

# CH12

Thursday, January 10, 2013

8:48 AM

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Chapter 12> Section 4

## Revolution and Civil War

### Mexican Leaders Struggle for Power

- In 1911, Madero elected president; unrest continues
- In 1913, Madero resigns; General Victoriano Huerta becomes president
- After 15 months of fighting, rebels win; Carranza becomes president
- Civil war ends in 1919 with Zapata's death

### The New Mexican Constitution

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

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## Revolution and Civil War

### Madero Begins the Revolution

- Unrest over harsh rule of Díaz grows throughout Mexican society
- Reformer **Francisco Madero** calls for armed revolt against Díaz
- **"Pancho" Villa**—popular revolutionary leader from the north of Mexico
- **Emiliano Zapata**—revolutionary leader from southern Mexico
- Villa, Zapata score important victories over Díaz's army *(Visual)*
- Díaz forced to step down, calls for new elections in 1911



Mexican revolutionary leader Francisco "Pancho" Villa (1878–1923) with Emiliano Zapata (1879–1919) and other comrades.

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## Porfirio Díaz and "Order and Progress"

### Rise of a Caudillo

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

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## Juárez and *La Reforma*

### The French Invade Mexico

- Conservatives plot with Europeans to defeat Juárez and reform
- In 1862, French send army to Mexico and take control of country
- They install Austrian Archduke Maximilian as emperor
- Fighting continues for five years; in 1867, Maximilian defeated
- Juárez, president again, puts reforms in place
- He dies in 1872, but country is peaceful and making progress

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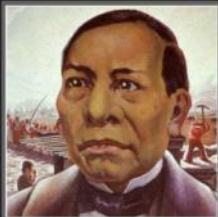
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## Juárez and *La Reforma*

### Juárez Works for Reform

- Juárez's *La Reforma*—movement to redistribute land, reform education (Visual)
- He and other reformers suffer exile in 1853, but return
- Conservative, wealthy Mexicans oppose reforms, launch rebellion
- In 1861, reformers win civil war and Juárez elected president



Benito Juárez (1806–1872), Mexican president and revolutionary statesman.

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## Juárez and *La Reforma*

### A New Leader

- **Benito Juárez**—liberal reformer who wanted to make changes in Mexico

### Juárez Rises to Power

- Works as lawyer helping poor people, gains good reputation

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## Santa Anna and the Mexican War

### War and the Fall of Santa Anna

- In 1845, U.S. annexes Texas; Mexico outraged
- In 1846, war breaks out between U.S. and Mexico
- Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848)—northern third of Mexico to U.S.
- Santa Anna, who had lost war, loses power again

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## Santa Anna and the Mexican War

### Santa Anna

- In early 1800s, **Antonio López de Santa Anna** dominates Mexican politics
- Serves as president four times between 1833 and 1855

### The Texas Revolt

- In 1820s, Mexican officials encourage Americans to settle in Texas
- Thousands of English-speaking "Anglos" settle in the area
- Want more self-government, causing problems with Mexico
- In 1835, Texans revolt and win independence; Santa Anna loses power

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## Turmoil and Change in Mexico

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

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## A Latin American Empire

### The Roosevelt Corollary *[Visual]*

- U.S. bolsters its influence in Latin America through many avenues
- Many U.S. business investments in Cuba, other countries
- In 1904, Roosevelt issues update of Monroe Doctrine
- **Roosevelt Corollary**—U.S. can be police power in the Americas
- U.S. uses corollary to justify repeated military interventions



Political cartoon suggesting that Roosevelt Corollary turned the Caribbean into a U.S. wading pool.

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## A Latin American Empire

### Connecting the Oceans *[Visual 1]*

- U.S. wants faster way of going from east to west coast by ship
- President Roosevelt backs idea of building canal across Panama
- Colombia rejects Roosevelt's \$10 million canal offer
- In 1903, Panama gains independence from Colombia with U.S. help
- Panama gives land to U.S. to build canal
- U.S. builds **Panama Canal**—waterway connecting Atlantic and Pacific *[Visual 2]*

**INTERACTIVE** Panama Canal





Overview of Gaillard (Culebra) Cut and the deepest excavations during construction of Panama Canal. Photograph (1913).

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## A Latin American Empire

### Cuba Declares Independence

- In 1895, **José Martí**—Cuban writer—launches war for Cuban independence *[Visual 1]*
- U.S. fights to help Cuba in 1898, leading to **Spanish-American War** *[Visual 2]*
- In 1901, Cuba nominally independent; U.S. has significant control
- After war, Spain gives U.S. Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippines



**José Martí** (1853–1895), Cuban independence fighter and writer.



The Spanish-American War, 1898: the Caribbean—The Spanish-American War, 1898: the Philippines

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## A Latin American Empire

### The Monroe Doctrine

- Newly independent countries of the Americas are insecure
- In 1823, U.S. issues **Monroe Doctrine**—Europe cannot colonize Americas

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## Economies Grow Under Foreign Influence

### Old Products and New Markets

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

### Outside Investment and Interference

- These countries build few schools, roads, hospitals
- Governments forced to borrow money from other countries
- Loans not repaid; properties repossessed; foreign control increases

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## Latin America After Independence

### Colonial Legacy

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

### Political Instability

- **Caudillos**—military dictators—gain and hold power, backed by military
- By the mid-1800s, caudillos rule in most Latin American countries
- Reformers sometimes gain office, but eventually are forced out
- Wealthy landowners support caudillos; poor people have few rights

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## U.S. Economic Imperialism

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

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## Imperial Japan

### Russo-Japanese War

- In 1903, Japan and Russia begin struggle over Manchuria
- Japan attacks Russia in 1904, launching Russo-Japanese War
- In 1905, treaty ends the war; Japan gains captured territories

### Japanese Occupation of Korea *(Visual)*

- Japan makes Korea a protectorate in 1905
- In 1910, Japan completes annexation of Korea
- Japan rules harshly in Korea, leading to growing Korean nationalism



Russian Political Cartoon of Japan trampling Korea, en route to Russia. Created about 1904.

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## Imperial Japan

### Military Strength

- By 1890, Japan has strong navy and large army
- In 1894, Japan gets Western nations to give up special rights

### Japan Attacks China

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

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## Japan Ends Its Isolation

### The Demand for Foreign Trade

- Treaty of Kanagawa (1854)—Japan opens two ports to American ships
- By 1860, Japan has trade agreements with many nations

### Meiji Reform and Modernization

- Anger over these trade deals forces shogun to step down in 1867
- Meiji era—time of reform begun by Meiji emperor, Mutsuhito
- Meiji emperor reforms, modernizes using Western models
- By early 1900s, Japan has industrialized, is competitive with West

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## Section 2 Modernization in Japan

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

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## An Upsurge in Chinese Nationalism

### The Beginnings of Reform

- Cixi and other conservatives recognize necessity of reform
- In 1905, she sends officials abroad to study other governments
- In 1906, Cixi begins making reforms but they move slowly
- Unrest continues for four more decades

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## An Upsurge in Chinese Nationalism

**Growing Dissension**

- Many Chinese resent growing power of outsiders, press for change
- In 1898, Emperor Guangxu enacts reforms; Cixi, restored, ends them

**The Boxer Rebellion** *[Visual]*

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



**Death to Foreigners!** illustrates events in China at the turn of the century. Illustration from *Le Petit Journal* (July 15, 1890).

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## Foreign Influence Grows

**Resistance to Change**

- Dowager Empress Cixi rules China most years from 1862 to 1908
- Supports reforms aimed at education, government, military
- Otherwise prefers traditional ways

**Other Nations Step In** *[Visual 1]*

- China suffers attacks from other nations; forced to grant more rights
- Europeans, Japan gain **spheres of influence**—areas of economic control
- U.S. declares **Open Door Policy** (1899) *[Visual 2]*
  - Chinese trade open to all nations



**Foreign Influence in East Asia, 1850-1911**



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

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## Growing Internal Problems

**Population Problems**

- China's population booms from 1790 to 1850
- Crop yields do not grow as fast, producing widespread hunger, unrest

**The Taiping Rebellion**

- In late 1830s, Hong Xiuquan recruits followers to build new China
- **Taiping Rebellion**—name given Hong's movement; *taiping*—"great peace"
- In 1850s, Hong's army grows large, captures large areas in southeast
- By 1864, rebellion defeated by internal fighting, outside attack

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## China and the West

### War Breaks Out

- In 1839, **Opium War** erupts—fight caused by opium trade
- China loses the war to more modern British navy
- Treaty of Nanjing (1842) gives British control of Hong Kong
- In 1844, other nations win **extraterritorial rights** [Misual]
- Rights mean foreigners exempt from laws at Guangzhou, other ports



View of Guangzhou, China harbor with Hong factories and country flags. Unknown artist (1767).

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## China and the West

### Rejecting Western Goods

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

### The Tea-Opium Connection

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

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### China Resists Outside Influence

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

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