

CHAPTER
28

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**.

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GUIDED READING *Modernization in Japan*

Section 2

A. Following Chronological Order As you read about the modernization of Japan, answer the questions about the time line.

1853	Matthew Perry arrives in Tokyo harbor.	→	1. What was the American motive in sending the fleet?
1854	Japan signs the Treaty of Kanagawa.	→	2. How did the United States benefit from the terms of the treaty?
1867	Mutsuhito establishes a new government.	→	3. What steps did the Meiji take to modernize Japan?
		→	4. Why were both countries interested in Korea?
		→	5. How did the war begin?
1885	Japan and China pledge not to send armies into Korea.	→	6. What consequences did the war have?
1894	Sino-Japanese war begins.	→	7. What was the cause of this war?
		→	8. What were some consequences?
1904	Russia and Japan go to war over Manchuria.	→	9. How did the Japanese rule Korea?
1910	Japan annexes Korea.	→	

B. Clarifying On the back of this paper, write a brief paragraph explaining why the Meiji era is viewed as a period of "enlightened rule."


CHAPTER
28

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

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| 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

CHAPTER
28**GUIDED READING*****Turmoil and Change in Mexico*****Section 4**

A. Summarizing As you read this section, take notes to answer questions about revolution and reform in Mexico.

What were the major accomplishments of each leader? What was the political legacy of each?	
1. Antonio López de Santa Anna	
2. Benito Juárez	
3. Porfirio Díaz	

What role did each of the following play in the Mexican Revolution?	
4. Francisco Madero	
5. Francisco "Pancho" Villa	
6. Emiliano Zapata	
7. Venustiano Carranza	

B. Drawing Conclusions On the back of this paper, write a paragraph describing Benito Juárez's goals for **La Reforma**.



BUILDING VOCABULARY

*Transformation Around
the Globe*

A. Completion Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

Opium War	Monroe Doctrine	Open Door Policy	Roosevelt Corollary
Meiji era	Spanish-American War	Boxer Rebellion	<i>La Reforma</i>

1. The campaign by poor Chinese peasants and workers against foreigner privilege and the rule of the Dowager Empress was called the _____.
2. The 45-year reign of Mutsuhito in Japan, during which the country modernized, is known as the _____.
3. The document stating that European powers could not create colonies in the Americas was called the _____.
4. The U.S. proposal to keep China open to merchants of all nations was called the _____.
5. China battled the British in the _____ of 1839 because the British refused to stop trading opium in China.
6. The conflict in which the United States joined the Cuban war for independence became known as the _____.

B. Multiple Choice Circle the letter before the term or name that best completes the sentence.

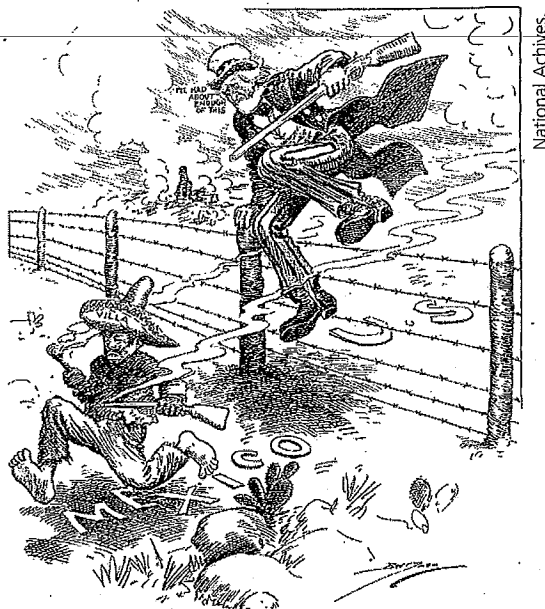
1. The document that gave the United States the right to act as "an international police power" in the Western Hemisphere was the (a) Open Door Policy (b) Monroe Doctrine (c) Roosevelt Corollary.
2. The Mexican leader who fought for Mexico's independence from Spain and served as president four times between 1833 and 1855 was (a) Antonio López de Santa Anna (b) Porfirio Díaz (c) Benito Juárez.
3. The Mexican leader who started *La Reforma*, fought against French rule, and served as president of Mexico was (a) Antonio López de Santa Anna (b) Porfirio Díaz (c) Benito Juárez.
4. The war in which the Japanese drove Russian troops out of Korea was the (a) Opium War (b) Boxer Rebellion (c) Russo-Japanese War.
5. The act of taking control of an existing country is called (a) annexation (b) extraterritorial rights (c) sphere of influence.
6. The caudillo who ruled Mexico harshly from 1876 to 1911 was (a) Antonio López de Santa Anna (b) Porfirio Díaz (c) Benito Juárez.

C. Writing Write a paragraph explaining the contributions of the following leaders in the Mexican Revolution.

Francisco Madero	"Pancho" Villa	Emiliano Zapata
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CHAPTER
28**Section 4****SKILLBUILDER PRACTICE** *Analyzing Political Cartoons*

Political cartoons use humor to make a serious point. They usually address political matters and other issues of interest. Cartoonists often use symbols and other visual clues to get their message across. The cartoon below concerns the response of the United States to "Pancho" Villa's attack on the town of Columbus, New Mexico, in 1916. Examine the cartoon and then answer the questions that follow. (See Skillbuilder Handbook.)



1. Who is the character on the right in the cartoon? Who or what does this character represent?

2. Who is the character on the left in the cartoon?

3. How do you think the cartoonist feels about the actions of the United States? Support your answer with details from the cartoon.

CHAPTER 28

Section 1

GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: MOVEMENT

The Opium Wars

Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the map carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

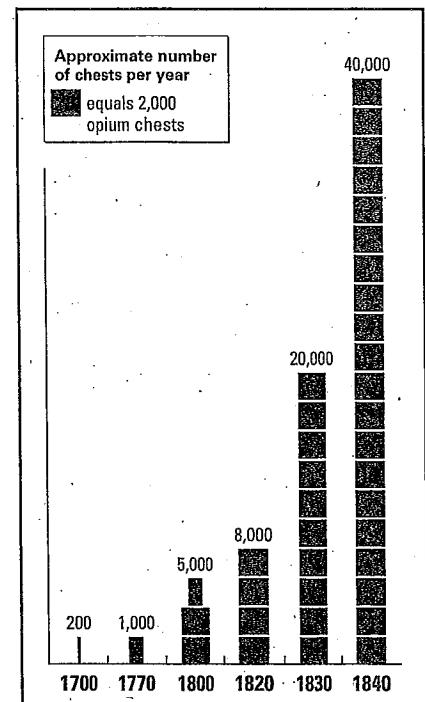
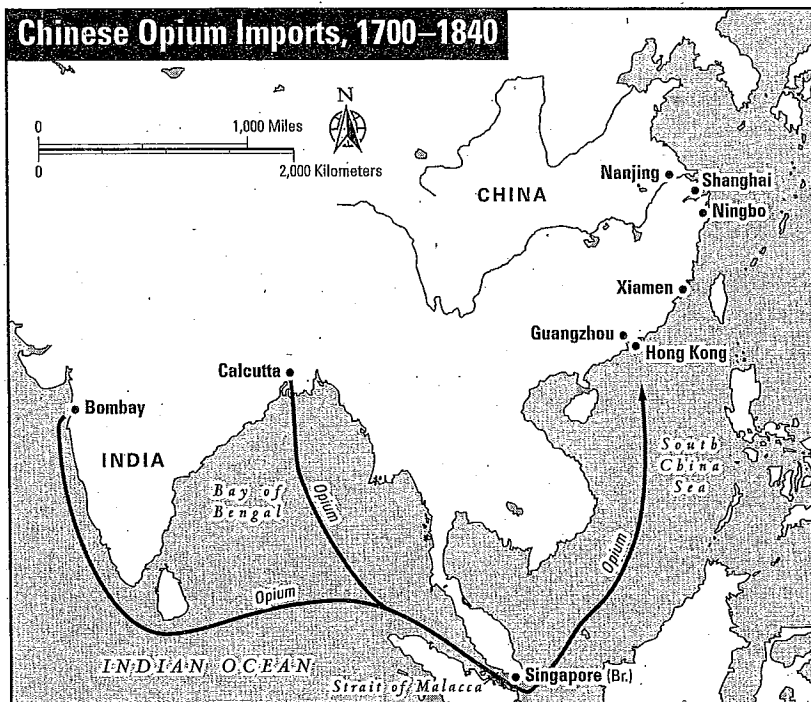
In the 1700s, Britain began smuggling from India into China a narcotic known as opium in order to open Chinese trade markets. The English had been desperate to find a product the Chinese would buy. Opium became that product.

The East India Company, the English company chartered to trade in Asia, opened Chinese trade markets by addicting the Chinese to opium. In the beginning, the Company kept the distribution of the narcotic to a small amount in order to increase the price. At that time, opium was a drug used only by wealthy Chinese—it was not yet a drug of the common people. However, in 1819, the British began distributing massive amounts of opium in order to eliminate the competition. Though flooding the market temporarily dropped the price, the cheaper price of the drug increased the amount of

users. Opium became a recreational drug and created a vast market of opium addicts.

The British government had a vested interest in not only maintaining, but increasing the amount of opium sold in China. Silver gained from the sale of opium helped purchase Chinese tea, which the English drank by the millions-of-gallons every year. The tax on this tea provided the British government with ten percent of its revenue.

Britain's expanding sales of opium to China caused the Opium War of 1839. China wanted sales stopped and destroyed an opium shipment at Guangzhou. The British responded by attacking the port cities shown on the map. The war ended in 1842 with a treaty favorable for the victorious British.



Interpreting Text and Visuals

1. In the graph what does each box represent? _____
2. How many chests were imported by China in 1820? _____
3. By how many chests did the annual opium imports increase between 1770 and 1800? between 1830 and 1840? _____

4. Describe the route by which opium reached China. _____

5. What is the approximate sailing distance from Bombay to Guangzhou? _____

6. How do you think British control over India and Singapore supported and protected its opium trade? _____

7. Why did the British government encourage the opium trade? _____

8. Describe the cycle of silver from Britain to China and back to Britain again. _____



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
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Section 2

PRIMARY SOURCE *from The Autobiography of Yukichi Fukuzawa*

During the Meiji era, the government attempted to modernize Japan by sending representatives to Europe and North America to study Western ways. Yukichi Fukuzawa (1834–1901), a well-known Japanese educator and advocate of Western learning, traveled to the United States and Europe several times. In the following excerpt from his autobiography, Fukuzawa describes one of his visits to America. What were his impressions of California?

Our hosts in San Francisco were very considerate in showing us examples of modern industry. There was as yet no railway laid to the city, nor was there any electric light in use. But the telegraph system and also Galvani's electroplating were already in use. Then we were taken to a sugar refinery and had the principle of the operation explained to us quite minutely. I am sure that our hosts thought they were showing us something entirely new, naturally looking for our surprise at each new device of modern engineering. But on the contrary, there was really nothing new, at least to me. I knew the principle of the telegraphy even if I had not seen the actual machine before; I knew that sugar was bleached by straining the solution with bone-black, and that in boiling down the solution, the vacuum was used to better effect than heat. I had been studying nothing else but such scientific principles ever since I had entered Ogata's school.

Rather, I was surprised by entirely different things in American life. First of all, there seemed to be an enormous waste of iron everywhere. In garbage piles, on the seashores—everywhere—I found lying old oil tins, empty cans, and broken tools. This was remarkable to us, for in Yedo, after a fire, there would appear a swarm of people looking for nails in the ashes.

Then too, I was surprised at the high cost of daily commodities in California. We had to pay a half-dollar for a bottle of oysters, and there were only twenty or thirty in the bottle at that. In Japan the price of so many would be only a cent or two.

Things social, political, and economic proved most inexplicable. One day, on a sudden thought, I asked a gentleman where the descendants of George Washington might be. He replied, "I think there is a woman who is directly descended from Washington. I don't know where she is now, but I think I have heard she is married." His answer was so very casual that it shocked me.

Of course, I knew that America was a republic with a new president every four years, but I could not help feeling that the family of Washington would be revered above all other families. My reasoning was based on the reverence in Japan for the founders of the great lines of rulers—like that for Ieyasu of the Tokugawa family of Shoguns, really deified in the popular mind. So I remember the astonishment I felt at receiving this indifferent answer about the Washington family. As for scientific inventions and industrial machinery, there was no great novelty in them for me. It was rather in matters of life and social custom and ways of thinking that I found myself at a loss in America. . . .

Before we sailed, the interpreter, Nakahama, and I each bought a copy of Webster's dictionary. This, I know, was the very first importation of Webster's into Japan. Once I had secured this valuable work, I felt no disappointment on leaving the new world and returning home again.

from Eiichi Kiyooka, trans., The Autobiography of Yukichi Fukuzawa (New York: Columbia University Press, 1966), 110–117, 134–135, 214–217. Reprinted in Peter N. Stearns, ed., Documents in World History, Vol. II (New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1988), 60–61.

Activity Options

1. **Writing for a Specific Purpose** Imagine that you are Yukichi Fukuzawa. Write a travel journal entry in which you record impressions of your trip to the United States.
2. **Clarifying** With a partner, role-play an American or a Japanese journalist who interviews Fukuzawa about his visit to California.
3. **Summarizing** Collect Fukuzawa's impressions of California in a cluster diagram or another kind of graphic organizer.



Section 3

PRIMARY SOURCE Building the Panama Canal

by Arthur Bullard

The Panama Canal, just over 50 miles long, took ten years to build and cost about \$380 million. Consider some of the challenges that had to be overcome as you read this excerpt from an eyewitness account of the canal's construction.

From Gatun the train goes through territory which is to be the lake. For twenty-three miles the ships will cross this artificial lake to Culebra Cut. Never before has man dreamed of taking such liberties with nature, of making such sweeping changes in the geographical formation of a country. Here are we Americans dropping down into the heart of a jungle of unequaled denseness, building a young mountain, balancing a lake of 160 odd square miles on the top of the continental divide, gouging out a cañon 10 miles long, 300 feet wide, and in some places over 250 feet deep. Think about that a minute and then be proud that you are an American. . . .

"Look!" my friend cried suddenly. "See that machine—it looks like a steam crane—it is a track-shifter. Invented by one of our engineers. You see, on the dumps, where we throw out the spoil from the cuts, we have to keep shifting the tracks to keep the top of the dump level. Well, it took an awful lot of time to do it by hand. So we developed that machine. It just takes hold of a section of track, rails and ties and all, hoists it up out of its ballast, and swings it over to where we want it. Does in an hour what a gang of twenty men could not do in a week. They're not used much anywhere else in the world. You see, there isn't any other place where they have to shift track on so large a scale."

They seem vastly proud of this track-shifter down here.

"And this is Gorgona," he said, a minute later. "Those shops over there are the largest of their kind in the world—repairing machinery. We can mend anything in there from a locomotive to a watch-spring."

One gets tired of this "largest in the world" talk. But it is only as you accustom yourself to the idea that each integral part of the work is of unequaled

proportions that you begin to sense the grandeur of the whole undertaking. The largest dam, the highest locks, the greatest artificial lake, the deepest cut, the biggest machine shops, the heaviest consumption of dynamite, the most wonderful sanitary system—all these and others which I forget are unique—the top point of human achievement. . . .

It is between Gorgona and Empire that you get your first look into Culebra Cut. . . .

But it is not till you get beyond the cut and, looking back, see the profile of the ditch against the sunset that you get the real impression—the memory which is to last. The scars on the side of the cut are red, like the rocks of our great Western deserts. The work has stopped, and the great black shovels are silhouetted against the red of the sky. Then there comes a moment, as your train winds round a curve, when the lowering sun falls directly into the notch of the cut and it is all illumined in an utterly unearthly glory. . . .

from Arthur Bullard, Panama: The Canal, the Country, and the People (New York, 1914). Reprinted in Richard B. Morris and James Woodress, eds., Voices from America's Past, Vol. 2, Backwoods Democracy to World Power (New York: Dutton, 1963), 295–298.

Research Options

Using Research in Writing

1. Find out more about the building of the Panama Canal. What obstacles had to be overcome? What dangers did workers face? Prepare a brief report and share it with your classmates.
2. Controlling the spread of disease was a key factor in the completion of the Panama Canal. Research how Colonel William C. Gorgas made the Canal Zone safe for workers. Then write a short column about Gorgas's achievement for a health newsletter.



CHAPTER
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Section 4

PRIMARY SOURCE *from* **The Plan of Ayala**
by Emiliano Zapata

During the Mexican Revolution, revolutionary leader Emiliano Zapata issued a list of political and economic demands—the Plan of Ayala—on November 28, 1911. His vision of economic reform influenced social development in Mexico until the 1940s. What does this excerpt from Zapata's plan reveal about the goals of the Mexican Revolution?

We, the subscribers [to this Plan], constituted in a Revolutionary Council . . . declare solemnly before the countenance of the civilized world which judges us and before the Nation to which we belong and love, the principles which we have formulated to terminate the tyranny which oppresses us and redeem the Fatherland from the dictatorships which are imposed on us, which are determined in the following Plan:

1. [Accuses Francisco I. Madero, the leader of the 1910 revolution and President of Mexico, of betraying the Revolution and allying himself with the oppressive old guard in the State of Morelos.]
2. Francisco I. Madero is disavowed as Chief of the Revolution and as President of the Republic. . . .
3. The illustrious General Pascual Orozco . . . is recognized as Chief of the Liberating Revolution, and in case he does not accept this delicate post, General Emiliano Zapata is recognized as Chief of the Revolution. . . .
5. The Revolutionary Junta of the State of Morelos will not admit transactions or political compromises until the overthrow of the dictatorial elements of Porfirio Díaz and Francisco I. Madero. . . .
6. As an additional part of the Plan which we invoke, we assert that: the fields, woodland, and water which the hacendados [landlords], científicos or bosses in the shadow of tyranny and venal justice have usurped, will revert to the possession of the towns or citizens who have their corresponding titles to these properties. . . .
7. In virtue of the fact that the immense majority of the towns and Mexican citizens are not masters of the soil they step upon, . . . for this reason [the lands] will be expropriated, with indemnity of the third part of these monopolies to their powerful owners, so that the towns and citizens of Mexico can obtain common lands (ejidos), colonies, and legitimate resources

8. The hacendados, científicos or bosses who oppose directly or indirectly the present plan, will have their possessions nationalized. . . .
10. The insurgent military chiefs of the Republic, who rose up in armed revolt at the behest of Francisco I. Madero to defend the Plan of San Luis Potosí and who now oppose by force the present Plan, are to be judged traitors to the cause they defended and to the Fatherland. . . .
15. Mexicans: Consider that the cleverness and the bad faith of one man is spilling blood in a scandalous manner because of his inability to govern; . . . and as we raised our arms to elevate him to power, today we turn them against him for having gone back on his agreements with the Mexican people and having betrayed the Revolution he initiated; we are not personalists, we are believers in principles, not in men.

People of Mexico: Support with your arms in hand this Plan and you will create prosperity and happiness for the Fatherland.

from Emiliano Zapata, *The Plan of Ayala*, translated by Erick D. Langer. Reprinted in Peter N. Stearns, ed., *Documents in World History*, Vol. II (New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1988), 182–183.

Discussion Questions

Summarizing

1. According to the Plan of Ayala, how did Zapata and other revolutionaries view the Mexican government under Díaz and Madero?
2. What political reforms did Zapata propose?
3. What economic reforms did he propose?
4. **Drawing Conclusions** Which group of Mexicans do you think the Plan of Ayala would have benefited most—wealthy landowners or poor peasants? Explain your answer.


 CHAPTER
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Section 4

 LITERATURE SELECTION *from Tom Mix and Pancho Villa*
by Clifford Irving

This novel is set during the Mexican Revolution. The fictional narrator is based on the real-life cowboy Tom Mix (1880–1940), a popular American silent and sound film actor who starred in Westerns. In the following excerpt, Mix describes the first face-to-face meeting between Francisco “Pancho” Villa and Emiliano Zapata. What are your impressions of the two revolutionary leaders?

The village of Xochimilco was a Zapatista stronghold near the floating flower gardens south of Mexico City. We rode on horseback, with a cloudless sky and the sun like a ripe tomato rising above the snowy peak of Popocatepetl. Trotting through cobbled streets that smelled of sizzling corn oil, Villa tilted his hat back and closed his eyes. Despite his troubles with Conchita del Hierro, his mouth drooped in a lazy smile; through the figurehead of Gutiérrez, he ruled Mexico. That wasn't what he wanted—he had always said so—but it didn't seem to displease him.

On the edge of Xochimilco we were met by Professor Otilio Montaña, the burly schoolteacher who had translated all of Zapata's thoughts into the Plan of Ayala. It was the best revolutionist document I had ever read, because it was the shortest. While the horses drank from goatskin buckets of water brought by Indian women, children ran out with wreaths of poppies and roses that they dumped in our path. The sun shone brightly on a breathlessly hot morning; the scent of the flowers was overpowering. Villa began to sneeze.

“My hay fever is coming back.” He turned to me, groaning quietly. “I'll be dead by the time we get there.”

The village band of Xochimilco, a few trumpets, a tuba and a bass drum, played “Las Mañanitas,” and then the legendary leader from Morelos appeared, sauntering down the dusty main street with his retinue as we dismounted in front of the schoolhouse. I had seen pictures of Zapata, a former melon grower and army sergeant, but I still wasn't prepared for the man in the flesh.

Pancho Villa had come dressed in the clothes he had worn in the northern campaigns—his tan sweater with its frayed elbows, baggy khaki pants and riding boots, and the cool pith helmet that was now stained much the same color as his shirt. The rest of us, except for Rodolfo Fierro, wore our Texas scout hats and cartridge belts. Zapata looked

as if the finest tailors in Mexico City had prepared him for the occasion and sewn his clothes around his body. . . . He wore a brilliant lavender shirt, a blue neckerchief and a short black silk jacket from whose pockets protruded two scarlet handkerchiefs. He was a short man, and his pointed Spanish boots sported four-inch-high heels. The gold-braided twenty-gallon sombrero made it dangerous to come within two feet of him without risking that the brim might cut your throat. His mustache extended beyond his cheeks; his dark eyes were large, liquid and mysterious. Candelario whispered to me, “He looks like the leader of a mariachi band.”

But Villa, eyes leaking tears from the bouquets of flowers the children had pressed into his arms, ducked under the sombrero and gave Zapata the promised *embrazo*.

“Señor General, today I realize my dream. I meet the chief of the great revolution of the south.”

In a languid voice, Zapata replied, “And I meet with honor the chief of the Northern Division.”

Arm in arm they strolled into the schoolhouse where a large wooden table, scratched with the initials of children and lovers, had been placed in the center of a small classroom whose flaking walls were yellowed with age. Termites worked busily in the wooden beams overhead, so that peppery brown dust dropped steadily on our papers. Zapata had with him his brother Eufemio, Otilio Montaña, three generals and a journalist named Paulino Martinez. We all sat down, while the band gathered in the corridor and began to play. The big bass drum boomed in my ears, and it was hard to hear what the two chiefs were saying.

“... a beautiful sombrero, Señor Zapata. It must keep you very cool in the hot weather.”

“Very cool.”

“I used to wear a sombrero, but in battle . . . hard to see the enemy if . . . what? A present from my wife in Chihuahua. Teddy Roosevelt . . . at San Juan.”

Candelario whispered again in my ear, "Don't you want to go to a cantina with me and get drunk?"

I shook my head. I had waited too long for this. Shy as a girl and boy introduced by their families for the purpose of marriage, the two great revolutionists continued their historic discussion. Finally the talk edged round to the subject of Carranza, and it was as if the boy and girl had discovered they both loved cherries and hated prunes. Each in turn damned the former First Chief, men who slept in soft beds, drank chocolate instead of black coffee and were oblivious to the suffering of the people.

"No man can be a true revolutionist, General Zapata, if he hasn't slept under a mesquite tree on a cold winter night."

"That's true, General Villa. The people still don't believe it when you say to them, 'This land is yours.' We must teach them."

"In the next life, Señor Zapata, I'll be a farmer myself. I believe there is going to be another life . . . but if there's not, I have forty thousand Mausers, seventy-six cannon and sixteen million cartridges for this one. And thirty thousand men who know how to use them."

"You are a fighter, Señor Villa. There's no doubt of it."

"What else can a man do?"

"You don't want to rule Mexico, Pancho?"

"No more than you, Emiliano."

That point was settled. The fencing was over. The band struck up with "Adelita" for the second time. Zapata, in his soft voice, murmured something that I didn't hear.

"Well, is there a more private place?" Villa asked eagerly.

We withdrew to a little classroom on the second floor, leaving most of the retinue behind. Zapata and Villa mounted the wooden steps first, boots thumping, arms linked together, still murmuring in each other's ears. None of us could hear. Angeles, Urbina, Fierro and I were behind them, followed by three Zapatista generals who looked very much like their chief except that their sombreros were smaller. We all sat down in the classroom.

"... good," Zapata was saying. "After we've

stood Obregón against a wall, we'll pick the man together."

Immediately we realized that something had been settled on the staircase amid those unheard whispers and soft squeezes of arms. Between the first and second floor the two generals had agreed to join forces in war against Carranza and Obregón. This was a decision that would affect millions of lives, cause thousands of deaths, but it had been accomplished swiftly, simply and privately. Urbina, when he realized what had happened, grinned widely, showing broken teeth. Angeles looked startled.

He had been ordered to work out a strategy; but then he had not been consulted.

"For the moment we'll let Gutiérrez stay on as president," Villa said. "When we've defeated our enemies, we'll have an election. One man, one vote. Any woman who can sign her name will have the vote too. In that, we'll even be ahead of the gringos."

Zapata shrugged. He waved his hand languidly, an instant convert to suffrage. Now the talk became more practical, as the two men bent their heads together behind children's desks and swiftly planned the military campaign. They did it alone, as they seemed intent on doing everything alone.

The strategy was simple. Villa would strike to the north, against González and Obregón. Zapata would march east and capture Puebla, then descend the eastern Sierra Madres to tropical Veracruz on the Gulf of Mexico, destroying whatever army Carranza might have mustered. "Find Don Venus," Villa said, "and stand him against a wall." He would need cannon, Zapata declared. Villa nodded emphatically. Felipe Angeles cleared his throat to voice his opinion, but the chief silenced him by raising his palm. Clearly Villa felt that this was a time for only the heads of armies to speak.

"There is another matter to discuss," Zapata murmured. He explained that during the convention a onetime colonel of his had defected to the side of Obregón and was now in Mexico City, appointed by Gutiérrez to some official position. He asked Villa to find the man and deliver him to Cuernavaca to be shot.

"With pleasure, compañero." Villa turned to

"No man can be a true revolutionist, General Zapata, if he hasn't slept under a mesquite tree on a cold winter night."

Fierro, who sat, as always, attentive and silent, yet somehow managed with his calm gaze to project an air of indisputable menace. "Make a note of that, Rodolfo," he said, and Fierro nodded. Then, as if he were taking orders for delivery of inanimate machinery, Villa addressed Zapata again. "Is there anyone else?"

"Yes," Zapata said. "I have a list."

"Good. So do I."

The man who headed Villa's list was Paulino Martinez, the editor of the newspaper in Cuernavaca, who had published articles several years ago damning President Madero as a weakling and charlatan. That had been Zapata's expressed opinion too, but it seemed that insults which would be forgiven on the part of the great general of Morelos, our new ally, were enough to condemn his lackeys to execution. At that moment Martinez sat downstairs in the schoolhouse, joking with Candelario.

Zapata was affable about it. "You can have Martinez. I don't want you to think I'm a difficult man to deal with." This time Zapata turned to Fierro, whose reputation was known and whose role in the proceedings was clear, and said, "Do you know the man, Colonel Fierro?"

"No, Señor General, I've not had that pleasure."

"I'll introduce you later," Zapata said.

"That's very kind of you," Fierro replied.

They understood each other perfectly, and I had the feeling that they would make a fine pair. Even Villa frowned slightly, but said nothing.

Matters of war and vengeance being settled, we all clumped downstairs to a restaurant where the

town authorities had prepared a little banquet of hot chile, roast kid, pulque and beer. Halfway through the meal Villa made a little speech that began, "You are going to hear sincere words spoken from the heart of an uneducated man. . . ."

And then Paulino Martinez, a florid, slant-eyed man—with no way of knowing that his general had just traded away his life—rose to heap praise on the occasion. "This date," he intoned, "should be engraved with diamonds in our history. It is the dawn of our salvation. . . ."

Such was the historic meeting of the men whom the people called the Centaur of the North

and the Attila of the South. They agreed to meet in a few days in Mexico City at the National Palace, and in the middle of the afternoon we called for our horses and left for the capital.

*"This date . . .
should be
engraved with
diamonds in our
history. It is the
dawn of our
salvation. . . ."*

Activity Options

1. **Comparing and Contrasting** Create a Venn diagram in which you compare and contrast Villa and Zapata. Share your diagram with classmates.
2. **Summarizing** On a map of Mexico, trace where Zapata's and Villa's armies plan to strike in order to defeat the forces of Venustiano Carranza.
3. **Analyzing Political Cartoons** Draw an editorial cartoon about this meeting from the point of view of either a Mexican revolutionary or a government supporter. Then display your cartoon.

CHAPTER
28

HISTORYMAKERS

Cixi

Conservative Force

Section 1

"If we cannot rely on the supernatural [powers], can we not rely upon the hearts of the people?"—Cixi, arguing for support of the Boxer attacks

During the 19th century, Cixi rose from relative obscurity to become the most powerful person in China. She ruled from behind the scenes, but with few challenges to her power. As China flirted with reforms to help face the challenge posed by European powers, Cixi's conservative views ended those changes.

Cixi began her career as a low-ranking wife to the Chinese emperor. Her fortunes improved in 1856, when she bore him his only son. When the emperor died five years later, Cixi and another former wife moved quickly to seize power. When members of the council of eight elder officials objected, the two women had three of them put to death and had the five others removed from office.

Cixi now shared power with the other empress and a reform-minded prince. During this time, the government weathered two conflicts: the Taiping Rebellion in the south, which ended in 1864, and the Nien Rebellion, which was crushed in 1868. The government then enacted some reforms. Schools were built to allow the Chinese to study foreign languages, and the army was modernized. In the middle 1860s, though, Cixi reduced the power of the prince who had backed these changes. Gradually, she undid those reforms.

Over time, Cixi became the real power, and she controlled China for almost 50 years. As advisers spoke to her son, now the emperor, she sat behind a screen, making all the important decisions. In 1873, the emperor finally reached adulthood, and Cixi could no longer rule as regent. Nevertheless, she still maintained control from behind the scenes. Using a network of spies, she could remain informed about the actions of the government.

When the emperor died in 1875, Cixi stepped in and named his successor. She broke with tradition to choose her four-year-old nephew, whom she adopted. With a child once again on the throne, Cixi became regent. The young emperor's actions were limited by their relationship. As her son, he owed her obedience. Aware that Cixi had made him emperor, he was equally aware that she could unseat him.

Cixi continued to rule actively for several more years. Then in 1889, she retired to a luxurious palace that she had built for herself. In the mid-1890s, however, China was defeated in war by the Japanese. Her nephew, now an adult, joined forces with a group of reformers to try to strengthen China. Concerned officials in the government contacted the empress, who returned to Beijing. She overthrew the emperor and retook control of the government.

Anger and frustration spread throughout China, and a group of rebels called Boxers gained in popularity. They hated foreigners and hoped to rid China of all traces of foreign influence. The Boxers began to attack Christian missionaries, and a Chinese governor employed Boxers as militia troops. Cixi soon joined with a group of court officials that backed the growing movement.

The situation grew to a crisis. Foreign diplomats in Beijing worried for their safety and brought troops to protect themselves. In 1900, the Boxers began a series of attacks in the capital. When foreign powers sent more than 2,000 soldiers to Beijing, Cixi ordered her army to turn them back. She then decided to combine the Boxers with the army in an effort to drive out the foreigners. Many Europeans were killed in these attacks, but officials in the provinces did not follow Cixi's orders. Finally, a large foreign army arrived and ended the Boxer threat. Cixi then had to agree to some reforms required by the foreigners. She managed to win revenge at least on her nephew the emperor, though. The day before she died, she ordered him poisoned to ensure that he would not rule after her death.

Questions

1. **Clarifying** Give two examples of conservative actions that Cixi took.
2. **Making Inferences** Why did the Boxers enjoy rising popularity?
3. **Making Predictions** What do you think would be the result for China of Cixi's policy of no reforms?



Section 4

HISTORYMAKERS

Porfirio Díaz

Dictator Bringing Development

"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?

CHAPTER
28**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 28

Section 3

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Technology Revolutionizes Communications

While the building of canals shortened shipping routes and helped the development of worldwide trade, major advances in communications also contributed substantially to the birth of a global market.

The communications revolution began early in the 19th century with the development of different types of experimental telegraphs in the United States and Europe. During the 1820s, Joseph Henry, an American physicist, devised the first telegraph using electromagnets that transmitted signals over more than a mile of wire. In 1836, two British physicists, William F. Cooke and Sir Charles Wheatstone, built an instrument using five needles and five wires to send messages. However, the first practical telegraph machine was created by the American painter and inventor Samuel F. B. Morse in 1837.

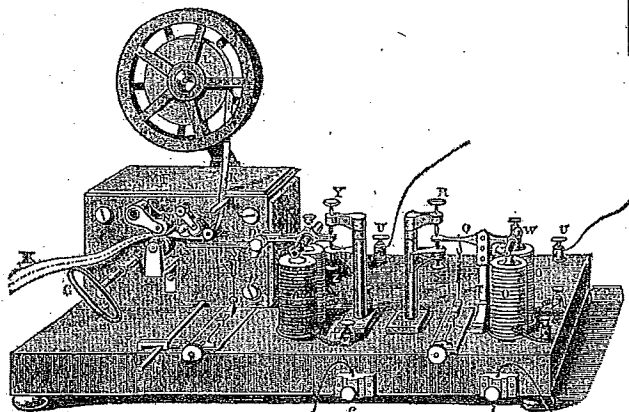
After several years of work, which included the development of a special telegraph code, Morse convinced the United States Congress to fund the construction of the first long-distance telegraph line. The line was made of iron wire and was strung from point to point using glass doorknobs as insulators. It ran for 37 miles, from Washington, D.C., to Baltimore, Maryland. On May 24, 1844, Morse transmitted the first long-distance telegraph message: "What hath God wrought!"

Commercial uses for the telegraph spread quickly. The first money order was sent on June 1, 1845. Newspaper reporters began filing their stories by telegraph. Wall Street used the new tech-

nology to transmit price changes of stocks, and the stock ticker was introduced in 1867. Railroads used the telegraph to provide a more efficient transportation network, greatly improving the movement of goods across the country. The first telegraph cable linking California with the East Coast was completed by the Western Union Company in 1861. Telegraph lines linking the United States and Canada were also installed during this time.

The most difficult places to put telegraph lines were underwater. Attempts in the late 1840s failed due to poor insulation of the cables. In 1851, English brothers, Jacob and John Brett, laid a telegraph cable across the bottom of the English Channel. In 1854, an American businessman named Cyrus W. Field organized a company to lay a cable across the Atlantic Ocean.

It took over 12 years and five attempts to successfully lay the cable. The first two lines broke. The third line, completed in August 1858, carried the first transatlantic telegraph message, but it failed after only four weeks of service. A fourth attempt was made in 1865, but this cable also broke. Finally, in 1866 the British steamship *Great Eastern* successfully completed the laying of a cable from Valentia, Ireland, to Heart's Content, Newfoundland, in Canada. By 1900, 15 cables stretched across the floor of the Atlantic Ocean. This was the beginning of instantaneous communication across the seas and around the world.



Pictured above is Morse's recording telegraph. On the left, paper tape unwinds from the wheel and is embossed with a message.

Questions

1. **Following Chronological Order** Describe the inventions that led up to the first practical telegraph.
2. **Clarifying** What event marked the beginning of rapid communications between continents?
3. **Making Inferences** How do you think the first transatlantic telegraphs changed communication?

CHAPTER
28**Section 1****RETEACHING ACTIVITY*****China Resists
Outside Influence***

Determining Main Ideas Choose the word that most accurately completes each sentence below. Write that word in the blank provided.

extraterritorial rights	special economic zones	Taiping Rebellion
sphere of influence	Open Door Policy	rice
opium	Boxer Rebellion	cotton
Dowager Empress Cixi	nationalism	Treaty of Nanjing

1. Crop upon which China's agricultural economy was based: _____
2. Narcotic from the poppy plant that found a market in China: _____
3. Clash between the British and the Chinese: _____
4. Treaty that gave Britain the island of Hong Kong: _____
5. Exempted foreigners from Chinese law at Guangzhou and four other Chinese ports: _____
6. Areas today on the coast of China established to attract but also control foreign investment: _____
7. Movement led by Hong Xiuquan to build a kingdom in which no one would live in poverty: _____
8. Qing ruler in the last half of the 19th century: _____
9. A "foothold" in China; an area where a foreign country controlled trade and investment: _____
10. U.S. proposal that China be open to merchants of all nations: _____
11. Campaign against foreigner privilege by the Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists: _____
12. Feeling that emerged in China partly as the result of the Boxer Rebellion: _____


CHAPTER
28**RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *Modernization in Japan***Section 2**

Determining Main Ideas The following questions deal with the industrialization of Japan. Answer them in the space provided.

1. How did the feudal system work in Japan in the early 17th century?

2. What incident forced Japan to acknowledge the interests of outside nations?

3. What were the terms of the Treaty of Kanagawa?

4. How did the Meiji emperor go about modernizing Japan's government and society?

5. What steps did Japan take toward industrialization?

6. What differences did China and Japan have in their acceptance of the West?

7. What events led to the Sino-Japanese War?

8. What events led to the Russo-Japanese War?

9. What were the conditions of the peace treaty between Japan and Russia?

10. What effects did Japan's annexation of Korea have?

CHAPTER
28

Section 3

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *U.S. Economic Imperialism*

Reading Comprehension Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer(s) in the blank.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| _____ 1. System under which Latin Americans working for large landowners passed debt from one generation to the next | A. Monroe Doctrine |
| _____ 2. Military dictators in 19th-century Latin America | B. United States |
| _____ 3. Term applied to the control of Latin American industries by foreign companies | C. peonage |
| _____ 4. U.S. policy that Latin American countries were not to be considered as colonial opportunities for Europe | D. malaria |
| _____ 5. Writer who launched a second war for Cuban independence | E. José Martí |
| _____ 6. Small country for whose independence the Spanish-American War was fought | F. Panama Canal |
| _____ 7. Country referred to as the "Colossus of the North" | G. Roosevelt Corollary |
| _____ 8. Water route dug out across a narrow section of Central America to improve sea travel and trade | H. economic imperialism |
| _____ 9. Disease carried by mosquitoes that sickened thousands of workers on the Panama Canal | I. Cuba |
| _____ 10. Roosevelt order that established the right of the United States to act as an international police power in the Western Hemisphere | J. mestizos |
| | K. Erie Canal |
| | L. caudillos |


CHAPTER
28**Section 4****RETEACHING ACTIVITY** *Turmoil and Change in Mexico*

Clarifying Write *T* in the blank if the statement is true. If the statement is false, write *F* in the blank and then write the corrected statement on the line below it.

- ____ 1. One of Mexico's biggest problems was its shared border with the United States.

- ____ 2. During the Texas revolt, Santa Anna was captured at the Battle of the Alamo.

- ____ 3. Texas leader released Santa Anna after he promised to respect Texas's independence.

- ____ 4. During the late 1840s and early 1850s, Benito Juárez launched a conservative movement in Mexico.

- ____ 5. The major goals of *La Reforma* were redistribution of land, separation of church and state, and better education for the poor.

- ____ 6. Napoleon III appointed Austrian Archduke Maximilian to rule Mexico as emperor in an attempt to reconquer the country.

- ____ 7. Porfirio Díaz came into power in Mexico by an open election.

- ____ 8. Francisco Madero believed in democracy and called for an armed rebellion against Díaz.

- ____ 9. Pancho Villa and Emiliano Zapata were popular leaders of the Mexican Revolution and won important battles against Díaz's army.

- ____ 10. Carranza took control of the Mexican government and began a revision of Mexico's constitution, but was overthrown by one of his generals, Victoriano Huerta.
