

Name: _____

**World History
Chapter 12 Homework**

Due: ~~January 11, 2013~~

Guided Reading 12.1	_____ /5
Guided Reading 12.2	_____ /5
Guided Reading 12.3	_____ /5
Guided Reading 12.4	_____ /5
<i>Letter to Queen Victoria</i>	_____ /5
Political Cartoon	_____ /5
Responses to Western Pressure	_____ /5
Porfirio Diaz	_____ /5
TOTAL:	_____ /40

CHAPTER
12

GUIDED READING *China Resists Outside Influence*

Section 1

A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects As you read this section, note some of the causes and effects of events and policies that affected China.

Causes	Events/Policies	Effects
	1. Opium War	
	2. Taiping Rebellion	
	3. Self-strengthening movement	
	4. Open Door policy	
	5. Boxer Rebellion	

B. Drawing Conclusions Explain why China was able to isolate itself from Western influence until the nineteenth century.

C. Clarifying On the back of this paper, define **sphere of influence** and **extraterritorial rights**.

Name: _____

World History - 12.2 Section Review Questions

Directions - Answer the following questions either on this paper or on a separate sheet. You do not need to use complete sentences.

TERMS & NAMES

1. For each term or name, write a sentence explaining its significance.
• Treaty of Kanagawa • Meiji era • Russo-Japanese War • annexation

USING YOUR NOTES

2. Do you think that Japan could have become an imperialistic power if it had not modernized? Why or why not? (HI 1)

MAIN IDEAS

3. How was the Treaty of Kanagawa similar to the treaties that China signed with various European powers? (10.4.2)
4. What steps did the Meiji emperor take to modernize Japan? (10.4.2)
5. How did Japan begin its quest to build an empire? (10.4.2)

CRITICAL THINKING & WRITING

6. **ANALYZING CAUSES** What influences were most important in motivating Japan to build its empire? (10.4.2)
7. **FORMING AND SUPPORTING OPINIONS** In your view, was Japan's aggressive imperialism justified? Support your answer with information from the text. (10.4.2)
8. **ANALYZING BIAS** How did Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War both explode and create stereotypes? (10.4.2)

CHAPTER
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GUIDED READING *U.S. Economic Imperialism*

Section 3

A. Analyzing Causes and Recognizing Effects As you read this section, answer the questions about three factors that set the stage for economic imperialism in Latin America.

Factor 1: Legacy of Colonial Rule

1. In what ways did landowners "enslave" peasant workers?	
2. How was land distributed during colonial times?	
3. What political problems did independent nations face as a result of European colonial rule?	

Factor 2: Foreign Trade

4. How did advances in technology affect Latin American trade?	
5. How did foreign countries gain control of Latin American industries?	
6. Why did Latin American nations remain poor and unindustrialized after they gained independence?	

Factor 3: "The Colossus of the North"

7. Why did President Monroe issue the Monroe Doctrine?	
8. How did the Spanish-American War make the United States the dominant imperial power in Latin America?	
9. How did the United States expand its influence in Latin America in the early 1900s?	

B. Clarifying On the back of this paper, identify the following:

caudillo

José Martí

Roosevelt Corollary

Name: _____

World History - 12.4 Section Review Questions

Directions - Answer the following questions either on this paper or on a separate sheet. You do not need to use complete sentences.

TERMS & NAMES

1. For each term or name, write a sentence explaining its significance.

• Antonio López de Santa Anna • Benito Juárez • *La Reforma* • Porfirio Díaz • Francisco Madero • "Pancho" Villa • Emiliano Zapata

USING YOUR NOTES

2. Which leader do you think benefited Mexico most? Why? (10.4.4)

MAIN IDEAS

3. In what ways was Santa Anna a typical caudillo? (10.4.4)

4. How did Porfirio Díaz change the direction of government in Mexico? (10.4.4)

5. How were "Pancho" Villa and Emiliano Zapata different from other Mexican revolutionary leaders? (10.4.4)

CRITICAL THINKING & WRITING

6. **MAKING INFERENCES** Why might Benito Juárez's rise to power be considered surprising? (10.4.4)

7. **ANALYZING CAUSES** Why did Villa and Zapata turn against Madero? (10.4.4)

8. **SUPPORTING OPINIONS** The revision of Mexico's constitution is considered revolutionary. Do you agree with this characterization? Why or why not? (10.4.4)

CHAPTER
12

Section 1

PRIMARY SOURCE *from* Letter to Queen Victoria
by Lin Zexu

In 1839 the Qing emperor instructed Lin Zexu, an important Chinese official, to end the opium trade with Britain. Lin ordered a large amount of opium seized and publicly destroyed and sent a letter to Queen Victoria about the problems caused by opium. Britain refused to stop trading opium, however, and British warships based in Hong Kong harbor initiated the Opium War by attacking cities along the Chinese coast. As you read this excerpt from Lin's letter, think about why he opposed the opium trade.

Lin, high imperial commissioner, a president of the Board of War, viceroy of the two Kiang provinces, &c., Tang, a president of the Board of War, viceroy of the two Kwang provinces, &c., and E, a vice-president of the Board of War, lieutenant-governor of Kwang-tung, &c., hereby conjointly address this public dispatch to the queen of England. . . .

We find that your country is distant from us about sixty or seventy thousand [Chinese] miles, that your foreign ships come hither striving the one with the other for our trade, and for the simple reason of their strong desire to reap a profit. By what principle of reason then, should these foreigners send in return a poisonous drug, which involves in destruction those very natives of China? Without meaning to say that the foreigners harbor such destructive intentions in their hearts, we yet positively assert that from their inordinate thirst after gain, they are perfectly careless about the injuries they inflict upon us! And such being the case, we should like to ask what has become of that conscience which heaven has implanted in the breasts of all men?

We have heard that in your own country opium is prohibited with the utmost strictness and severity:—this is a strong proof that you know full well how hurtful it is to mankind. Since then you do not permit it to injure your own country, you ought not to have the injurious drug transferred to another country, and above all others, how much less to the Inner Land! Of the products which China exports to your foreign countries, there is not one which is not beneficial to mankind in some shape or other. . . . On the other hand, the things that come from your foreign countries are only calculated to make presents of, or serve for mere amusement. It is quite the same to us if we have them, or if we have them

not. If then these are of no material consequence to us of the Inner Land, what difficulty would there be in prohibiting and shutting our market against them? . . .

Our celestial empire rules over ten thousand kingdoms! Most surely do we possess a measure of godlike majesty which ye cannot fathom! Still we cannot bear to slay or exterminate without previous warning, and it is for this reason that we now clearly make known to you the fixed laws of our land. If the foreign merchants of your said honorable nation desire to continue their commercial intercourse, they then must tremblingly obey our recorded statutes, they must cut off for ever the source from which the opium flows, and on no account make an experiment of our laws in their own persons! . . .

Let your highness immediately, upon the receipt of this communication, inform us promptly of the state of matters, and of the measure you are pursuing utterly to put a stop to the opium evil. Please let your reply be speedy. Do not on any account make excuses or procrastinate. A most important communication.

from The Chinese Repository, Vol. 8 (February 1840), 497–503. Reprinted in Peter N. Stearns, ed., *Documents in World History*, Vol. II (New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1988), 55–58.

Discussion Questions

Clarifying

1. According to Lin, what was Britain's motivation for trading opium?
2. Why did Lin oppose the opium trade with Britain?
3. **Making Inferences** What does Lin's letter reveal about China's attitudes toward foreigners and Western influence?

Chapter 25

Primary Source Activity

Chapter 8

MODERN ERA
EDITION

The United States did not take a direct part in the “carving up” of China by a number of European powers. In 1900, the American illustrated magazine *Puck* published this cartoon as a comment on imperialism and its effects on the Chinese “dragon.” ♦ *As you study the cartoon, try to identify the countries shown and think about what the cartoonist intended to say. Then, on a separate sheet of paper, answer the questions that follow.*

The Great Powers Divide China

1. Besides the Chinese dragon, what nations



Questions to Think About

- attacking the dragon are shown and labeled in the cartoon? Which are drawn larger than the others? Why?
2. What characteristics do all these animals share in reality? What do they have in common in the cartoon?
3. **Identifying Bias** How is the United States

- shown in the cartoon? What does this show about the opinion of the cartoonist regarding the imperialist powers in China?
4. **Activity** Write a caption or title for this cartoon. For instance, you might have two of the “animals” speaking to each other.

CHAPTER
12

Section 3

CONNECTIONS ACROSS TIME AND CULTURES

Responses to Western Pressure

THEMATIC CONNECTION:

CULTURAL INTERACTION

As you read in this chapter, Western powers forced Japan and China to open their ports to foreign trade. However, they never established colonies in these nations as they had in other parts of Asia and in Africa. (See Chapter 27.) Why didn't China and Japan become colonies of a Western power? Answer the following questions to help you decide.

1. Several internal forces made Africa vulnerable to colonization: a variety of cultures and languages, a low level of technology, and ethnic strife. What internal forces affected Western efforts to dominate
 - a. China? _____
 - b. Japan? _____
 - c. Latin America? _____

2. In the Berlin Conference, European nations set up rules for dividing Africa into colonies. This encouraged the colonization of Africa. What effect did the U.S. Open Door Policy have on the colonization of China? _____

3. How did U.S. policy prevent European nations from founding new colonies in Latin America? _____

4. King Mongkut of Siam kept his country from becoming a colony. He promoted Siam as a neutral country between British and French colonies. He also encouraged his country to modernize and progress. What factors helped Japan avoid becoming a colony of a European power? _____

5. Many colonies gained benefits from European government, such as transportation and communication networks, improved public health, and the end of local warfare. In your opinion, was it better to become a colony or remain an independent country? _____

CHAPTER
12

HISTORYMAKERS **Porfirio Díaz**
Dictator Bringing Development

Section 4

"Pan o palo" ["Bread or the club"]—Díaz slogan

A ruthless but effective leader, Porfirio Díaz ruled Mexico for 35 years. On the surface his government looked democratic, but he was an absolute dictator. His policies allowed Mexico to develop its industry, but they did little to benefit the Mexican people. Frustrated by this failure, those people finally rose against him and forced him out.

In 1830, Díaz was born to a small-town innkeeper in southern Mexico. His father died before he was three years old, and he had to combine school with work from a young age. As a teen he began to study to become a priest but soon quit and joined the army.

Díaz made a name for himself in the 1860s, when he joined the struggle to expel the French. He won a few key battles, fought a successful guerrilla war, and drove the enemy out of the Mexican capital in 1867. As a result, he ran for president against Benito Juárez, but lost. Díaz was defeated again in 1871 and staged a revolt on the grounds that the reelection of Juárez was against the constitution. Juárez died the next year, and Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada became president. Díaz prepared to run against Lerdo in 1876, but that January Díaz started a rebellion. He claimed that the elections would not be fair. By the end of the year, he had been elected president.

Díaz took charge of a troubled country. Mexico had suffered from decades of conflict, and bands of fighters and bandits still roamed throughout the country. The economy was in a shambles, and schools were poor. He restored order with a combination of persuasion, bribery, and brute force. His policy was clearly expressed in the slogan "pan o palo"—"bread or the club." Those who cooperated received rewards. Those who did not were punished.

After four years, Díaz did not run for reelection. However, he became unhappy with his successor and was reelected in 1884 and then several times until 1910. Throughout his rule, he made sure that his government seemed to follow the constitution. Elections were held whenever they were scheduled. In truth, though, he chose all government officials—down to town mayors—by deciding who had the right to run for office.

Díaz maintained his power because his policies made important groups content and unwilling to cause him trouble. He was generous to army commanders while keeping a tight rein on them. By moving generals around, he prevented them from gaining the loyalty of a regiment, thus removing a possible threat to himself. He allowed the Catholic Church some opportunity to restore its power and wealth. He kept the owners of huge estates happy by helping them buy huge chunks of public land at low prices and allowing them to avoid paying taxes. He also enacted policies that were friendly to foreign business owners. With their money, Mexico's industry grew. The number of miles of railroad increased 3,000 percent. Gold and silver mines were once again profitable. When companies began to pump petroleum, production soared from 10,345 to 13 million barrels a year in just ten years.

Until about 1900, these policies produced peace and what seemed to be prosperity. However, the great mass of Mexicans enjoyed no benefits. Profits from industries went to foreign investors. The owners of large estates controlled almost all the good farming areas. Furthermore, Mexicans suffered from cruel working conditions and low wages. Agricultural output began to decline, and angry workers went on strike.

Opposition to Díaz grew. More and more people protested the fact that American companies took profits from Mexico. In 1910, his presidential opponent led a revolt that spread quickly. Soon, 5,000 protesters surrounded Díaz's home. On May 25, 1911, he resigned and left for exile in Paris.

Questions

1. **Clarifying** Díaz maintained power with policies that prevented powerful groups from objecting to his rule. Provide two examples to support this statement.
2. **Forming and Supporting Opinions** Do you think Díaz was a good or bad ruler? Explain your answer.
3. **Making Inferences** Why did Díaz fall from power so quickly?