultural economy
  - Extensive mining + industry
- China wasn’t interested in trading w/ foreigners + only allowed foreigners to trade at the port of Guangzhou + the balance of trade was in China’s favor
Europeans were determined to trade. They needed something the Chinese would want in large quantities.

Opium was it

- Habit forming drug (comes from poppy plant – used as a pain reliever for centuries)
- By 1835, 12 mil Chinese are addicted
- China declines

Chinese gov.’t is furious

Led to Opium War (1839-1842)

- Most battles fought at sea. Most Chinese ships were outdated
- Treaty of Nanjing – China loses + Britain gets island of Hong Kong

Another treaty in 1844 gave foreigners extraterritorial rights (an exemption from the laws of the country)

Chinese greatly resented westerners
By 1850, China’s population had increased by 30% in only 60 yrs, but food production didn’t change much.

- Widespread hunger
- Opium addiction
- (1830s-1860s) Chinese rebel against gov.’t during the Taiping Rebellion (“Great Peace” Rebellion) led by Hong Xiuquan.
  - It promised that all would share in China’s wealth + end poverty.
  - Gathered an army of 1 mil peasants
  - Eventually put down, but at least 20 mil died
- Other minor rebellions also
Foreign Influence

Foreign gov.’ts, aware of China’s internal problems, pressure on China

Numerous attacks made on China

Treaties gave foreign powers control over China’s economy

- Japanese + European gov.’ts gain Spheres of Influence (areas in which foreign nations control trade + investment) in China

US is concerned it might be left out + in 1899 declare the Open Door Policy which proposed that China would be open to merchants of all nations. European gov.’ts agreed

Prevented China’s colonization but still at the mercy of foreign gov.’ts
Chinese peasants + workers resent privileges given to foreigners + were upset w/ gov.t’s lack of response to their needs

Formed the “Society of Righteous + Harmonious Fists”.

Became known as the Boxers + in 1900, launched the Boxer Rebellion in Beijing, surrounded European section of the city, + held it under siege for months

Chinese gov.’t verbally supports them but offers no military aid.

– A multinational task force puts down the rebellion

China’s gov.’t realizes it must reform

Empress sends officials to US + Europe to study their gov.’ts + suggest reforms

Led to a constitutional monarchy, but unrest continues

End Section 1
1600s-1800s, Japan was almost completely shut off to foreign nations. Foreign gov.’ts occasionally sent officials to convince Japan to open to trade but Japanese refused to speak w/ them.

In 1853, US Commodore Matthew Perry arrived w/ 4 ships + w/ letter from US President Fillmore. He demanded Japan agree to free trade w/ US. Given 1 yr to reply.


Would be extended to other foreigners

– Foreigners in Japan are also given extraterritorial rights
Meiji Era

- Japanese unhappy with foreign influence
- **Shogun** (military dictator) steps down + Emperor Mutsuhito takes power
- Sent diplomats to US + Europe to learn western ways

Modernizes Japan:
- Models gov.’t + army after Germany
- Models navy after Britain
- Adopt American system of universal public education
- Industrialized

- Became strongest military power in Asia
- Eliminated extraterritorial rights
Japan wanted to show the world how powerful it had become with China:

- Japan and China had designs on Korea and signed a hands-off treaty.
- But when China sent in military when Korea's king asked for aid in putting down rebellions, Japan sent troops to fight Chinese.

Sino-Japanese War lasts only a few months

- Chinese are driven out, Chinese navy destroyed, and Japan gets its 1st colonies from China.
w/ Russia:

- Russo-Japanese War
  - War over Manchuria (region in NE China)
    - Japan drove Russians out of Korea + captured most of Russia’s Pacific fleet
    - Japan gains territories + Russians withdraw from Manchuria

w/ Korea:

- After war w/ Russia, attacked Korea + w/in 5 yrs Japan annexed Korea
- Harsh – shut down Korean newspapers, take over schools + forced them to learn Japanese language, also took away land + gave to Japanese settlers

End Section 2
Newly Independent Latin America

After gaining indep., economies are left in shambles

Before + after revolutions in Latin America, most worked for large landowners. Peonage system:

- Employers paid workers w/ vouchers which were good only at their own supply store.
- B/c wages were low + prices were high, workers went into debt which was passed down to their children

The rich became richer

- Military leaders who gained fame during revolutions + would later become caudillos (military dictators) who had the support of the military

The educated landowners were the only ones who had any political power
Each country’s economy relied heavily on 1 or 2 products (ex. coffee, bananas, beef, etc…)

Instead of using profits to fund education, hospitals, or other needed social services, or even in their own industries, Latin American countries used profits + foreign loans to further their exporting business.

- This leads to a lack of industrialization + massive foreign debt

When gov.’ts were unable to pay back loans, US + Europe threatened to take over industries they’d helped finance

- Led to economic colonialism
Pres. Monroe had issued the **Monroe Doctrine** in 1823. It had 3 principles:

1. Warned all European powers not to interfere in the Western Hemisphere
2. US wouldn’t involve itself in European affairs
3. US wouldn’t interfere w/ existing European colonies in the Americas

It wouldn’t be tested until 1898
The Roosevelt Corollary

Extension to the Monroe Doctrine added by Pres. Theodore Roosevelt

Gave the US the right to be an “international police power” in the Western hemisphere

US would use this to justify numerous interventions + occupations in Latin America

Angered many Latin Americans, but they didn’t have enough power to stop the US

End Section 3
In 1868, Cuba declared its indep. By 1895 it was still a Spanish colony, US had substantial investments in Cuba, + the Spanish were putting civilians in concentration camps.

In 1898, the US joins the Cuban revolutionaries Spanish-American War

US also attacked the Spanish on their colony in the Philippines

Spanish defeated in 4 months

US installed a military gov.’t in the “independent” country of Cuba

Cubans outraged

US gained territories of Puerto Rico, Guam, + the Philippines
Panama Canal

US wants a canal across Central America to speed up travel b/w the Atlantic + Pacific coasts

A French company had tried + failed to build a canal

US offers Colombia $ to build a canal across their land. Colombia demanded more $, so the US supports a revolution in part of Colombia.

The independent country of Panama is established + they grant the US the rights to build the canal

Thousands of workers died (mostly from diseases) + the canal opens in 1914.
Mexico, Texas, + Santa Anna

1821, Mexico gained its indep.

1820s, Mexico’s gov.’t encouraged Anglos (English speaking colonists in Mexico) to help populate the territory.

Clashes occur due to different opinions on issues like slavery + religion

Texans rebel + gain indep.

Antonio de Santa Anna was an important Mexican military leader during that time

Fought against Texans

Would do whatever necessary to keep his power

1833, he became Mexico’s president (served as a caudillo)

He would be re-elected 3 times before going into exile
Benito Juarez

Poor Indian background. Started out as a lawyer + earned a good reputation

Elected governor of Oaxaca

Started a reform movement known as La Reforma. Its goals were:
  1. Redistribution of land
  2. Education for the poor
  3. Separation of church + state

Nobles felt threatened + launched a failed rebellion

After 3 yrs of civil war, Juarez is elected president in 1861

1 yr later, French plot w/ Mexican nobles to overthrow him

For 5 yrs, French ruled Mexico under Emperor Maximilian before Juarez regained power.

Juarez instituted many reforms
After Juarez, Porfirio Diaz comes into power as a caudillo after ousting the president. While he was in power:

1. Elections were meaningless
2. Terrorized the opposition
3. Some progress is made (RRs, banks, foreign investments, etc)
4. Rich get richer
5. Food prices soar
Francisco Madero had been educated in US + France + favored democracy
He ran for president against Diaz + was arrested + exiled to the US
Other reformers rose up against Diaz + so Diaz stepped down
Madero is elected president
Others not satisfied w/ his policies. He steps down + 3 different armies form + civil war breaks out
War ends in 1917.
A new Constitution had been adopted which promoted land reform, public education, + nationalism (still in effect)