

## Chapter Summary

### **Section 1: Japan Modernizes**

When Commodore Matthew Perry arrived in Tokyo Bay with a fleet of ships from the United States, Japan agreed to open ports to the West. Following this event, Japan modernized under the Meiji Restoration, rapidly industrialized, and began to seek its own imperialist empire.

### **Section 2: Imperialism in Southeast Asia and the Pacific**

European powers took control of most of Southeast Asia in the 1800s, with the exception of Siam. The United States gained control of the Philippines in 1898 as a result of a war with Spain. Next, these Western powers divided up the islands of the Pacific.



## **Chapter Summary** (continued)

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

Canada was split into two provinces in 1791. They were united in 1840, and Canada slowly moved toward self-rule while maintaining close ties to Great Britain. Australia and New Zealand followed the same path.

### **Section 4: Economic Imperialism in Latin America**

Twenty separate nations emerged in Latin America during the 1800s. They were plagued with problems. Regionalism and warring leaders made stability elusive. Latin America did not develop mature economies; instead they entered a cycle of dependence on Europe and the United States.

## Objectives

- Explain how problems in Japanese society and the opening of Japan to other countries led to the Meiji Restoration.
- Describe the main reforms under the Meiji government.
- Analyze the factors contributing to Japan's drive for empire.



## Terms and People

- **Matthew Perry** – the U.S. Navy commodore who led a fleet of ships into Tokyo Bay in 1853 and demanded that Japan open its ports
- **Tokyo** – the new “eastern capital” named in 1867, when Emperor Mutsuhito was restored to power and took the name Meiji
- **Meiji Restoration** – the reign of Emperor Meiji, which lasted from 1868 to 1912, during which Japan learned about the West and modernized
- **Diet** – a legislature

## Terms and People (continued)

- **zaibatsu** – powerful banking and industrial families of Japan
- **homogeneous society** – a society in which all people share a common culture and language
- **First Sino-Japanese War** – a war between Japan and China that broke out in 1894 due to competition between the two powers in Korea
- **Russo-Japanese War** – a war between Russia and Japan which began in 1904 and in which Japan gained control of Korea and rights in parts of Manchuria

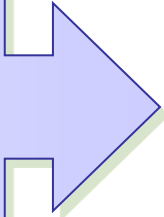


## **How did Japan become a modern industrial power, and what did it do with its new strength?**

When the United States sent a naval force to Japan in 1853 to force it to open ports to trade, **Japan decided to end its policy of seclusion.**

This decision led to the **transformation of Japan into a modern industrial power** and imperialist nation.

**For more than 200 years, Japan was closed to foreigners and remained isolated.**



- The Tokugawas imposed centralized feudalism.
- Discontent grew as the daimyo and lesser samurai suffered financial hardship.
- Corruption became common.

The shoguns heard of the British victory in the Opium War and knew that the West would soon reach Japan.

In 1853, a U.S. fleet commanded by **Matthew Perry** arrived in Tokyo Bay.

The shogun opened two ports, granting trading rights to the United States and Europe.



**Social and economic unrest deepened in Japan, and in 1867 the shogun was unseated in a revolt.**

The 15-year-old Emperor Mutsuhito was restored to power and took the name Meiji.

The emperor moved the capital from Kyoto to Edo, which was renamed **Tokyo**.

His long reign was called the **Meiji Restoration**. It lasted from 1868 until 1912.

## The goal of the Meiji Restoration was summarized by the motto “A rich country, a strong military.”



Emperor  
Meiji

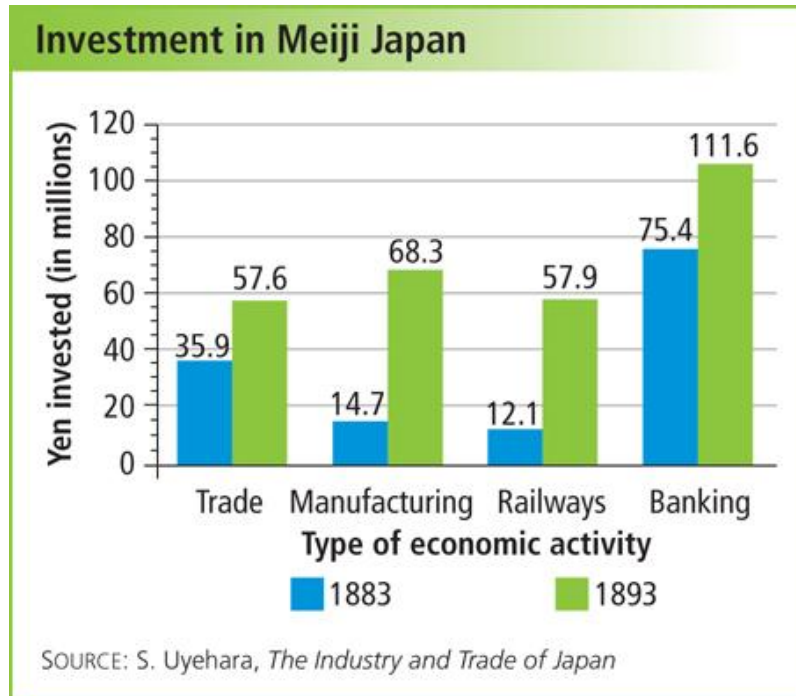
- To reach this goal, leaders under Emperor Meiji decided to study Western ways.
- Members of the Japanese government traveled overseas in 1871 to learn about Western economies and technologies.

## The Meiji Transformation

Meiji reformers wanted to end the feudal order of old Japan and **create an industrial economy.**

They formed a **Diet**, or legislature, to supervise finance, education, and the military.

**They made the economy a priority,** building factories and then selling them to wealthy business families called **zaibatsu.**



- These changes were very effective. By the 1890s, industry had grown rapidly in Japan.
- One reason Japan modernized so quickly was that it had a strong sense of national identity and a **homogenous society**.

**Society  
changed  
due to these  
reforms.**



- The government set up schools and the constitution ended legal distinctions between the classes.
- However, **class distinctions did survive, and women continued to have a secondary role in society.**

## As Japan became stronger economically, its leaders began to desire an empire.

- Because Japan is a small island nation, it needed resources.
- It looked to Korea first and forced the peninsula to open its ports to Japan in 1876.
- Competition between China and Japan for control of Korea resulted in the **First Sino-Japanese War**, which Japan won easily.

- Next, Japan challenged Russia, its other rival in the region. The **Russo-Japanese War** ended in 1905 with a Japanese victory.
- Japan made Korea a protectorate, then annexed it and modernized the territory.
- Japanese repression of Korean culture and language bred nationalist resentment.

## Objectives

- Outline how Europeans colonized Southeast Asia and how Siam avoided colonial rule.
- Explain how the United States gained control over the Philippines.
- Describe how imperialism spread to the Pacific islands.





## Terms and People

- **French Indochina** – French holdings in mainland Southeast Asia, including Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia
- **Mongkut** – the king of Siam who ruled from 1851 to 1868 and was able to make agreements to avoid becoming a European colony
- **Spanish-American War** – the 1893 war between Spain and the United States, which resulted in the United States taking control of the Philippines
- **Liliuokalani** – the Hawaiian queen overthrown by American planters in 1893





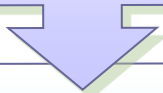
## **How did industrialized powers divide up Southeast Asia and the Pacific, and how did the colonized peoples react?**

Western powers divided up Southeast Asia in the 1800s to gain raw materials for their industries, markets for their products, and converts to their religion.

Southeast Asian peoples fought fiercely to resist colonization, but were generally unsuccessful.

## The Dutch, British, and French colonized most of Southeast Asia in the 1800s.

The Dutch expanded the bases of the Dutch East India Company to **dominate Indonesia**.



The British expanded into Burma from India in the early 1800s, annexing the country in 1886.



French missionaries converted many in what became **French Indochina**. France invaded Vietnam when it protested.

**Siam,  
present-day  
Thailand,  
escaped  
becoming  
a European  
colony.**

- Its king **Mongkut** studied widely and used his knowledge to negotiate with the West.
- He made agreements with Western leaders in unequal treaties to maintain independence.
- Siam worked to modernize by reforming its government and using new technology.

## Many Chinese people migrated to Southeast Asia in the 1800s.

- They moved for **economic opportunities**.
- The **communities they formed** became vital centers of **trade, banking, and industry** in the region.

## Europe controlled most of Southeast Asia by the 1890s.



- They modernized the region, expanded industry, and removed natural resources.
- The changes in the region benefited Europeans more than Southeast Asians.

## Spain had seized the Philippines in the 1500s.



- The **Spanish-American War** broke out in 1898.
- The United States destroyed the Spanish fleet stationed in the Philippines, and encouraged rebel leaders there to declare independence.

## **When the United States won the war, the Filipinos expected to regain their independence.**

- Instead, **America took control of the Philippines.**
- People in the United States argued over whether having an empire was a good idea.
- Nevertheless, United States forces crushed a Filipino rebellion and remained in control, promising a gradual transition to self-rule.



**Next, Western powers began seizing Pacific islands; they controlled nearly every one by 1900.**

- American, French, and British forces wanted bases for their ships.
- America signed an unequal treaty with Samoa and gained a naval station there in 1878.
- American planters overthrew the Hawaiian queen **Liliuokalani** and asked the United States to annex Hawaii.

## The effects of Western imperialism

<b>Cultural</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Christianity spread.</li><li>• Some colonized people lost confidence in their own cultures.</li><li>• Traditions were weakened.</li></ul>
<b>Political</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Colonizers defined arbitrary borders.</li><li>• Colonized people struggled for their independence.</li></ul>
<b>Economic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Colonized people grew cash crops instead of food.</li><li>• Imports of goods destroyed local cottage industries.</li></ul>

## Objectives

- Describe how Canada achieved self-rule.
- Analyze how European settlement changed the course of Australian history.
- Summarize how New Zealand was settled, and how it emerged as independent.



## Terms and People

- **confederation** – unification
- **dominion** – a self-governing nation
- **métis** – people of mixed Native American and French Canadian descent
- **indigenous** – original; earliest people inhabiting a land
- **penal colony** – a place where convicted criminals are sent to be punished
- **Maori** – the indigenous people of New Zealand





## **How were the British colonies of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand settled, and how did they win self-rule?**

The colonies of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand won independence from Britain more easily than other colonies.

This was due in large part to their shared language and the racial attitudes of the imperialists, who felt that whites could govern themselves.

**The population of Canada had three main factions in the late 1700s.**



- Thousands of **French-speaking Catholic settlers**
- **30,000 British loyalists** who fled to Canada after the American Revolution
- Several groups of **Native Americans**


**To ease tension between the factions, Britain created two separate Canadian provinces.**

<b>Upper Canada</b>	<b>Lower Canada</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• English-speaking (now Ontario)</li><li>• English laws and traditions guided this province.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• French-speaking (now Quebec)</li><li>• The Catholic Church and French traditions guided this province.</li></ul>

Unrest led to rebellion in both provinces in 1837.



Great Britain passed the Act of Union in 1840, joining both provinces into one and creating an elected legislature.



Leaders called for **confederation** of all of Britain's North American colonies.

The North American Act of 1867 created the **Dominion** of Canada.



## Canada expanded westward and attracted new immigrants from all over the world.



The Canadian Pacific Railroad opened in 1885, linking east and west.

## As Canada expanded, Native Americans suffered and cultural unity proved challenging.

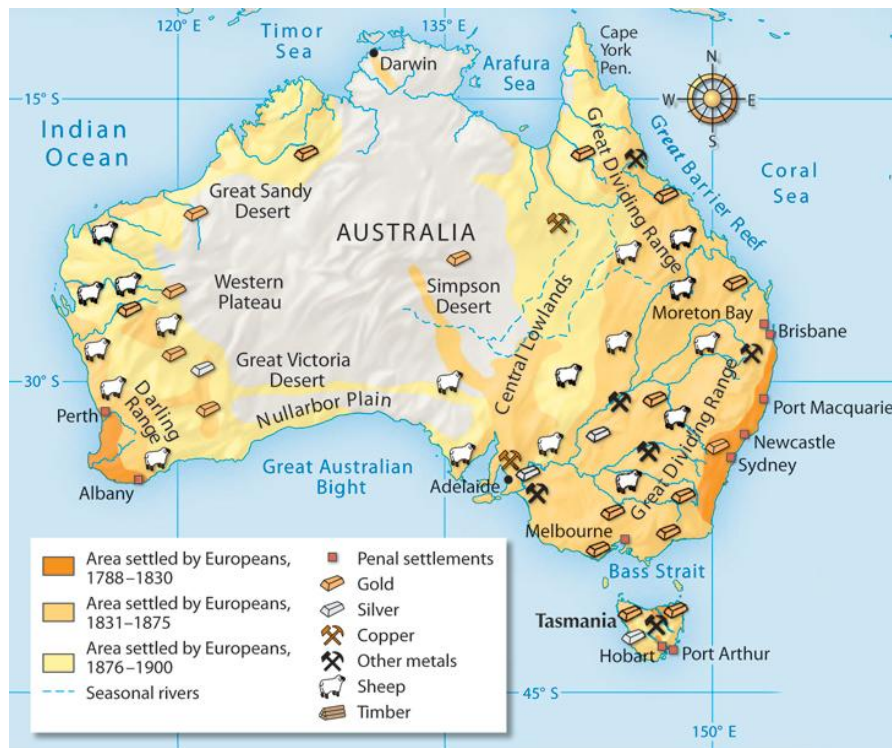
- Native Americans were forced to give up their land.
- Louis Riel led the **métis** to revolt in 1869 and 1885, but this failed and he was executed.
- Canada flourished, but cultural division and American influence threatened to dominate.

## James Cook claimed Australia for Britain in 1770, but it was too remote to attract settlers.

- Australia was inhabited by **indigenous** people who lived in small food-gathering groups and spoke 250 different languages.
- Britain made Australia a **penal colony** in the late 1700s. Work gangs of prisoners cleared the land.



## Britain offered land and tools to free citizens who would move to Australia in the 1800s.



- A **gold rush in 1851** helped the colony grow.
- Many **settlers became sheep ranchers and wheat farmers**, pushing into the continent's rugged interior.

**Great Britain helped the colonies of Australia unite to prevent interference from other European powers.**

- The Commonwealth of Australia was thereby formed in 1901.
- Though it recognized the British monarch as its head of state, **Australia was self-governing.**
- Its constitution was modeled on those of Britain and the United States.

## Captain Cook claimed New Zealand for Britain in 1769.

- Christian missionaries arrived in 1814 to convert the indigenous **Maori** people.
- The Maori people were settled farmers and defended their land.
- Britain annexed New Zealand in 1840. Though the Maori fought wars to keep their land, in the end they were overcome.

## New Zealand sought self-rule.



- The nation **won independence in 1907** but maintained close ties to Britain.
- New Zealand formed **its own parliament and elected legislature.**

## Objectives

- Describe the political problems faced by Mexico and other new Latin American nations.
- List the ways industrialized nations affected Latin America.





## Terms and People

- **regionalism** – loyalty to a local area
- **caudillo** – a local strongman who assembled a private army in Latin America to resist the central government
- **Benito Juárez** – a liberal reformer in Mexico of Zapotec Indian heritage who gained power with other liberals and began an era of reform
- **La Reforma** – an era of reform in Mexico that began in 1855

## Terms and People (continued)

- **peonage** – a system in which landowners gave workers advances on their wages and required them to stay on the hacienda until they paid back what they owed
- **Monroe Doctrine** – a policy issued by President Monroe in 1823 that forbade European intervention in the Americas
- **Panama Canal** – a passage through Panama connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans that greatly increased trade



## How did Latin American nations struggle for stability, and how did industrialized nations affect them?

Wealth and power stayed in the hands of the few in Latin America in the 1800s as democracy failed to take root.

Furthermore, new technologies linked economies of faraway nations and made Latin American countries dependent on more developed countries.

**Twenty separate nations emerged in Latin America in the 1800s. They had problems that originated in colonial rule.**



- The rigid **social hierarchy did not change** once the nations achieved their independence.
- The Roman **Catholic Church controlled huge amounts of land.**
- Inequalities such as **limited voting rights** and racial prejudice remained.

**Regionalism** weakened the new nations.

**Caudillos** raised armies to resist governments.  
They some-times gained national power and  
ruled as dictators.

Even with frequent revolts, **power ultimately**  
**remained in the hands of only a few people.**

## The ruling elite in Latin America was divided into two camps.

<b>Liberals</b>	<b>Conservatives</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Backed laissez-faire economics</li><li>• Supported religious toleration and education</li><li>• Saw themselves as progressive, but often showed little concern for the needs of the majority</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Defended the traditional social order</li><li>• Favored press censorship</li><li>• Supported the Catholic Church</li></ul>

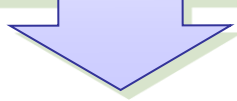
## **Mexico struggled for stability in the 1800s.**

Antonio López de Santa Anna gained and lost power between 1833 and 1855.

Settlers in Texas fought Santa Anna's forces in 1835 and won, declaring their independence.

When the United States annexed Texas, they provoked war with Mexico, which lost more land in the conflict.

**An era of reform began in Mexico in 1855 and offered hope to oppressed people.**



- **Benito Juárez** and other liberals gained power and opened **La Reforma** to bring change to Mexico.
- They revised the constitution and ended the special privileges of the Church.
- Conservatives turned to Europe for help, and a civil war raged for four years.
- In the end, liberals won, but did not achieve all the reforms they wanted.



## General Porfirio Díaz staged a coup after Juárez died.



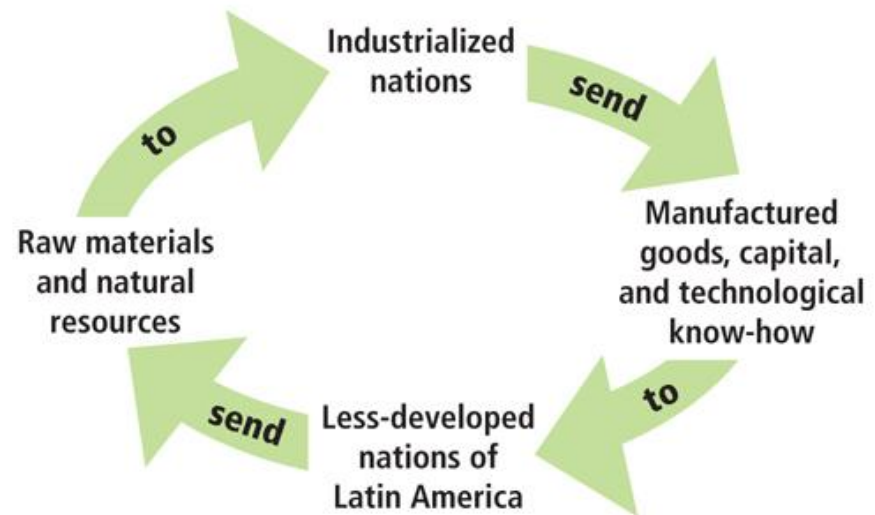
- He ruled as dictator from 1876 to 1880 and 1884 to 1911.
- He was ruthless and crushed opposition, but made advances for the rich in Mexico.
- Indians and mestizos lived in **peonage**, unable to escape the haciendas.

# Mercantilism limited Latin American economic development. This did not change after independence.



**Free trade  
did little to  
end the Latin  
American  
cycle of  
economic  
dependence.**

### The Cycle of Economic Dependence in Latin America



The relationship is unequal because the stronger, more developed nations control prices and terms of trade.

**By the early 1900s, parts of Latin America had entered the world economy.**

- This occurred through trade, foreign investment, technology, and migration.
- However, **internal development in the nations was limited** and few benefited from the growing economies.

## The United States began to cast its large shadow over Latin America in the 1800s.



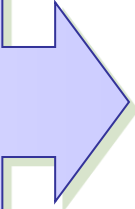
- In 1823, President Monroe issued the **Monroe Doctrine**, which stated that Europe could no longer colonize the Americas.
- The United States acquired territory and gained the right to intervene in Cuba as a result of a brief war with Spain.
- The U.S. claimed international police power in the Western Hemisphere in 1904.

## American companies invested a lot of money in Latin America.



- To protect these investments, the U.S. often sent troops to the region.
- In addition, the U.S. backed a revolt in Panama in 1903 to gain control of enough land to build the **Panama Canal.**

**The completed canal greatly boosted worldwide trade.**



- However, many saw it as yet another example of “Yankee imperialism” in the region.
- Panama did not gain control of the canal until 2000.