



CHAPTER 22

East Asia Under Challenge 1800–1914

Section 1 The Decline of the Qing Dynasty

Section 2 Revolution in China

Section 3 Rise of Modern Japan

MAKING CONNECTIONS

In what ways can one culture influence another?

During the Meiji Restoration, the imperial court was moved to the shogun's palace in Edo (now Tokyo). The palace was eventually replaced with the Japanese Imperial Palace, which houses the emperor and his family today. It has been rebuilt many times due to fires and war. It has been restored using traditional Japanese architecture. In this chapter you will learn how Japan emerged as an industrial society.

- What elements of traditional Japanese culture were affected by ideas of Western civilization?
- How has Japanese culture influenced life in the United States?

CHINA AND JAPAN ▶

THE WORLD ▶

1800

1830

1860

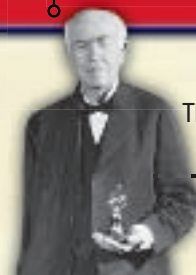
1839
Opium War begins in China

1853
U.S. asks Japan to open foreign relations

1867
Meiji Restoration begins in Japan

1848
Nationalist revolutions erupt in Europe

1879
Thomas Edison develops the electric lightbulb





FOLDABLES™

Study Organizer

Identifying Cause and Effect

Create a Two-Tab Book to compare and contrast Japan before and after Western influence. Record differences in daily life, women's roles, politics, and economics.

1899
Open Door Policy with China established

1911
Followers of Sun Yat-sen launch Chinese rebellion



1890

1902
Africans defeated in the Boer War

1920



History ONLINE

Chapter Overview—Visit glencoe.com to preview Chapter 22.

The Decline of the Qing Dynasty

GUIDE TO READING

The BIG Idea

Competition Among Countries

As the Qing dynasty declined, Western nations increased their economic involvement with China.

Content Vocabulary

- extraterritoriality (p. 726)
- self-strengthening (p. 728)
- spheres of influence (p. 729)
- Open Door policy (p. 731)
- indemnity (p. 731)

Academic Vocabulary

- highlighted (p. 725)
- exclusive (p. 729)

People and Places

- Guangzhou (p. 725)
- Chang Jiang (p. 726)
- Hong Kong (p. 726)
- Hong Xiuquan (p. 726)
- Guang Xu (p. 729)
- Empress Dowager Ci Xi (p. 729)
- John Hay (p. 730)

Reading Strategy

Comparing and Contrasting As you read, create a chart like the one below to compare the Tai Ping and Boxer Rebellions.

	Tai Ping	Boxer
Reforms Demanded		
Method Used		
Outcomes		

China preferred to keep its culture free of Western influences. However, as the Qing government grew more unstable, the Western powers and Japan tightened their hold on the Chinese Empire. Foreign powers created spheres of influence and followed an Open Door policy to secure trading rights. The Chinese resisted but were eventually overcome, weakening the imperial government even more.

Causes of Decline

MAIN IDEA

Pressure from the West and corruption and unrest from within led to the decline of the Qing dynasty.

HISTORY & YOU In grade school, did you ever see a bully use force to get something he wanted? Read to learn how Western powers used force to get what they wanted from China.

In 1800, after a long period of peace and prosperity, the Qing dynasty of the Manchus was at the height of its power. A little over a century later, however, humiliated and harassed by the Western powers, the Qing dynasty collapsed.

External and Internal Pressure

One important reason for the abrupt decline and fall of the Qing dynasty was the intense external pressure that the modern West applied to Chinese society. However, internal problems that the government was slow to address also played a role. For instance, Zhang Zhidong, a court official, argued against political reform:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"The doctrine of people's rights will bring us not a single benefit but a hundred evils. Are we going to establish a parliament? . . . there are still many today who are content to be vulgar and rustic. They are ignorant of the general situation in the world, they do not understand the basic system of the state. . . . Even supposing the confused and clamorous people are assembled in one house, for every one of them who is clear-sighted, there will be a hundred others whose vision is clouded; they will converse at random . . .—what use will it be?"

—*China's Response to the West: A Documentary Survey, 1839–1923*, Ssu-yu Teng and John K. Fairbank, eds., 1970

After an extended period of growth, the Qing dynasty began to suffer from corruption, peasant unrest, and incompetence. These weaknesses were made worse by rapid growth in the country's

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE IN CHINA, 1900



Geography SKILLS

- Regions** Which country had the largest sphere of influence in China?
- Movement** Based on the map, describe the extent of United States influence in China in 1900.

population. By 1900, there were 400 million people in China. Population growth created a serious food shortage, and many people died of starvation. The ships, guns, and ideas of foreigners **highlighted** the growing weakness of the Qing dynasty and probably hastened its end.

By 1800, Europeans had been in contact with China for more than 200 years. Wanting to limit contact with outsiders, the Qing dynasty had restricted European merchants to a small trading outlet at **Guangzhou** (GWONG•JO), or Canton. The merchants could deal with only a few

Chinese firms. The British did not like this arrangement.

Britain had an unfavorable trade balance with China. That is, they imported more goods from China than they exported to China. Britain had to pay China with silver for the difference between its imports—tea, silk, and porcelain—from China and its exports—Indian cotton—to China. At first, the British tried to negotiate with the Chinese to improve the trade imbalance. When negotiations failed, the British turned to trading opium.



Student Web Activity—

Visit glencoe.com and complete the activity on Western influence in China.



The Opium War

Opium was grown in northern India under the sponsorship of the British East India Company and then shipped directly to Chinese markets. Demand for opium—a highly addictive drug—in South China jumped dramatically. Soon, silver was flowing out of China and into the pockets of the officials of the British East India Company.

The Chinese reacted strongly. The British were not the first to import opium into China. The Chinese government had already seen opium's dangerous qualities and had made its trade illegal. They appealed to the British government on moral grounds to stop the traffic in opium. Lin Zexu, a Chinese government official, wrote to Queen Victoria:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"Suppose there were people from another country who carried opium for sale to England and seduced your people into buying and smoking it; certainly your honorable ruler would deeply hate it and be bitterly aroused."

—Lin Zexu, a Chinese official

The British refused to halt their activity, however. As a result, the Chinese blockaded the foreign area in Guangzhou to force traders to surrender their opium. The British responded with force, starting the Opium War (1839–1842).

The Chinese were no match for the British. British warships destroyed Chinese coastal and river forts. When a British fleet sailed almost unopposed up the **Chang Jiang** (Yangtze River) to Nanjing, the Qing dynasty made peace.

In the Treaty of Nanjing in 1842, the Chinese agreed to open five coastal ports to British trade, limit taxes on imported British goods, and pay for the costs of the war. China also agreed to give the British the island of **Hong Kong**. Nothing was said in the treaty about the opium trade. Moreover, in the five ports, Europeans lived in their own sections and were subject not to Chinese laws but to their own laws—a practice known as **extraterritoriality**.

The Opium War marked the beginning of the establishment of Western influence in China. For the time being, the Chinese

dealt with the problem by pitting foreign countries against one another. Concessions granted to the British were offered to other Western nations, including the United States. Soon, thriving foreign areas were operating in the five treaty ports along the southern Chinese coast.

The Tai Ping Rebellion

In the meantime, the failure of the Chinese government to deal with pressing internal economic problems led to a peasant revolt, known as the Tai Ping (TIE PING) Rebellion (1850–1864). It was led by **Hong Xiuquan**, a Christian convert who viewed himself as a younger brother of Jesus Christ.

Hong was convinced that God had given him the mission of destroying the Qing dynasty. Joined by great crowds of peasants, Hong captured the town of Yongan and proclaimed a new dynasty, the Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace (*Tai Ping Tianguo* in Chinese—hence the name *Tai Ping Rebellion*).

The Tai Ping Rebellion appealed to many people because it called for social reforms. These reforms included giving land to all peasants and treating women as equals of men. Women even served in their own units in the Tai Ping army.

Hong's rebellion also called for people to give up their private possessions. Peasants were to hold lands and farms in common. Money, food, and clothing were to be shared equally by all. Hong outlawed alcohol and tobacco and eliminated the practice of binding women's feet. The Chinese Communist Revolution of the twentieth century (see Chapter 31) would have similar social goals.

In March 1853, the rebels seized Nanjing, the second largest city of the empire, and massacred 25,000 men, women, and children. The revolt continued for 10 more years but gradually began to fall apart. Europeans came to the aid of the Qing dynasty when they realized the destructive nature of the Tai Ping forces. As one British observer noted, there was no hope "of any good ever coming of the rebel movement. They do nothing but burn, murder, and destroy."

The Opium War

The Turks and Arabs were the first to trade opium in China. China's emperors tried to stop the spreading addiction but failed. Then in the 1830s, an official named Lin Zexu went after the traders. First he wrote to Queen Victoria, but she did not respond. Then he demanded that British merchants surrender a cargo of opium and

dumped it into the sea. The outraged British sent warships and overwhelmed the Chinese, who were forced to sign the Treaty of Nanjing. This was the first of several unequal treaties the Chinese signed in the 1800s.

The Chinese war junks were no match for the superior firepower of the British ships.

The British steamship *Nemesis* was constructed of iron and armed with modern cannons.



DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

Opium Imported into China (1 chest = approximately 135 pounds)

YEAR	NUMBER OF CHESTS PER YEAR
1729	200
1767	1,000
1830	10,000
1838	40,000

This illustration, by E. Duncan, shows the British steamship *Nemesis* destroying Chinese war junks in Anson's Bay, 1841.

- Explaining** What is an unequal treaty? How does the illustration help to explain why China accepted an unequal treaty?
- Making Inferences** Do you think the British had mixed feelings about the Opium War? Explain.

In 1864, Chinese forces, with European aid, recaptured Nanjing and destroyed the remaining rebel force. The Tai Ping Rebellion was one of the most devastating civil wars in history. As many as 20 million people died during the 14-year struggle.

China's ongoing struggle with the West prevented the Qing dynasty from dealing effectively with the internal unrest. Beginning in 1856, the British and the French applied force to gain greater trade privileges. As a result of the Treaty of Tianjin in 1858, the Chinese agreed to legalize the opium trade and to open new ports to

foreign trade. They also surrendered the Kowloon Peninsula to Great Britain. When the Chinese resisted parts of the treaty, the British seized Beijing in 1860.

Efforts at Reform

By the late 1870s, the Qing dynasty was in decline. Unable to restore order themselves, government troops had relied on forces recruited by regional warlords to help fight the Tai Ping Rebellion. To finance their armies, the warlords had collected taxes from local people. After the revolt, many of these warlords kept their armies.



With the support of the local gentry, the regional warlords continued to collect local taxes for their own use.

In its weakened state, the Qing court finally began to listen to the appeals of reform-minded officials. The reformers called for a new policy they called “**self-strengthening**.” That is, China should adopt Western technology but keep its Confucian values and institutions.

Some reformers wanted to change China’s traditional political institutions by introducing democracy. However, such ideas were too radical for most reformers. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the Chinese government tried to modernize China’s military forces and build up industry without touching the basic elements of Chinese civilization. Railroads, weapons factories, and shipyards were built. However, the Chinese value system remained unchanged.

✓ Reading Check **Summarizing** What did Britain do to fix their trade imbalance with China?

The Advance of Imperialism

MAIN IDEA Western nations and Japan set up spheres of influence in China to gain exclusive trading rights.

HISTORY & YOU Have you noticed that when a group considers options, a strong voice often sways its decision? Read how the emperor’s aunt blocked reforms in China.

In the end, however, the changes did not help the Qing stay in power. The European advance into China continued during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. Internal conditions also continued to deteriorate.

Mounting Pressures

In the north and northeast, Russia took advantage of the Qing dynasty’s weakness to force China to give up territories north of the Amur River in Siberia. Russia wanted both Manchuria and Mongolia and even had designs on Korea. Russia’s designs on

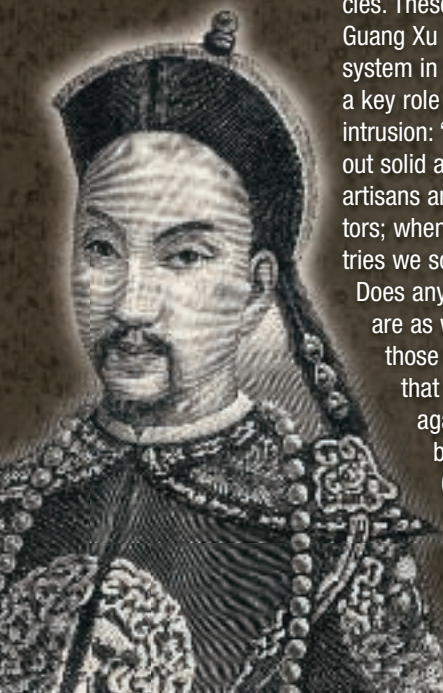
PEOPLE *in* HISTORY

Guang Xu

1871–1908 Chinese Emperor

Attendants brought foreign mechanical toys to entertain the baby Emperor Guang Xu. As he grew, he became fascinated with Western inventions—telephones, phonographs, and bicycles. These influences convinced Guang Xu to set up a new educational system in China. Another factor played a key role as well—growing foreign intrusion: “Our scholars are now without solid and practical education; our artisans are without scientific instructors; when compared with other countries we soon see how weak we are.

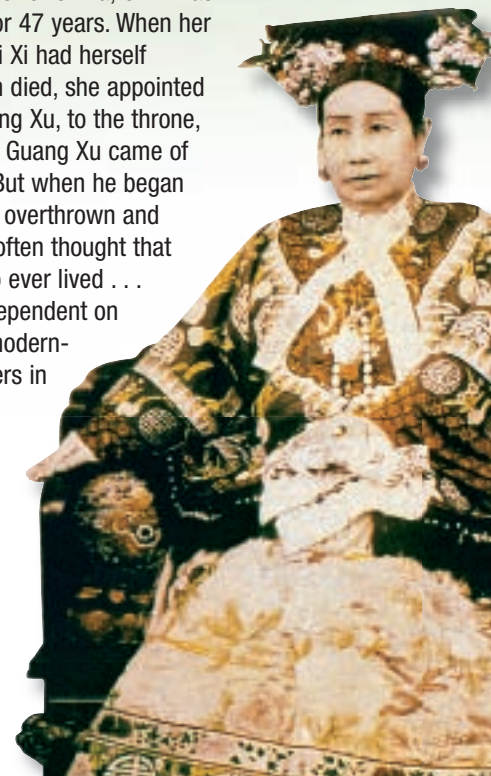
Does anyone think that our troops are as well drilled or as well led as those of the foreign armies? or that we can successfully stand against them? Changes must be made. . . .” **Why did Guang Xu set up a new educational system?**




Ci Xi

1835–1908 Chinese Empress

Though never the official ruler of China, Ci Xi was the power behind the throne for 47 years. When her young son became emperor, Ci Xi had herself appointed regent. After her son died, she appointed her four-year-old nephew, Guang Xu, to the throne, but continued as regent. When Guang Xu came of age, Ci Xi supposedly retired. But when he began making reforms, Ci Xi had him overthrown and resumed her regency. “I have often thought that I am the cleverest woman who ever lived . . . I have 400 million people all dependent on my judgment.” She opposed modernization and supported the Boxers in their ill-fated rebellion against Western colonizers in 1900. Afterwards, she recognized the need to modernize, but too late to save the Qing dynasty. **How did Ci Xi react to the reforms of Guang Xu?**





Korea threatened the Japanese. When Russia took military control of Manchuria, Britain signed an alliance with Japan. In Tibet, a struggle between Russia and Great Britain kept both powers from seizing the territory outright. This allowed Tibet to become free from Chinese influence.

Between the years of 1886 and 1895, the foreign powers tightened their hold on the Chinese Empire. Britain annexed Burma, made Sikkim a protectorate, and obtained the Tibetan town of Yadong, opening it to foreign trade. France occupied Laos in 1893. The Russian Trans-Siberian railway reached Lake Baikal by 1895.

Even more ominous changes were taking place in the Chinese heartland. European states began to create **spheres of influence**, areas where the imperial powers had **exclusive** trading rights. After the Tai Ping Rebellion, warlords in the provinces began to negotiate directly with foreign nations. In return for money, the warlords granted these nations exclusive trading rights or railroad-building and mining privileges. In this way, Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Japan all established spheres of influence in China.

In 1894, another blow furthered the disintegration of the Qing dynasty. The Chinese went to war with Japan over Japanese inroads into Korea, a land that the Chinese had controlled for a long time. The Chinese were soundly defeated. As a reward, Japan demanded and received the island of Taiwan (known to Europeans at the time as Formosa) and the Liaodong (LYOW•DOONG) Peninsula. Fearing Japan's growing power, however, the European powers forced Japan to give the Liaodong Peninsula back to China.

New pressures for Chinese territory soon arose. In 1897, Chinese rioters murdered two German missionaries. Germany used this as a pretext to demand territories in the Shandong (SHON•DOONG) Peninsula. When the Chinese government approved the demand, other European nations made new claims on Chinese territory.

Internal Crisis

This latest scramble for territory took place at a time of internal crisis in China.

In June 1898, the young emperor **Guang Xu** (GWANG SHYOO) launched a massive reform program based on changes in Japan (see the discussion later in this chapter). During the following weeks, known as the One Hundred Days of Reform, the emperor issued edicts calling for major political, administrative, and educational reforms. With these reforms, Guang Xu intended to modernize government bureaucracy by following Western models. He also wanted to adopt a new educational system that would replace the traditional civil service examinations. His reforms included the adoption of Western-style schools and banks, and the institution of a free press. Guang Xu also intended to train the military to use modern weapons and Western fighting techniques.

Many conservatives at court, however, opposed these reforms. They saw little advantage in copying the West. As one said, "An examination of the causes of success and failure in government reveals that . . . the adoption of foreignism leads to disorder." According to this conservative, traditional Chinese rules needed to be reformed and not rejected in favor of Western changes.

Most important, **Empress Dowager Ci Xi** (TSUH•SEE), the emperor's aunt, opposed the new reform program. Ci Xi became a dominant force at court and opposed the emperor's reforms. With the aid of the imperial army, she eventually imprisoned the emperor. Other supporters of the reform were imprisoned, exiled, or prosecuted. These actions ended Guang Xu's reforms.

While Guang Xu's reform efforts aroused popular sympathy, they had limited support within Chinese society overall. His hasty measures damaged the careers of many scholars, losing much support for the reforms. Also, the reform efforts neglected agriculture, which was very important to China's future, and focused too heavily on the elite classes. Most notably, the reformers in power could not end foreign influence. Concluding that peaceful reform could never be achieved, some reformers began to consider revolution.

 **Reading Check** **Examining** What nations established spheres of influence in China?



Responses to Imperialism

MAIN IDEA The United States proposed an Open Door policy to guarantee it would have equal trading rights with European countries in China.

HISTORY & YOU What does an open door suggest to you? Read to learn how and why the United States proposed an Open Door policy in China.

As foreign pressure on the Qing dynasty grew stronger, both Great Britain and the United States feared that other nations would overrun the country should the Chinese government collapse. The annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines had encouraged the expansion of American

interests in the Pacific. The United States now was fully engaged in expanding its stake in the global marketplace.

In 1899, U.S. secretary of state **John Hay** wrote a note to Britain, Russia, Germany, France, Italy, and Japan. Hay asked each country to respect equal trading opportunities in China. He also asked the powers with a sphere of influence not to set tariffs that would give an unfair advantage to the citizens of their own country. This note was not shown to the Chinese government. When none of the other imperialist governments expressed opposition to the idea, Hay proclaimed that all major states with economic interests in China had agreed that the country should have an Open Door policy.

POLITICAL CARTOONS

PRIMARY SOURCE

Open Door Policy

China is represented as a Chinese-style building, with dragons and an ornately carved door.

Guns, bayonets, and a German-style helmet appear in the open door.

Uncle Sam is shown as a traveling salesman.



In 1899 U.S. secretary of state John Hay sent notes to the major powers asking them to uphold “Chinese territorial and administrative” integrity and guarantee “equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire.” Despite a general lack of response, Hay announced in 1900 that his Open Door policy had been approved.

After the Boxer Rebellion broke out, Hay promoted the following policy in a letter to various U.S. embassies:

“[T]he policy of the government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire.”

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

To trade with China, the United States had to confront the European powers already established there.

1. **Analyzing** Why is Uncle Sam shown here with a briefcase and an umbrella?
2. **Predicting** What do you think would have happened if the United States had not stepped in with its Open Door policy?

Opening the Door to China

In part, the **Open Door policy** reflected American concern for the survival of China. However, it also reflected the interests of some U.S. trading companies. These companies wanted to operate in open markets and disliked the existing division of China into separate spheres of influence dominated by individual states.

The Open Door policy did not end the system of spheres of influence. However, it did reduce restrictions on foreign imports imposed by the dominating power within each sphere. The Open Door policy also helped to reduce imperialist hysteria over access to the China market. The policy lessened fears in Britain, France, Germany, and Russia that other powers would take advantage of China's weakness and attempt to dominate the China market for themselves.

The Boxer Rebellion

The Open Door policy came too late to stop the Boxer Rebellion. Boxer was the popular name given to members of a secret organization called the Society of Harmonious Fists. Members practiced a system of exercise—a form of shadowboxing, or boxing with an imaginary opponent—that they thought would protect them from bullets.

The Boxers were upset by the foreign takeover of Chinese lands. Their slogan was “destroy the foreigner.” They especially disliked Christian missionaries and Chinese converts to Christianity who seemed to threaten Chinese traditions. At the beginning of 1900, Boxer bands roamed the countryside and slaughtered foreign missionaries and Chinese Christians. Their victims also included foreign businessmen and even the German envoy to Beijing.

Response to the killings of missionaries and Chinese Christians was immediate and overwhelming. When William II, emperor of Germany, learned of the envoy's fate, he sent German troops to China and declared:

PRIMARY SOURCE

“Show no mercy! Take no prisoners! . . . the Huns of King Attila made a name for themselves . . . impose the name of Germany in China . . . in such a way that no Chinese will ever dare look askance at a German again.”

—Jean Chesneaux, Marianne Bastid, and Marie-Claire Bergère, *China: From the Opium Wars to the 1911 Revolution*

An allied army consisting of 20,000 British, French, German, Russian, American, and Japanese troops attacked Beijing in August 1900. The army restored order and demanded more concessions from the Chinese government. The Chinese government was forced to pay a heavy **indemnity**—a payment for damages—to the powers that had crushed the uprising. The imperial government was now weaker than ever.

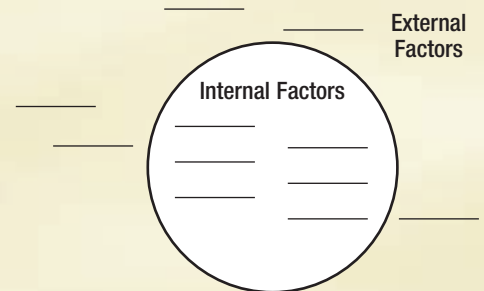
Reading Check Explaining How did the Boxers get their name?

Vocabulary

1. **Explain** the significance of: highlighted, Guangzhou, Chang Jiang, Hong Kong, extraterritoriality, Hong Xiuquan, self-strengthening, spheres of influence, exclusive, Guang Xu, Empress Dowager Ci Xi, John Hay, Open Door policy, indemnity.

Main Ideas

2. **Summarize** the factors that led to the decline of the Qing dynasty by using a diagram like the one below.



3. **Explain** how Western nations and Japan gained exclusive trading rights in China.
4. **List** the countries that supplied troops for the allied army, which was formed to fight the Boxers in 1900.

Critical Thinking

5. **The BIG Idea Making Inferences** Why did European nations agree to follow the Open Door policy proposed by the U.S.?
6. **Drawing Conclusions** Why did foreign powers help the Chinese government put down the Boxer Rebellion?
7. **Analyzing Visuals** In what ways does the cartoon on page 730 depict China as a difficult place in which to gain entry?

Writing About History

8. **Expository Writing** Using outside sources, research, write, and present a report on the effects of population growth on modern China. Include government laws to curtail population growth and explain the consequences of disobeying these laws.

History ONLINE

For help with the concepts in this section of *Glencoe World History*, go to glencoe.com and click Study Central.

Revolution in China

GUIDE TO READING

The BIG Idea

Self-Determination Reforms led to a revolution in China, and the arrival of Westerners brought changes to its culture and economy.

Content Vocabulary

- provincial (p. 732)
- commodities (p. 735)

Academic Vocabulary

- phase (p. 733)
- motive (p. 735)

People and Places

- Sun Yat-sen (p. 732)
- Henry Pu Yi (p. 734)
- General Yuan Shigai (p. 734)
- Shanghai (p. 736)
- Wuhan (p. 736)

Reading Strategy

Comparing and Contrasting As you read, create a chart like the one below listing the reforms requested by Sun Yat-sen and those implemented by Empress Dowager Ci Xi.

Sun Yat-sen's Proposals	Empress Dowager Ci Xi's Reform

After the Boxer Rebellion failed, China made desperate reform efforts. However, when Empress Dowager Ci Xi died in 1908, the Qing dynasty was near collapse. China slipped into revolution and civil war. Early twentieth-century Chinese culture reflected the country's struggle between the old and the new as Confucian social ideas declined and Western influences increased.

The Fall of the Qing

MAIN IDEA Sun Yat-sen led a successful revolution to end the Qing dynasty, but he was unable to establish a stable government.

HISTORY & YOU Do you find it hard to change, once you are used to doing things a certain way? Read to learn how resistance to change led to the downfall of the Qing dynasty.

After the Boxer Rebellion, the Qing dynasty in China tried desperately to reform itself. Empress Dowager Ci Xi, who had long resisted suggestions from her advisers for change, now embraced a number of reforms in education, administration, and the legal system.

A new educational system based on the Western model replaced the civil service examination system. In 1909, legislative assemblies were formed at the **provincial**, or local, level. Elections for a national assembly were even held in 1910.

The emerging new elite, composed of merchants, professionals, and reform-minded gentry, soon became impatient with the slow pace of political change. They were angry when they discovered that the new assemblies were not allowed to pass laws but could only give advice to the ruler. Moreover, the recent reforms had done nothing for the peasants, artisans, and miners, whose living conditions were getting worse as taxes increased. Unrest grew in the countryside as the dynasty continued to ignore deep-seated resentments.

The Rise of Sun Yat-sen

The first signs of revolution appeared during the last decade of the nineteenth century, when the young radical **Sun Yat-sen** formed the Revive China Society. Sun Yat-sen believed that the Qing dynasty was in a state of decay and could no longer govern the country. Unless the Chinese were united under a strong government, they would remain at the mercy of other countries. Although Sun believed that China should follow the pattern of Western countries, he also knew that the Chinese people were hardly ready for democracy.

Sun instead developed a three-stage reform process. The first stage would be a military takeover. In the second stage, a



Geography SKILLS

- Regions** Compare this map to the map showing the spheres of influence on page 725 of your text. In which country's sphere of influence did the nationalist movement fail to gain a foothold?
- Location** What was the main area of China affected by the Boxer Rebellion?

Maps in Motion See StudentWorks™ Plus or glencoe.com.

transitional phase, Sun's own revolutionary party would prepare the people for democratic rule. The final stage called for establishment of a constitutional democracy.

At a convention in Tokyo in 1905, Sun united members of radical groups from across China and formed the Revolutionary Alliance, which eventually became the Nationalist Party. In presenting his program, Sun Yat-sen called for the following changes:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"Establish the Republic: Now our revolution is based on equality, in order to establish a republican government. All our people are equal and all enjoy political rights. . . . Equalize land ownership: The good fortune of civilization is to be shared equally by all the people of the nation. . . . Its [the land's] present price shall be received by the owner, but all increases in value . . . after the revolution shall belong to the state, to be shared by all the people."

—*Sources of Chinese Tradition*, W.T. de Bary et al., eds., 1960



Sun's new organization advocated his Three People's Principles, which promoted nationalism, democracy, and the right for people to pursue their own livelihoods. Although the new organization was small, it benefited from the rising discontent generated by the Qing dynasty's failure to improve conditions in China.

The Revolution of 1911

The Qing dynasty was near its end. In 1908, Empress Dowager Ci Xi died. Her nephew Guang Xu, a prisoner in the palace, died one day before his aunt. The throne was now occupied by China's "last emperor," the infant **Henry Pu Yi**.

In October 1911, followers of Sun Yat-sen launched an uprising in central China. At the time, Sun was traveling in the United States. Thus, the revolt had no leader, but the government was too weak to react. The Qing dynasty collapsed, opening the way for new political forces.

Sun's party had neither the military nor the political strength to form a new government. The party was forced to turn to a member of the old order, **General Yuan Shigai** (YOO•AHN SHUR•GIE), who controlled the army.

Yuan was a prominent figure in military circles, and he had been placed in charge of the imperial army sent to suppress the rebellion. Instead, he abandoned the government and negotiated with members of Sun Yat-sen's party. General Yuan agreed to serve as president of a new Chinese republic and to allow the election of a legislature. Sun himself arrived in China in January 1912, after reading about the revolution in a Denver, Colorado, newspaper.

In the eyes of Sun Yat-sen's party, the events of 1911 were a glorious revolution that ended 2,000 years of imperial rule. However, the 1911 uprising was hardly a revolution. It produced no new political or social order. Sun Yat-sen and his followers still had much to accomplish.

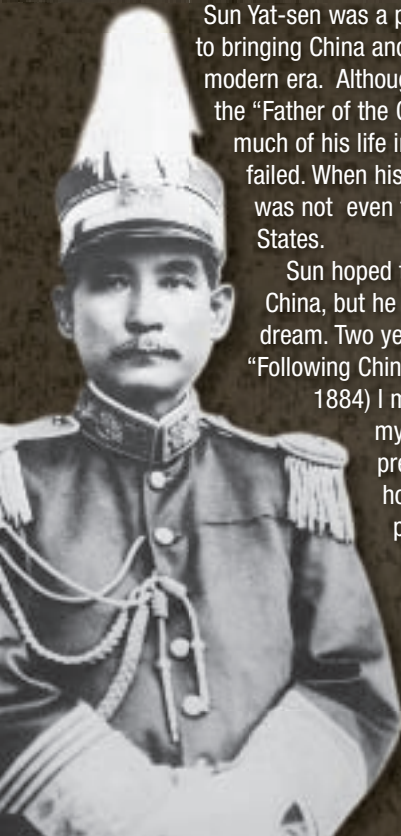
PEOPLE *in* HISTORY

Sun Yat-sen

1866–1925 Chinese Nationalist

Sun Yat-sen was a patriot and visionary dedicated to bringing China and its ancient traditions into the modern era. Although he would later be hailed as the "Father of the Chinese Revolution," he spent much of his life in exile, and most of his plans failed. When his revolution finally succeeded, he was not even there—he was in the United States.

Sun hoped to create a modern republic in China, but he would never fully realize his dream. Two years before his death, he wrote: "Following China's war with France (1883–1884) I made up my mind to devote myself to the revolution. . . . Up to present the task of revolution, however, has not yet been completed. A span of thirty-seven years of my revolutionary work is to be chronicled by future historians. . . ." **What was Sun Yat-sen's dream for China?**




General Yuan Shigai

1859–1916 Chinese military ruler

In the late 1800s, Japan and China competed for influence in Korea. There, a young Chinese diplomat, Yuan Shigai, learned how to manipulate political and military power to serve his own ends. After war with Japan destroyed the Chinese military, Yuan modernized a new force. Because of Yuan's military reforms, Emperor Guang Xu assumed Yuan supported his reforms. In fact, Yuan remained loyal to Ci Xi. He helped suppress the reforms and later, the Boxer Rebellion. When Ci Xi died, Yuan lost favor with the Qing rulers. He decided to help Sun Yat-sen's nationalists overthrow the emperor in exchange for the presidency. Yuan's opposition to a republican form of government soon became clear. He dissolved the elected parliament and tried to take the title of emperor, triggering a revolt. **What led to the revolt against Yuan's rule?**





The Revolutionary Alliance was supported mainly by an emerging urban middle class, and its program was based largely on Western liberal democratic principles. However, the urban middle class in China was too small to support a new political order. Most of the Chinese people still lived on the land, and few peasants supported Sun Yat-sen's party. In effect, then, the events of 1911 were less a revolution than a collapse of the old order.

An Era of Civil War

After the collapse of the Qing dynasty, the military took over. Sun Yat-sen and his colleagues had accepted General Yuan Shigai as president of the new Chinese republic in 1911 because they lacked the military force to compete with his control over the army. Many feared that if the revolt lapsed into chaos, the Western powers would intervene. If that happened, the last shreds of Chinese independence would be lost. However, even the general's new allies distrusted his **motives**.

Yuan understood little of the new ideas sweeping into China from the West. He ruled in a traditional manner and even tried to set up a new imperial dynasty. The reformers hated Yuan for using murder and terror to destroy the new democratic institutions. The traditionalists (those who supported the Qing) hated Yuan for being disloyal to the dynasty he had served.

Yuan's dictatorial efforts rapidly led to clashes with Sun's party, now renamed the *Guomindang*, or Nationalist Party. When Yuan dissolved the new parliament, the Nationalists launched a rebellion. The rebellion failed, and Sun Yat-sen fled to Japan.

Yuan was strong enough to brush off the challenge from the revolutionary forces, but he could not turn back history. He died in 1916 and was succeeded by one of his officers. Over the next several years, China slipped into civil war as the power of the central government disintegrated and military warlords seized power in the provinces. Their soldiers caused massive destruction throughout China.

 **Reading Check** **Explaining** Why did rebellions occur after General Yuan Shigai became president?

Cultural Changes

MAIN IDEA Western culture had a dramatic effect on many Chinese people, especially those living in cities.

HISTORY & YOU Can you identify foreign influences on your lifestyle? Read to learn how Westerners influenced Chinese culture.

Western influences forced the Chinese to adapt to new ways of thinking and living. Early twentieth-century Chinese culture reflected the struggle between Confucian social ideas and those of the West. These changes were most striking in the cities.

Society in Transition

When European traders began to move into China in greater numbers in the mid-1800s, Chinese society was already in a state of transition. The growth of industry and trade was especially noticeable in the cities, where a national market for such **commodities**—marketable products—as oil, copper, salt, tea, and porcelain had appeared.

The Chinese economy had never been more productive. Faster and more reliable transportation and a better system of money and banking had begun to create the foundation for a money economy. Foreign investments in China grew rapidly, and the money went into modernizing the Chinese economy. New crops brought in from abroad increased food production and encouraged population growth.

The coming of Westerners to China affected the Chinese economy in three ways. Westerners: (1) introduced modern means of transportation and communications; (2) created an export market; and (3) integrated the Chinese market into the nineteenth-century world economy.

To some, these changes were beneficial. Shaking China out of its old ways quickened a process of change that had already begun. Western influences forced the Chinese to adopt new ways of thinking and acting, and Western ideas stimulated the desire to modernize. Westerners also provided something else to the Chinese.



They gave them a model, funds, and the technical knowledge to modernize.

At the same time, however, China paid a heavy price for the new ways. Imperialism imposed a state of dependence on China, and many Chinese were exploited. In these ways, imperialism condemned the country to a condition of underdevelopment. Its local industry was largely destroyed. Also, many of the profits in the new economy went to foreign countries rather than back into the Chinese economy.

During the first quarter of the twentieth century, the pace of change in China quickened even more. After World War I, which temporarily drew foreign investment out of the country, Chinese businesspeople began to develop new ventures. **Shanghai** became the bastion of the new bourgeoisie. People lived in Shanghai at the same rhythm they lived in other modern cities. **Wuhan**, Tianjin, and Guangzhou also became major industrial and commercial

centers with a growing middle class and an industrial working class.

Culture in Transition

In 1800, daily life for most Chinese was the same as it had been for centuries. Most were farmers, living in millions of villages in rice fields and on hillsides throughout the countryside. A farmer's life was governed by the harvest cycle, village custom, and family ritual. A few men were educated in the Confucian classics. Women remained in the home or in the fields. All children were expected to obey their parents, and wives were expected to submit to the wishes of their husbands.

A visitor to China 125 years later would have seen a different society, although it would still have been recognizably Chinese. The changes were most striking in the cities. Here the educated and wealthy had been visibly affected by the growing

HISTORY & ARTS

PRIMARY SOURCE

China's Changing Culture

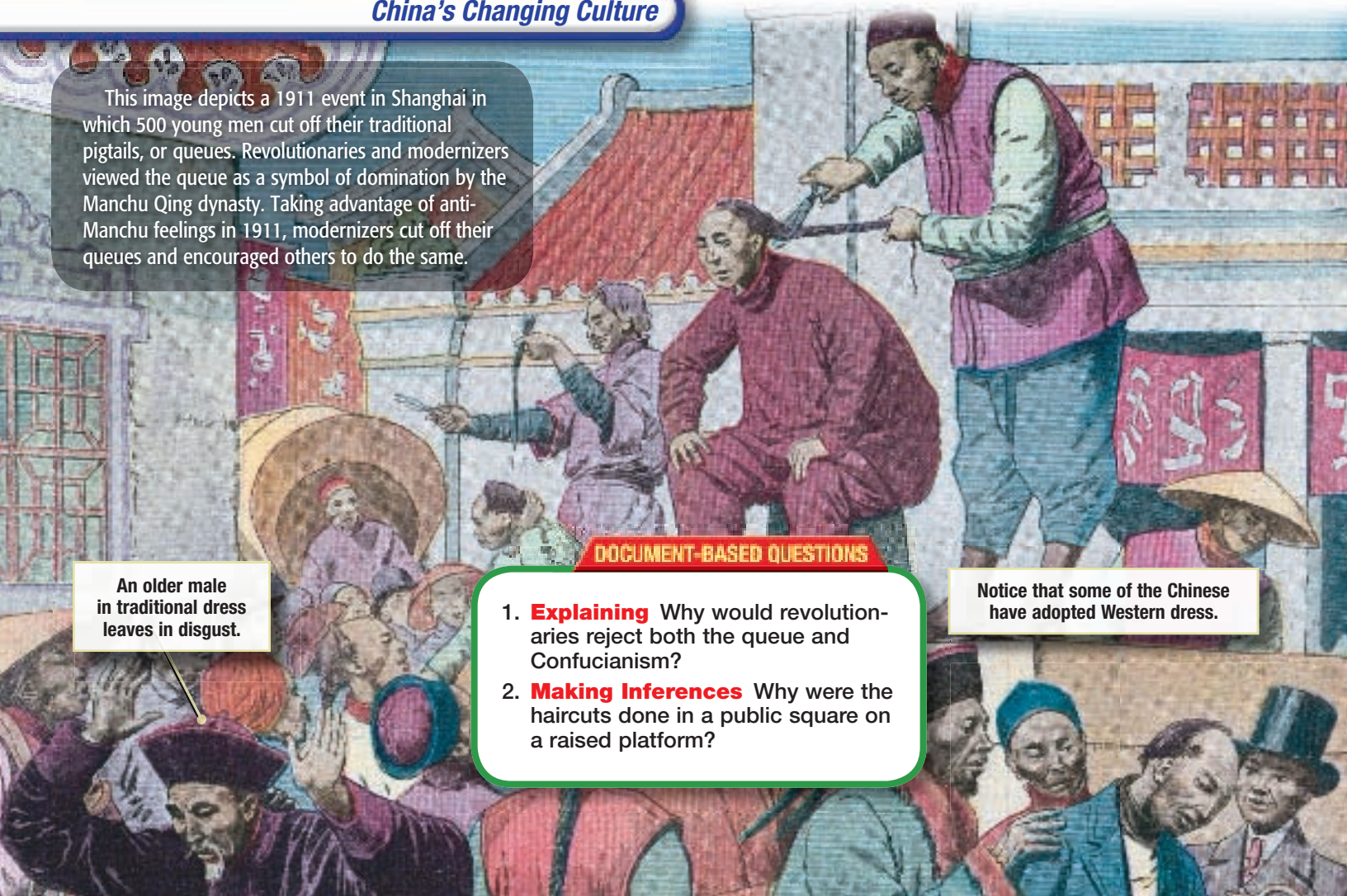
This image depicts a 1911 event in Shanghai in which 500 young men cut off their traditional pigtails, or queues. Revolutionaries and modernizers viewed the queue as a symbol of domination by the Manchu Qing dynasty. Taking advantage of anti-Manchu feelings in 1911, modernizers cut off their queues and encouraged others to do the same.

An older male in traditional dress leaves in disgust.

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

1. **Explaining** Why would revolutionaries reject both the queue and Confucianism?
2. **Making Inferences** Why were the haircuts done in a public square on a raised platform?

Notice that some of the Chinese have adopted Western dress.





Western cultural presence. Confucian social ideas were declining rapidly in influence, and those of Europe and North America were on the rise.

Nowhere in China was the struggle between old and new more visible than in the culture. Radical reformers wanted to eliminate traditional culture, condemning it as an instrument of oppression. They were interested in creating a new China that would be respected by the modern world.

The first changes in traditional culture came in the late nineteenth century. Intellectuals began to introduce Western books, paintings, music, and ideas to China. By the first quarter of the twentieth century, China was flooded by Western culture as intellectuals called for a new culture based on that of the modern West.

Western literature and art became popular in China, especially among the urban middle class. Traditional culture, however, remained popular with the more conservative elements of the population, especially in rural areas. Most creative artists followed foreign trends, while traditionalists held on to Chinese culture.

Literature in particular was influenced by foreign ideas. Western novels and short stories began to attract a larger audience. Although most Chinese novels written after World War I dealt with Chinese subjects, they reflected the Western tendency toward a realistic portrayal of society. Often, they dealt with the new Westernized middle class. Most of China's modern authors showed a clear contempt for the past.

Mao Dun became known as one of China's best modern novelists. *Midnight*, Dun's most popular work, was also published in French and English. A naturalistic novel, *Midnight* described the changing customs of Shanghai's urban elites.

Ba Jin, the author of numerous novels and short stories, was one of China's foremost writers at the turn of the century. Born in 1904, Ba Jin was well attuned to the rigors and expected obedience of Chinese family life. In his trilogy, *Family*, *Spring*, and *Autumn*, he describes the disintegration of traditional Confucian ways as the younger members of a large family attempt to break away from their elders.

Ba Jin dedicated most of his energy to writing. He would sometimes retreat to his study to write for a whole year. Ba Jin once described his compulsion to express himself:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"Before my eyes are many miserable scenes, the suffering of others and myself forces my hands to move. I become a machine for writing."

—Ba Jin, *China Daily*

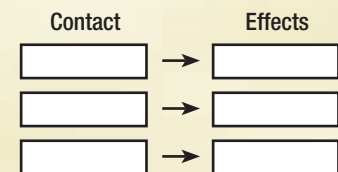
Reading Check **Describing** What effects did Western culture have on China?

Vocabulary

1. **Explain** the significance of: provincial, Sun Yat-sen, phase, Henry Pu Yi, General Yuan Shigai, motive, commodities, Shanghai, Wuhan.

Main Ideas

2. **List** the three stages in Sun Yat-sen's process for reform. What principles did he hope to promote in China?
3. **Describe** the attitudes toward Western culture held by Chinese in rural and urban areas. Which of these two groups do you think benefited more from Western involvement in China?
4. **Summarize** the changes resulting from European traders's contact with China in the mid-nineteenth century, using a diagram like the one below.



Critical Thinking

5. **The BIG Idea Sequencing** Why did the reforms introduced by Empress Dowager Ci Xi and General Yuan Shigai fail to improve the way China was governed?
6. **Defending** Foreign imperialism offered China more advantages than disadvantages. Defend this position.
7. **Analyzing Visuals** What elements in the image on page 736 reflect China's struggle between the old and the new?

Writing About History

8. **Expository Writing** Research and compare the reasons why both the United States and China experienced civil war. Write an essay offering alternatives to war that might have solved the internal problems of one of the two nations.

History ONLINE

For help with the concepts in this section of *Glencoe World History*, go to glencoe.com and click Study Central.

Rise of Modern Japan

GUIDE TO READING

The BIG Idea

Competition Among Countries

Western intervention opened Japan to trade, and the interaction between Japan and Western nations led to a modern industrial Japanese society.

Content Vocabulary

- concessions (p. 738)
- prefectures (p. 740)

Academic Vocabulary

- subsidy (p. 741)
- context (p. 743)

People and Places

- Matthew Perry (p. 738)
- Edo Bay (p. 738)
- Millard Fillmore (p. 738)
- Kyōto (p. 739)
- Mutsuhito (p. 740)
- Edo (p. 740)
- Ito Hirobumi (p. 740)
- Port Arthur (p. 743)

Reading Strategy

Categorizing Information As you read, create a table like the one below listing the promises contained in the Charter Oath of 1868 and the provisions of the Meiji constitution of 1890.

Charter Oath	Constitution

In the mid-nineteenth century, the United States forced Japan to open its doors to trade with Western nations. After the Sat-Cho alliance overthrew the shogun, the Meiji Restoration began. Japan emerged as a modern industrial society.

Japan Responds to Foreign Pressure

MAIN IDEA Under military pressure from the United States, Japan signed the Treaty of Kanagawa, which opened two ports to Western trade.

HISTORY & YOU What products would you have to give up if the United States stopped importing foreign goods? Read to find out why Japan decided to open its ports to trade with other countries.

By the end of the nineteenth century, Japan was emerging as a modern imperialist power. The Japanese followed the example of Western nations, while trying to preserve Japanese values.

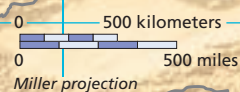
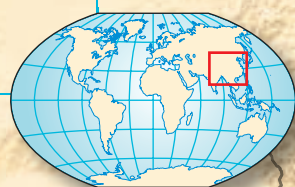
An End to Isolation

By 1800, the Tokugawa shogunate had ruled Japan for 200 years. The Tokugawa had maintained an isolationist policy, keeping formal relations only with Korea and allowing only Dutch and Chinese merchants at Nagasaki. Western nations wanted to end Japan's isolation, believing that the expansion of trade on a global basis would benefit all nations.

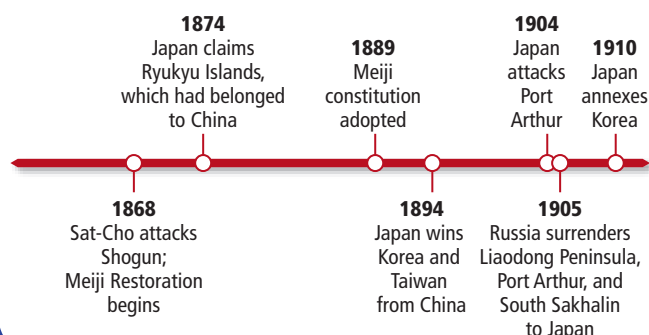
The first foreign power to succeed with Japan was the United States. In the summer of 1853, Commodore **Matthew Perry** arrived in **Edo Bay** (now Tokyo Bay) with an American fleet of four warships. Perry sought "to bring a singular and isolated people into the family of civilized nations." Perry brought a letter from President **Millard Fillmore**, asking the Japanese for better treatment of sailors shipwrecked on the Japanese islands. (Foreign sailors shipwrecked in Japan were treated as criminals and exhibited in public cages.) He also asked to open foreign relations between the United States and Japan. Perry returned about six months later for an answer, this time with a larger fleet. Having discussed the issue, some shogunate officials recommended **concessions**, or political compromises. The guns of Perry's ships ultimately made Japan's decision.

Under military pressure, Japan agreed to the Treaty of Kanagawa with the United States. The treaty provided for the return of shipwrecked American sailors, opened two ports to Western traders, and established a U.S. consulate in Japan. In 1858, U.S. consul Townsend Harris signed a more detailed treaty. It called for the opening of several new ports to U.S. trade and residence, as well as an exchange

JAPANESE EXPANSION, 1870–1918



Japanese Expansion, 1868–1910



Geography SKILLS

- Location** What territory did Japan acquire after defeating Russia?
- Movement** How did Japanese territorial expansion affect the country's foreign trade?

Maps in Motion See StudentWorks™ Plus or glencoe.com.

Japan's Foreign Trade, 1878–1917



Source: Hammond Atlas of World History.

of ministers. Japan soon signed similar treaties with several European nations.

Resistance to the New Order

Resistance to opening foreign relations was especially strong among the samurai warriors in two southern territories, Satsuma and Choshu. In 1863, the Sat-Cho alliance (from Satsuma-Choshu) forced the shogun to promise to end relations with the West. The rebellious groups soon showed their weakness, however. They had no experience with Western military pressure. When Choshu troops fired on Western ships in the Strait of Shimonoseki,

the Westerners fired back. The Choshu fortifications were destroyed.

The incident made the Sat-Cho alliance more determined not to give in to the West. When the shogun did not take a stronger position against the foreigners, the Sat-Cho leaders demanded that he resign and restore the emperor's power. In January 1868, the Sat-Cho attacked the shogun's palace in **Kyōto**. After a few weeks, the shogun's forces collapsed, ending the shogunate system and beginning the Meiji Restoration.

✓ Reading Check Identifying What events led to the collapse of the shogunate system in Japan?



The Meiji Restoration

MAIN IDEA The Meiji government attempted to modernize Japan's political, economic, and social structures.

HISTORY & YOU What views did American political parties express in the last election? Read to learn about the issue that gave rise to Japan's first political parties.

The Sat-Cho leaders had genuinely mistrusted the West, but they soon realized that Japan must change to survive. The new leaders embarked on a policy of reform, transforming Japan into a modern industrial nation.

The symbol of the new era was the young emperor **Mutsuhito**. He called his reign the Meiji (MAY•jee), or “Enlightened Rule.” This period has thus become known as the Meiji Restoration.

Of course, the Sat-Cho leaders controlled the Meiji ruler, just as the shogunate had controlled earlier emperors. In recognition of the real source of political power, the capital was moved from Kyōto to **Edo** (now named Tokyo), the location of the new leaders. The imperial court was moved to the shogun's palace in the center of the city.

Transformation of Politics

Once in power, the new leaders moved first to abolish the old order and to strengthen power in their hands. To undercut the power of the daimyo—the local nobles—the new leaders stripped these great lords of the titles to their lands in 1871. As compensation, the lords were given government bonds and were named governors of the territories formerly under their control. The territories were now called **prefectures**.

The Meiji reformers set out to create a modern political system based on the Western model. In 1868, the new leaders signed a Charter Oath, in which they promised to create a new legislative assembly within the framework of continued imperial rule. Although the daimyo were given senior positions in the new government, the modernizing leaders from the Sat-Cho

group held the key posts. The country was divided into 75 prefectures. (The number was reduced to 45 in 1889 and remains at that number today.)

During the next 20 years, the Meiji government undertook a careful study of Western political systems. A commission under **Ito Hirobumi** traveled to Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States to study their governments.

As the process evolved, two main factions appeared, the Liberals and the Progressives. The Liberals wanted political reform based on the Western liberal democratic model, which vested supreme authority in the parliament as the representative of the people. The Progressives wanted power to be shared between the legislative and executive branches, with the executive branch having more control.

During the 1870s and 1880s, these factions fought for control. In the end, the Progressives won. The Meiji constitution, adopted in 1889, was modeled after that of Imperial Germany. Most authority was given to the executive branch.

In theory, the emperor exercised all executive authority, but in practice he was a figurehead. Real executive authority rested in the hands of a prime minister and his cabinet of ministers. These ministers were handpicked by the Meiji leaders.

Under the new constitution, the upper house included royal appointments and elected nobles, while the lower house was elected. The two houses were to have equal legislative powers.

The final result was a political system that was democratic in form but authoritarian in practice. Although modern in external appearance, it was still traditional because power remained in the hands of a ruling oligarchy (the Sat-Cho leaders). Although a new set of institutions and values had emerged, the system allowed the traditional ruling class to keep its influence and economic power.

Meiji Economics

The Meiji leaders also set up a land reform program, which made the traditional lands of the daimyo into the private property of the peasants. The Meiji leaders



then levied a new land tax, which was set at an annual rate of three percent of the estimated value of the land. The new tax was an excellent source of revenue for the government. However, it was quite burdensome for the farmers.

Under the old system, farmers had paid a fixed percentage of their harvest to the landowners. In bad harvest years, they had owed little or nothing. Under the new system, the farmers had to pay the land tax every year, regardless of the quality of the harvest.

As a result, in bad years, many peasants were unable to pay their taxes. This forced them to sell their lands to wealthy neighbors and become tenant farmers who paid rent to the new owners. By the end of the nineteenth century, about 40 percent of all farmers were tenants.

With its budget needs met by the land tax, the government turned to the promotion of industry. The chief goal of the reformers was to create a “rich country and a

strong state” to guarantee Japan’s survival against the challenge of Western nations.

The Meiji government gave **subsidies** to needy industries, provided training and foreign advisers, improved transportation and communications, and started a new educational system that stressed applied science. By 1900, Japan’s industrial sector was beginning to grow. Besides tea and silk, other key industries were weapons, shipbuilding, and sake (SAH•kee), or Japanese rice wine.

From the start, a unique feature of the Meiji model of industrial development was the close relationship between government and private business. The government encouraged the development of new industries by providing businesspeople with money and privileges. Once an individual enterprise or industry was on its feet, it was turned over entirely to private ownership. Even then, however, the government continued to play some role in the industry’s activities.

CONNECTING TO THE UNITED STATES

MADE IN JAPAN

In the nineteenth century, the Meiji government opened Japan to trade with the outside world. Today, Japan is the fourth-largest trading partner of the United States. A strong work ethic and mastery of technology combined with a government-industry partnership have helped Japan become the world’s third-largest

economy. Some Japanese companies have grown into multinational corporations, with offices and factories all over the world. For example, Japan’s Toyota Company is the fourth-largest carmaker in the United States. By 2006, Toyota had 12 plants in the United States and Canada.

This photo shows Japanese workers assembling cell phones.

Common Japanese products sold to Americans:

- Nintendo Game Boys
- Sega video games
- Sony televisions and cameras
- Honda and Toyota cars
- Panasonic phones and DVD players



1. **Applying** Name a Japanese product that you own or use often.
2. **Making Inferences** Why do you think Toyota has located factories in the United States?

The Westernization of Japan

Japanese artist Hiroshige III created these woodblock prints just seven years after the Meiji Restoration opened the door to Western trade and ideas. The artist recorded a changing Japan. Western technology, such as railways and telegraph wires, connected the country. Western styles of architecture and clothing mixed with traditional Japanese styles. This style of Japanese print, called *ukiyo-e* (“pictures of the floating world”), also influenced Western art. These prints made a big impact on French impressionists like Claude Monet and Edgar Degas, who imitated their use of a flatter perspective and asymmetrical composition.

Western-style houses



Telegraph wires



Tokyo-Yokohama railway



Western-style dress

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

This series of prints, called “*Famous Places on the Tokaido: a Record of the Process of Reform*” (1875), shows evidence of Western influence on Japanese life.

1. **Identifying** What style of Western art did Hiroshige’s work influence?
2. **Identifying Points of View** Based on these prints, how did Western ideas affect Japan? Explain.

Military and Education

The Meiji reformers also transformed other institutions. A key focus of their attention was the military. The reformers were well aware that Japan would need a modern military force to compete with the West.

A new imperial army based on compulsory military service was formed in 1871. All Japanese men now served for three years. The new army was well equipped with modern weapons.

Education also changed. The Meiji leaders realized the need for universal education, including instruction in modern technology. A new ministry of education, established in 1871, adopted the American model of elementary schools, secondary schools, and universities. It brought foreign specialists to Japan to teach and it sent many students to study abroad.


Much of the content of the new educational system was Western in inspiration.

However, a great deal of emphasis was still placed on the virtues of loyalty to the family and community. Loyalty to the emperor was especially valued.

Modern Social Structure

Before the Meiji reforms, the lives of all Japanese people were determined by their membership in a family, village, and social class. Japanese society was highly hierarchical. Belonging to a particular social class determined a person’s occupation and social relationships with others.

Women were especially limited by the “three obediences”: child to father, wife to husband, and widow to son. Husbands could easily obtain a divorce; wives could not. Marriages were arranged, and the average marital age of females was 16 years. Females did not share inheritance rights with males. Few received any education outside the family.



The Meiji Restoration had a marked effect on the traditional social system in Japan. Special privileges for the aristocracy were abolished. For the first time, women were allowed to seek an education. As the economy shifted from an agricultural to an industrial base, thousands of Japanese began to get new jobs and establish new social relationships.


Western fashions and culture became the rage. The ministers of the first Meiji government were known as the “dancing cabinet” because they loved Western-style ballroom dancing. A new generation of modern boys and girls began to imitate the clothing styles, eating habits, hairstyles, and social practices of European and American young people. The game of baseball was imported from the United States.

The social changes brought about by the Meiji Restoration also had a less attractive side. Many commoners were ruthlessly exploited in the coal mines and textile mills. Workers labored up to 20 hours a day, often under conditions of incredible hardship. Coal miners employed in Nagasaki worked in temperatures up to 130 degrees Fahrenheit (54 degrees C). When they tried to escape, they were shot.

Resistance to such conditions was not unknown. In many areas, villagers sought new political rights and demanded increased attention to human rights. A popular rights movement of the 1870s laid the groundwork for one of Japan’s first political parties. It campaigned for a government that would reflect the will of the people.

The transformation of Japan into a “modern society” did not detach the country entirely from its old values, however. Traditional values based on loyalty to the family and community were still taught in the new schools.

Traditional Japanese values were also given a firm legal basis in the 1889 constitution, which limited the right to vote to men. The Civil Code of 1898 played down individual rights and placed women within the **context** of their family role.

 **Reading Check** **Explaining** How was Japan’s government structured under the Meiji constitution?

Joining the Imperialists

MAIN IDEA By the early 1900s, Japan strengthened its military and started building an empire.

HISTORY & YOU What benefits did the British receive from their colonies in America? Read to find out why Japan wanted colonies.

The Japanese soon copied the imperialist Western approach to foreign affairs. A small, densely populated nation, Japan lacked resources and had no natural room to expand. The Japanese knew that Western nations had amassed some of their wealth and power because of their colonies. Those colonies had provided sources of raw materials, inexpensive labor, and markets for manufactured products. To compete, Japan also wanted to expand.

Beginnings of Expansion

The Japanese began their program of territorial expansion close to home. In 1874, Japan claimed control of the Ryukyu (ree•YOO•KYOO) Islands, which belonged to the Chinese Empire. Two years later, Japan’s navy forced the Koreans to open their ports to Japanese trade. The Chinese grew concerned by Japan’s growing influence there.

In the 1880s, Chinese-Japanese rivalry over Korea intensified. In 1894, the two nations went to war, and Japan won. In the treaty ending the war, China recognized Korea’s independence. China also ceded (transferred) Taiwan and the Liaodong Peninsula, with its strategic naval base at **Port Arthur**, to Japan. In time, the Japanese gave the Liaodong Peninsula back to China.

Rivalry with Russia over influence in Korea had led to increasingly strained relations. The Russians thought little of the Japanese and even welcomed the possibility of war. One adviser to Nicholas II said, “We will only have to throw our caps at them and they will run away.”

War with Russia

In 1904, Japan launched a surprise attack on the Russian naval base at Port Arthur, which Russia had taken from China in 1898. The Russian troops proved to be inferior.



The Russian commander in chief said, “It is impossible not to admire the bravery and activity of the Japanese. The attack of the Japanese is a continuous succession of waves, and they never relax their efforts by day or by night.”

In the meantime, Russia had sent its Baltic fleet halfway around the world to East Asia, only to be defeated by the new Japanese navy off the coast of Japan. After their defeat, the Russians agreed to a humiliating peace in 1905. They gave the Liaodong Peninsula back to Japan, as well as the southern part of Sakhalin (SA•kuh•LEEN), an island north of Japan. The Japanese victory stunned the world. Japan had become one of the great powers.

U.S. Relations

When Japan established a sphere of influence in Korea, the United States recognized Japan’s role there. In return, Japan recognized American authority in the Philippines. In 1910, Japan annexed Korea outright.

Some Americans began to fear the rise of Japanese power in East Asia. Japan resented U.S. efforts to restrict immigration. In 1907, President Theodore Roosevelt made a “gentlemen’s agreement” with Japan that essentially stopped Japanese immigration to the United States.

✓ Reading Check **Explaining** Why did Japan turn itself into an imperialist power?



JAPAN BECOMES AN IMPERIAL POWER

When Matthew Perry’s fleet steamed into Edo Bay in 1854, the Japanese saw “giant dragons puffing smoke.” Never before had they seen ships powered by steam or carrying such large guns. The Japanese soon began to modernize their military.

After a decisive victory over China in 1894, Japan gained territory and influence in Korea. Russia, however, remained a formidable rival blocking Japan’s ambitions in Korea and Manchuria.

In 1904, Japan unleashed its technologically advanced navy on the Russian naval base at Port Arthur, in Manchuria. This battle began the Russo-Japanese War. Japan’s victory in the war stunned the world.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR OF 1904–1905

Marked the first victory of an Asian nation over a European power in modern times

Made Japan one of the world’s great powers

Gave Japan a foothold in Manchuria

Reinforced Japan as the dominant power in Korea

Ended Russia’s expansion in East Asia

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

This woodcut shows Japanese warships engaging the Russian fleet at Port Arthur in 1904.

- Explaining** How did the Russo-Japanese War affect the balance of power in East Asia?
- Analyzing** Why do you think Japan’s victory in the Russo-Japanese War stunned the world?



Culture in an Era of Transition

MAIN IDEA The culture of Western nations greatly influenced Japanese traditional culture.

HISTORY & YOU Do you own anything made in Japan? Read to learn about early cultural contact between the United States and Japan.

Contact with Western nations greatly influenced Japanese culture during the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. From literature to architecture, the Japanese copied Western techniques and styles. The exchange of cultures went both ways, however. Japanese art also influenced Westerners.

New Western Model

The wave of Western technology and ideas that entered Japan in the last half of the nineteenth century greatly altered the shape of traditional Japanese culture. Literature was especially affected. Dazzled by European literature, Japanese authors began translating and imitating the imported models.

The novel showed the greatest degree of change. People began to write novels that were patterned after the French tradition of realism. Naturalist Japanese authors tried to present existing social conditions and the realities of war as objectively as possible.

Other aspects of Japanese culture were also changed. The Japanese invited technicians, engineers, architects, and artists from Europe and the United States to teach their “modern” skills to eager Japanese students. The Japanese copied Western artistic techniques and styles. Huge buildings of steel and reinforced concrete, adorned with Greek columns, appeared in many Japanese cities.

A Return to Tradition

A national reaction had begun by the end of the nineteenth century, however. Many Japanese artists began to return to older techniques. In 1889, the Tokyo School of Fine Arts was established to promote traditional Japanese art. Japanese artists searched for a new but truly Japanese means of expression. Some artists tried to bring together native and foreign techniques. Others returned to past artistic traditions for inspiration.

Cultural exchange also went the other way. Japanese arts and crafts, porcelains, textiles, fans, folding screens, and woodblock prints became fashionable in Europe and North America. Japanese gardens, with their close attention to the positioning of rocks and falling water, became especially popular in the United States.

✓ Reading Check **Describing** What effect did Japanese culture have on other nations?

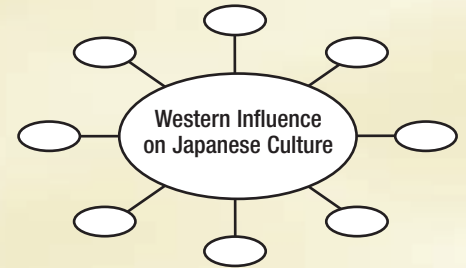
SECTION 3 REVIEW

Vocabulary

1. **Explain** the significance of: Matthew Perry, Edo Bay, Millard Fillmore, concessions, Kyōto, Mutsuhito, Edo, prefectures, Ito Hirobumi, subsidy, context, Port Arthur.

Main Ideas

2. **Identify** the benefits that the Treaty of Kanagawa granted to the United States.
3. **Explain** how Japan’s Liberals and Progressives differed on the question of which government branch should hold the most power. Which group won?
4. **Illustrate** the results of Western influence on Japanese culture by using a diagram like the one below.



Critical Thinking

5. **The BIG Idea Evaluating** How did the Japanese land reform program create internal problems?
6. **Comparing** Compare the rights of Japanese women before and after the Meiji Restoration.
7. **Analyzing Visuals** Examine the images on page 742. How do these prints show a mixing of Western and Japanese cultures?

Writing About History

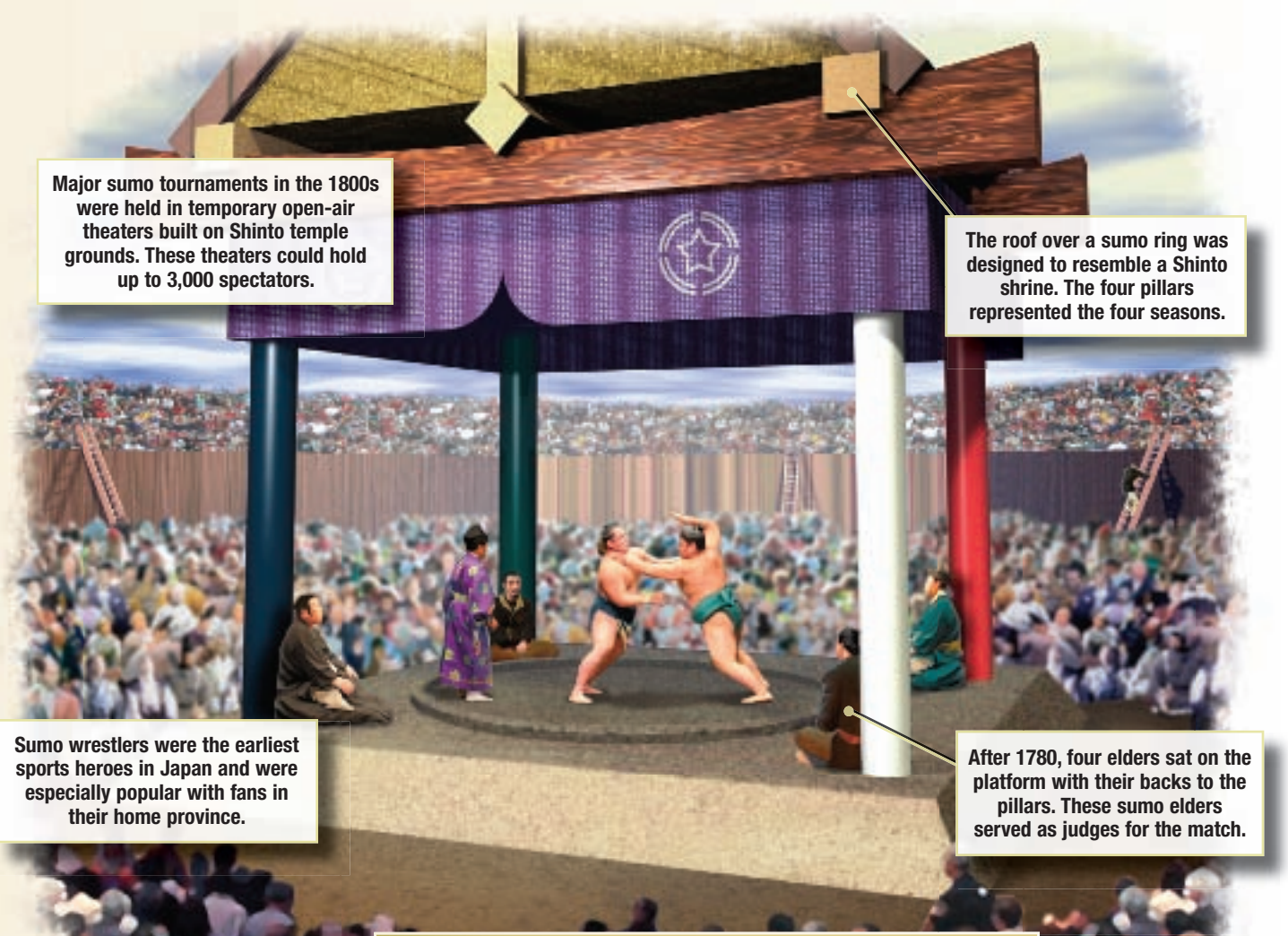
8. **Persuasive Writing** Pretend that you wish to study abroad in China or Japan. Write a letter of application stating which country you would like to visit and why. State what you hope to learn while abroad, and how you would overcome or minimize the drawbacks of being a foreign student.

History ONLINE

For help with the concepts in this section of *Glencoe World History*, go to glencoe.com and click Study Central.

Sumo Wrestling: The Sport of Giants

Wrestling in Asia began more than 2,400 years ago. In Japan, Shinto practices helped produce sumo by the third century A.D. By the eighth century, Japanese leaders were holding imperial sumo tournaments at court, while warriors embraced it as a martial art. Official rules made sumo a professional sport in the eighteenth century.



Major sumo tournaments in the 1800s were held in temporary open-air theaters built on Shinto temple grounds. These theaters could hold up to 3,000 spectators.

The roof over a sumo ring was designed to resemble a Shinto shrine. The four pillars represented the four seasons.

Sumo wrestlers were the earliest sports heroes in Japan and were especially popular with fans in their home province.

After 1780, four elders sat on the platform with their backs to the pillars. These sumo elders served as judges for the match.

THE NATIONAL SPORT OF JAPAN

Tanikaze Kajinosuke and Onogawa Kisaburo were the top sumo wrestlers of the late eighteenth century. Their intense rivalry greatly boosted the sport's popularity. In 1909, a new national stadium cemented sumo's status. Wrestlers eat a special diet to increase weight, while they train to build speed, power, and stamina. Underneath the exterior of a sumo wrestler is a muscular and agile body.



Referees wear heavy silk kimonos resembling those once worn by samurai and black imperial hats similar to those traditionally worn by Shinto priests.

In modern Japan, only sumo wrestlers are allowed to wear the topknot—the traditional symbol of samurai rank.

The loincloth worn by sumo wrestlers was first developed in the eighteenth century. When unfolded, the silk or cotton loincloth is 2.5 feet wide and more than 30 feet long.

A sumo wrestler wins a match by forcing his opponent out of the central circle or by forcing him to touch the ground with anything other than the soles of his feet.

Common sumo techniques include charging, pushing, sidestepping, slapping, and throwing. Matches are often over in a few seconds.

THE CEREMONY OF SUMO

Closely linked to Shinto roots, sumo includes centuries-old rituals. Before a match each contestant stamps on the floor and scatters salt around the ring to drive away demons and purify the competition area. Its link to the country's most ancient religion further strengthens the sport's place in Japanese culture. Sumo tournaments continue to draw capacity crowds and large television audiences.

ANALYZING VISUALS

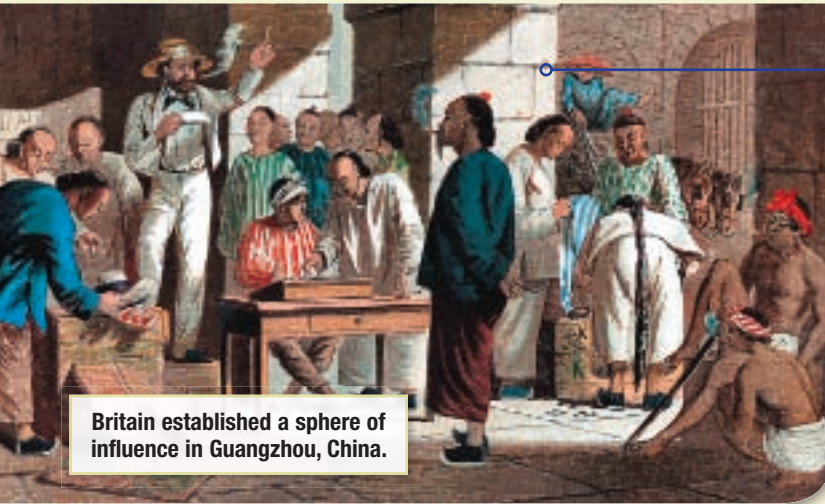
1. **Interpreting** Why do you think modern sumo competitions continue to include Shinto rituals?
2. **Making Inferences** What does sumo wrestling reveal about the cultural significance of sports?

CHAPTER 22 Visual Summary



You can study anywhere, anytime by downloading quizzes and flash cards to your PDA from glencoe.com.

SALE OF BRITISH GOODS TO CHINA



Britain established a sphere of influence in Guangzhou, China.

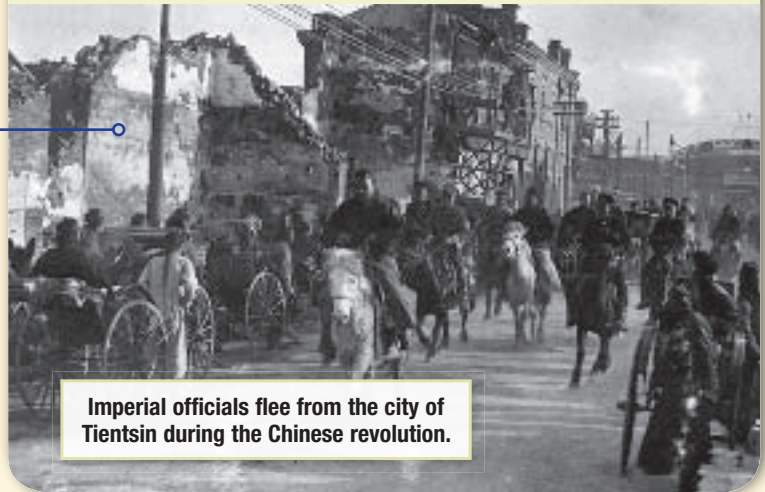
IMPERIALISM in China

- The Qing dynasty began to decline due to pressure from the West and internal corruption.
- Western nations and Japan created spheres of influence in China to gain exclusive trading rights.
- In order to secure its own trading rights, the United States proposed an Open Door trading policy.

REVOLUTION AND TRANSITION in China

- After China failed to reform, Sun Yat-sen led a rebellion that ended the Qing dynasty.
- Lacking military and political strength, Sun was unable to establish a stable government.
- European traders brought new ideas to China that changed the lives of many Chinese.

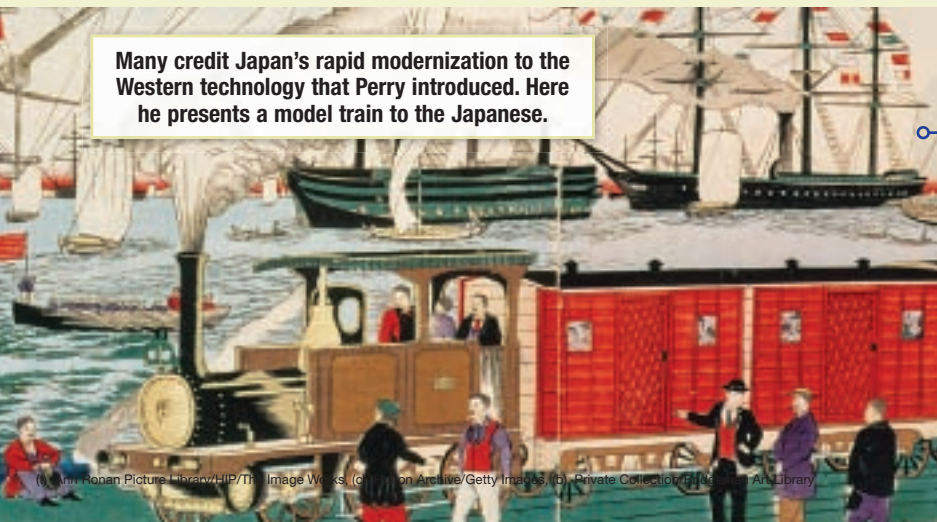
THE REVOLUTION OF 1911 BRINGS AN END TO THE QING DYNASTY



Imperial officials flee from the city of Tientsin during the Chinese revolution.

COMMODORE PERRY ARRIVES IN EDO BAY TO NEGOTIATE OPENING OF TRADE WITH JAPAN

Many credit Japan's rapid modernization to the Western technology that Perry introduced. Here he presents a model train to the Japanese.



TRADE AND IMPERIALISM of Japan

- After signing the Treaty of Kanagawa, Japan opened two ports for Western trade.
- The Meiji government tried to modernize its political, economic, and social structure.
- Japan built up its military and began expanding its territory.
- Western ideas and technology influenced Japanese culture.

STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

TEST-TAKING TIP

When you read a map, pay careful attention to the title and to the map legend. The legend gives information crucial to understanding the map. The information in the legend may also help you eliminate answer choices that are incorrect.

Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word or words that best complete the sentence.

- China formed legislative assemblies at the _____, or local, level.
 - provincial
 - global
 - regional
 - maritime
- European states created _____ in China for their exclusive trading rights.
 - Open Door policies
 - self-strengthening policies
 - spheres of influence
 - extraterritoriality
- Some shogunate officials recommended _____, or political compromises, to the U.S. trade proposals.
 - indemnities
 - prefectures
 - commodities
 - concessions
- For damages that the Boxer Rebellion caused, China had to pay an _____.
 - invoice
 - indemnity
 - armistice
 - executive order

Reviewing Main Ideas

Directions: Choose the best answers to the following questions.

Section 1 (pp. 724–731)

- The Qing dynasty restricted European merchants to a small trading outlet at what port?
 - Guangzhou
 - Chang Jiang
 - Hong Kong
 - Wuhan
- Who led the Tai Ping Rebellion?
 - Henry Pu Yi
 - Hong Xiuquan
 - Guang Xu
 - Sun Yat-sen
- Why did U.S. secretary of state John Hay propose the Open Door policy?
 - To gain a sphere of influence in China for the United States
 - To prevent a Chinese rebellion against Western imperialists
 - To prevent rival imperialists from expanding into other parts of Asia
 - To assure equal access to the Chinese market for all nations

Section 2 (pp. 732–737)

- Who formed the Revolutionary Alliance in China in 1905?
 - Guang Xu
 - Henry Pu Yi
 - Sun Yat-sen
 - Hong Xiuquan

Need Extra Help?

If You Missed Questions . . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Go to Page . . .	732	729	738	731	725	726	730	733

GO ON 

9. Who was China's last emperor?

- A Sun Yat-sen
- B Henry Pu Yi
- C Ci Xi
- D Guang Xu

10. Early twentieth-century Chinese culture reflected a struggle between Western social ideas and what traditional Chinese beliefs?

- A Confucian
- B Shinto
- C Islamic
- D Hindu

Section 3 (pp. 738–745)

11. What United States president sent Matthew Perry to deliver a letter to Japan?

- A Theodore Roosevelt
- B James Monroe
- C Millard Fillmore
- D Woodrow Wilson

12. What does *Meiji* mean in English?

- A Enlightened reform
- B Majestic rule
- C Emancipated reform
- D Enlightened rule

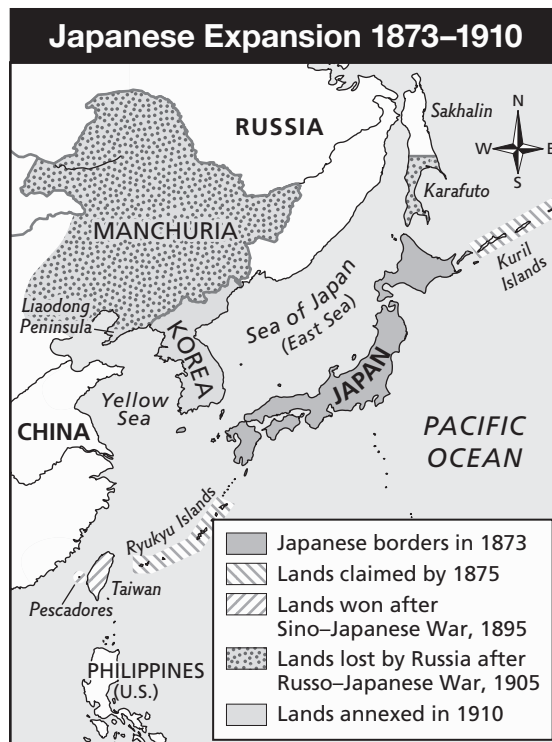
13. The attack on Port Arthur began the war between what two nations?

- A Japan and Korea
- B China and Japan
- C Japan and Russia
- D China and Korea

Critical Thinking

Directions: Choose the best answers to the following questions.

Use the following map and your knowledge of world history to answer question 14.



14. Which statement below is true?

- A Japan won a large amount of Manchuria territory from China.
- B Japan went to war with Russia after annexing Korea.
- C Japan won the Ryukyu Islands from Russia.
- D Japan won influence over Taiwan from China.

15. What is the main reason why Emperor Guang Xu's reform efforts failed?

- A Empress Dowager Ci Xi opposed them.
- B They favored agriculture, not the elite classes.
- C They ended the influence of foreigners.
- D The conservatives supported them.

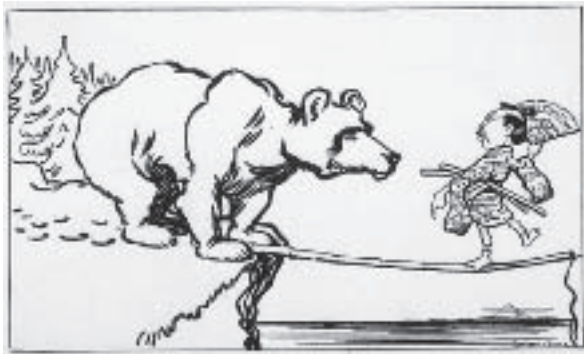
Need Extra Help?

If You Missed Questions . . .	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Go to Page . . .	734	735	738	740	743	750	729

GO ON

16. Why did Chinese reformers accept General Yuan Shigai as president of their new republic?
- A The majority of the peasants supported Yuan.
 - B Yuan controlled the army.
 - C The reformers trusted Yuan's clear support for democratic institutions.
 - D Yuan promised to be an enlightened emperor.
17. Which statement below expresses a true comparison between the Boxer Rebellion and the Tai Ping Rebellion?
- A The Boxer Rebellion lasted longer than the Tai Ping Rebellion.
 - B The Tai Ping Rebellion was aimed at the Qing dynasty, and the Boxer Rebellion was aimed at outsiders.
 - C The leaders of both rebellions were anti-Christian.
 - D The Tai Ping rebels were upset by the foreign takeover of Chinese lands, but the Boxer rebels sought social reforms.

The cartoon below, showing the Russian bear and a man representing Japan, was published just before the Russo-Japanese War. Base your answer to question 18 on this cartoon.



18. Which of the following statements best expresses the message in the cartoon?
- A Russia wants to provoke war, while Japan wants to avoid it.
 - B If the confrontation leads to war, Japan will surely win.
 - C Confronting Russia is a risky move for Japan.
 - D The Russians fear Japanese military strength.

Document-Based Questions

Directions: Analyze the document and answer the short-answer questions that follow the document. Base your answers on the document and on your knowledge of world history.

Zhang Zhidong, a leading Chinese court official, argued:

"The doctrine of people's rights will bring us not a single benefit but a hundred evils. Are we going to establish a parliament? Among the Chinese scholars and people there are still many today who are content to be vulgar and rustic. They are ignorant of the general situation in the world, they do not understand the basic system of the state."

19. What does Zhang Zhidong think about the Chinese people?
20. Based on what you have learned of the Qing dynasty, why would a court official be against forming a parliament? What did a parliament represent to Chinese traditionalists?

Extended Response

21. To build a "rich country and a strong state," the Japanese government subsidized (provided funds for) its industries. Evaluate the reasons for Japan's decision. The potential need for subsidy is not unique to Japan. Imagine that you are the president of a newly colonized island. Explain how you would promote the growth of industry on your island.

Need Extra Help?

If You Missed Questions . . .	16	17	18	19	20	21
Go to Page . . .	734–735	726, 731	751	751	751	740

History ONLINE

For additional test practice, use Self-Check Quizzes—Chapter 22 at glencoe.com.

STOP

Step Lively!

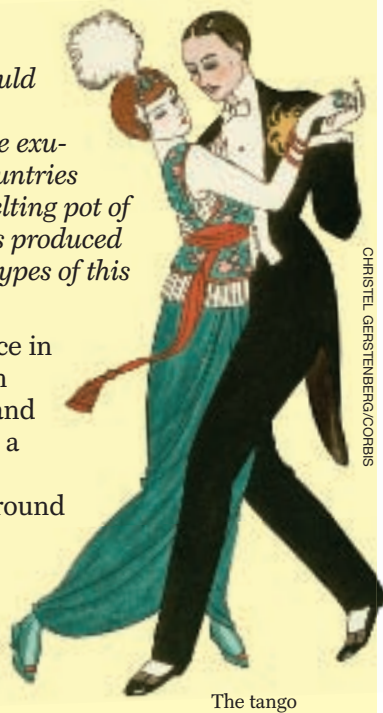
Those looking to trip the light fantastic should head south of the border. In cities from Havana, Cuba, to Buenos Aires, Argentina, the exuberance and passion of Latin American countries is on display in their popular dances. A melting pot of African, native, and European cultures has produced many new styles of dance. Here are a few types of this fantastic footwork.

Tango: Workers created this dramatic dance in Buenos Aires, in the last quarter of the 19th century. It borrows from African rhythms and from such traditional dances as waltzes. As a couple moves around the dance floor, one partner may stop while the other dances around him or her.

Samba: This was once part of Carnival parades in Brazil. Dancers move their feet only a few inches and bend one knee at a time. They raise and lower their hips in time to the music.

Rumba: The rumba began in Havana in the 1890s as an Afro-Cuban dance. The dancers' movements are very slow and rhythmic, with much hip movement and boxlike steps.

Merengue: Originating in the Dominican Republic in the 18th century, the merengue is a series of fast steps. Partners stand side to side and circle each other in short steps, always holding each other's hands. Although the music is fast, the dancers keep their upper bodies still.



The tango

CHRISTEL GERSTENBERG/CORBIS

VERBATIM

“In a week, I suppose, I shall think it very natural, but the subservience of the natives to a handful of white men, who have got into this country, shocks me at the moment.”

FANNY EDEN,
sister of a British official,
on arriving in India in 1836

“Men of the South! It is better to die on your feet than to live on your knees.”

EMILIANO ZAPATA,
guerrilla leader who fought in the
Mexican Revolution of 1911

“An individual should not have too much freedom. A nation should have absolute freedom.”

SUN YAT-SEN,
the leader of the Nationalist revolution
in China that toppled the imperial government
and replaced it with a republic

“It was the secrets of heaven and earth that I desired to learn.”

VICTOR FRANKENSTEIN,
on his goal of bringing
the Monster to life, in the 1818 novel
Frankenstein, by Mary Shelley

Q & A: AN ENGLISH FACTORY WORKER TELLS ALL

Not everyone's life has been improved by the Industrial Revolution. Take factory workers, for example. They must toil long hours in mind-numbing, often dangerous jobs. This eye-opening interview took place in 1832 between 53-year-old Charles Aberdeen, who started working in a cotton factory at the age of 12, and members of the British House of Commons.

Q [Parliament members]: Is [your job] dangerous employment?

A [Aberdeen]: Very dangerous [for new workers], but they get used to it.

Q: Are the hours shorter or longer at present, than when you were apprentice to a cotton mill?

A: Much the same. . . . I have done twice the quantity of work that I used to do, for less wages. Machines have been speeded.

Q: Has this increased labour any visible effect upon the appearance of the children?

A: It causes a paleness. A factory child may be known easily from another child that does not work in a factory.

Q: What is the age to which those that have been accustomed from early youth to work in factories survive?

A: I think that most of them die under forty.



CLASSIC IMAGE/ALAMY

AN ERA OF EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM: 1800–1914



STAPLETON COLLECTION/CORBIS

Spreading the Word

Great Britain has received more than trade benefits from India, its prize territory. The British Empire's "jewel in the crown" has given Britain the gift of words. Many Indian words have been incorporated into the English language, from curry to jungle. Here are just a few of these linguistic emigrants. However, one of the words is not Indian. Can you guess which?

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. bandanna | 4. pajamas | 7. shampoo | 10. bungalow |
| 2. juggernaut | 5. loot | 8. safari | 11. guru |
| 3. thug | 6. khaki | 9. candy | 12. cot |

Answers: 8

BY THE NUMBERS

8 Hours it took to take the first photograph, called a "heliograph," by Frenchman Joseph Niépce in 1826

90.4 Percentage of Africa controlled by colonial powers in 1900

3 The number of countries out of 13 on the South American mainland that have not gained independence at the end of the 19th century

285 Number of athletes that competed in the first modern Olympic Games, held in Athens, Greece, in 1896



POPPIER/FOTO/LAMY

32 The millions of people who died from lack of food during famines in India between 1800 and 1900

Milestones

DIED. GEORGE GORDON, Lord Byron, in 1824, at age 36, after a brief illness. The English Romantic poet is one of today's most famous and controversial writers. Among his works are *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* and *Don Juan*. Like the subjects of his writings, Byron was a rebellious anti-hero. At the time of Byron's death, he was fighting for Greece's independence from Turkey. To Greeks, he is not an anti-hero—he is a hero.

ABOLISHED. SLAVERY in the British Empire, by the Slavery Abolition Act of 1833. Slave holders have been paid for freeing the people they had enslaved. In one instance, the British government gave plantation owners in the Caribbean a total of 20 million pounds.

AWARDED. THE NOBEL PRIZE for Chemistry in 1911, to Marie Curie, for the discovery of the elements polonium and radium. Madame Curie is so intensely focused on her

experiments with radium, she carries around test tubes of it and stores the radioactive material in her desk. This top scientist is sure to have an even more glowing future!

INFECTED. CATTLE IN AFRICA by a disease called rinderpest. By 1897, the contagious virus had killed between 90 and 95 percent of all cattle. It also took large numbers of buffalo, giraffes, antelopes, and warthogs. The epidemic has caused starvation among Africans and has also affected the social life of many ethnic groups: for cattle owners, their animals are an important source of wealth and power.

CRITICAL THINKING

- Identifying Central Issues** What conclusion do you think the members of the House of Commons who interviewed Charles Aberdeen came to about factory conditions?
- Hypothesizing** What social effects might the death of cattle have had on Africans?