

CHAPTER  
**25**  
SECTION 1

# Note Taking Study Guide

## JAPAN MODERNIZES

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

*As you read this section in your textbook, complete the chart below to identify causes and effects of the Meiji Restoration.*

<b>Effects</b>	•
	↑
<b>Meiji Restoration</b>	•
	↑
<b>Causes</b>	•

**CHAPTER**  
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**SECTION 1**

**Section Summary**  
**JAPAN MODERNIZES**

In 1603, the Tokugawa shoguns seized power in Japan and closed it to foreigners. For more than 200 years, Japan was isolated from other nations. Over time, unrest grew among many Japanese as they suffered financial hardship and lack of political power. The government responded by trying to revive old ways, emphasizing farming over commerce. These efforts had little success, and the shoguns' power weakened.

Then, in 1853, a fleet of well-armed U.S. ships led by Commodore **Matthew Perry** arrived. He demanded that Japan open its ports. Unable to defend itself, Japan was forced to sign treaties giving the United States trading and other rights. Humiliated by the terms of these unequal treaties, discontented daimyo and samurai led a revolt that unseated the shogun and placed the emperor Mutsuhito in power. Mutsuhito moved to the shogun's palace in the city of Edo, which was renamed **Tokyo**, and began a long reign known as the **Meiji Restoration**. This was a turning point in Japan's history.

The Meiji reformers wanted to create a new political and social system and build a modern industrial economy. The Meiji constitution gave all citizens equality before the law. A legislature, or **Diet**, was formed, but the emperor held absolute power. With government support, powerful banking and industrial families, known as **zaibatsu**, soon ruled over industrial empires. By the 1890s, industry was booming. Japan, a **homogeneous society**, modernized with amazing speed, partly due to its strong sense of identity.

As a small island nation, Japan lacked many resources essential for industry. Spurred by the need for natural resources and a strong ambition to equal the western imperial nations, Japan sought to build an empire. In 1876, Japan forced Korea to open its ports to Japanese trade. In 1894, competition between Japan and China in Korea led to the **First Sino-Japanese War**, which Japan easily won. Japan gained ports in China, won control over Taiwan, and joined the West in the race for empire. Ten years later, Japan successfully fought Russia in the **Russo-Japanese War**. By the early 1900s, Japan was the strongest power in Asia.

**Review Questions**

1. How did the Japanese respond to the unequal treaties signed with the United States?

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2. How did the Meiji reformers try to modernize Japan?

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**READING CHECK**

What helped to create a strong sense of identity in Japanese society?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *emphasizing* mean in the underlined sentence? Look for context clues to its meaning in the surrounding words. Use the context clues to help you figure out what *emphasizing* means.

**READING SKILL**

**Identify Causes and Effects**

What were the causes and effects of the Meiji Restoration?

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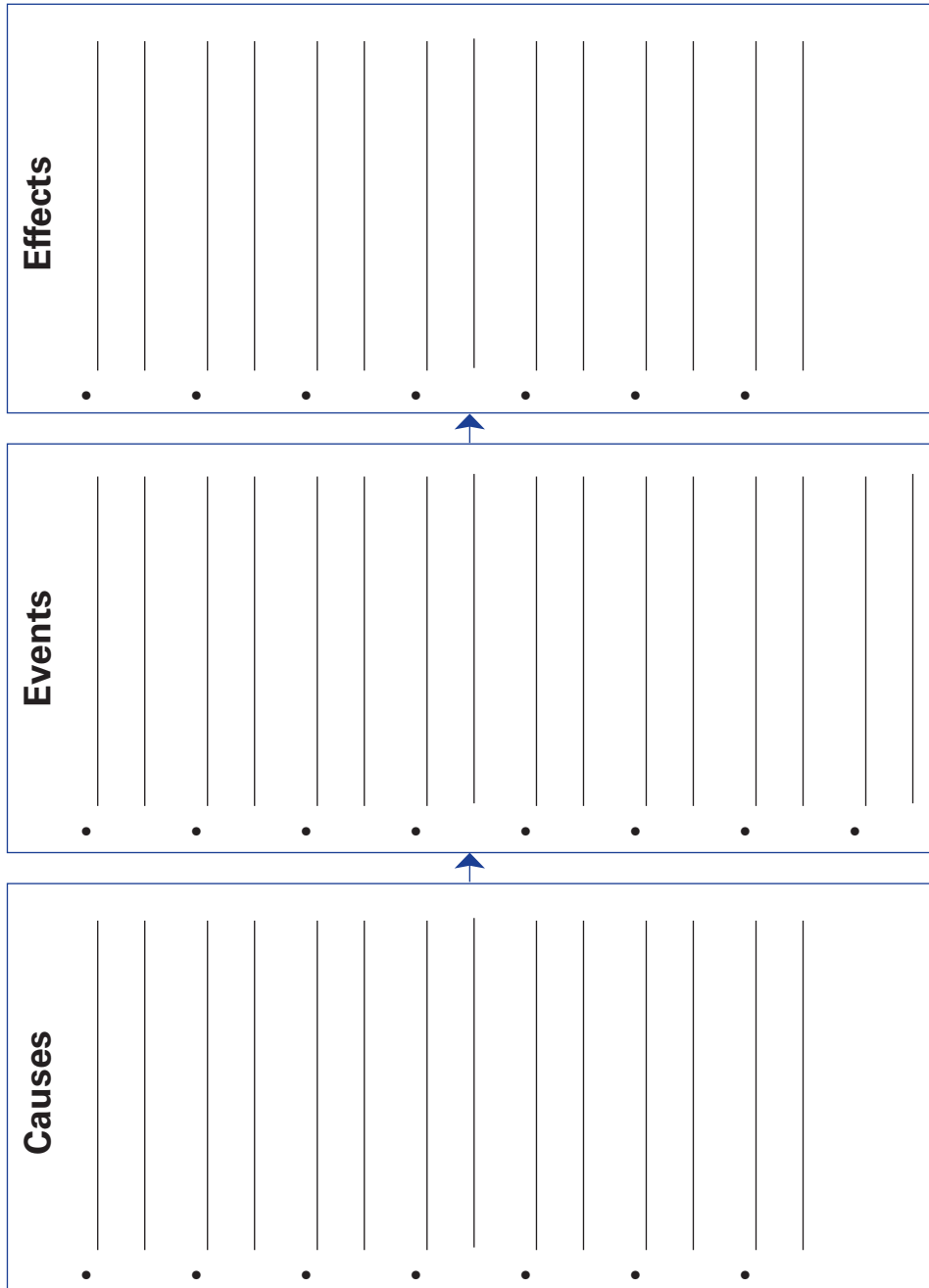
CHAPTER  
**25**  
SECTION 2

# Note Taking Study Guide

## IMPERIALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

**Focus Question:** How did industrialized powers divide up Southeast Asia, and how did the colonized peoples react?

*As you read this section, complete the flowchart below to identify causes, events, and effects of imperialism in Southeast Asia and the Pacific.*



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SECTION 2

**Section Summary**

**IMPERIALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

By the 1700s, European merchants had gained footholds in Southeast Asia, but most of the area was still independent. In the 1800s, however, Westerners colonized much of Southeast Asia. The Dutch, for example, expanded to dominate the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia). The British expanded from India into Burma and Malaya.

The Burmese resisted British rule and annexation but suffered disastrous defeats. The French invaded Vietnam, seeking more influence and trade markets. The Vietnamese fought fiercely but lost to superior European firepower. The French eventually took over all of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia and referred to these holdings as **French Indochina**. Meanwhile, the king of Siam, **Mongkut**, accepted some unequal treaties to keep Siam from becoming a European colony. By the 1890s, Europeans controlled most of Southeast Asia, where they introduced modern technology and expanded commerce and industry.

The Philippines had been under Spanish rule since the 1500s. In 1898, the **Spanish-American War** broke out. During the war, U.S. battleships destroyed the Spanish fleet stationed in the Philippines. Filipino rebel leaders declared independence and joined the Americans against Spain. In return for their help, the Filipino rebels expected the United States to recognize their independence. Instead, in the treaty that ended the war, the United States gave Spain \$20 million in exchange for control of the Philippines. Bitterly disappointed, Filipinos renewed their struggle for independence, but the United States crushed the rebellion. The United States, however, did promise Filipinos a gradual transition to self-rule sometime in the future.

In the 1800s, the industrialized powers also began to take an interest in the Pacific islands. American sugar growers, for example, pressed for power in the Hawaiian Islands. When the Hawaiian queen **Liliuokalani** tried to reduce foreign influence, American planters overthrew her. In 1898, the United States annexed Hawaii. Supporters of annexation argued that if the United States did not take Hawaii, Britain or Japan might. By 1900, the United States, Britain, France, or Germany had claimed nearly every island in the Pacific.

**Review Questions**

1. How did the people of Burma and Vietnam respond to European attempts to colonize them?

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2. Why did Filipino rebels renew their struggle for independence after the Spanish-American War?

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**READING CHECK**

Which countries made up French Indochina?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *transition* mean in the underlined sentence? Note that the word begins with the prefix *trans-*, which means “across or through.” Use this knowledge to help you learn what the word *transition* means.

**READING SKILL**

**Identify Causes and Effects**

Identify the causes and effects of Liliuokalani’s attempts to reduce foreign influence in Hawaii.

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**CHAPTER**  
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**SECTION 3**

**Note Taking Study Guide**

**SELF-RULE FOR CANADA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND**

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

*As you read this section, complete the chart below to identify the causes and effects of events in the British colonies of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.*

<b>Effect</b>	Ethnic tensions arise between English- and French-speaking Canadians.							
<b>Event</b>	Up to 30,000 loyalists settle in Canada.							
<b>Cause</b>	Loyalist Americans flee to Canada.							

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**Section Summary**

**SELF-RULE FOR CANADA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND**

In Canada, Britain created two provinces: English-speaking Upper Canada and French-speaking Lower Canada. When unrest grew in both colonies, the British sent Lord Durham to compile a report on the causes of the unrest. In response to his report, Parliament joined the two Canadas into one colony in 1840.

As the country grew, Canadian leaders urged **confederation** of Britain’s North American colonies. They felt that confederation would strengthen the new nation against the United States’ ambitions and help Canada’s economic development. Britain finally agreed, and Parliament passed a law that created the Dominion of Canada. As a **dominion**, Canada had its own parliament. As the growing country expanded westward, the way of life of Native Americans was destroyed. People of French and Native American descent, called **métis**, resisted in two revolts. However, government troops put down both uprisings.

In 1770, Captain James Cook claimed Australia for Britain. Like most regions claimed by imperialist powers, Australia had already long been inhabited. The **indigenous** people there are called Aborigines. When white settlers arrived in Australia, the Aborigines suffered. Britain made Australia into a **penal colony** to fill a need for prisons. Then, Britain encouraged free citizens to emigrate to Australia by offering them land and tools. As the newcomers settled in, they thrust aside or killed the Aborigines. Like Canada, Australia was made up of separate colonies scattered around the continent. To counter possible interference from other European powers and to boost development, Britain agreed to Australian demands for self-rule. In 1901, the colonies united into the independent Commonwealth of Australia.

Captain James Cook also claimed New Zealand for Britain. The indigenous people of New Zealand are the **Maori**. The Maori were determined to defend their land. In 1840, Britain annexed New Zealand. As colonists poured in, they took more and more land, leading to fierce wars with the Maori. Many Maori died in the struggle. By the 1870s, resistance crumbled. Like settlers in Australia and Canada, white New Zealanders sought self-rule. In 1907, New Zealand won independence.

**Review Questions**

1. Why did Britain agree to create the Dominion of Canada?

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2. Why did Britain agree to demands for self-rule in Australia?

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**READING CHECK**

What happened to the Aborigines when white settlers arrived in Australia?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *compile* mean in the underlined sentence? Think about research reports you have written for school. What process did you go through to create a report? Use your prior knowledge to help you learn what *compile* means.

**READING SKILL**

**Identify Causes and Effects**

Identify the causes and effects of the Maori fight against New Zealand colonists.

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CHAPTER  
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SECTION 4

**Note Taking Study Guide**

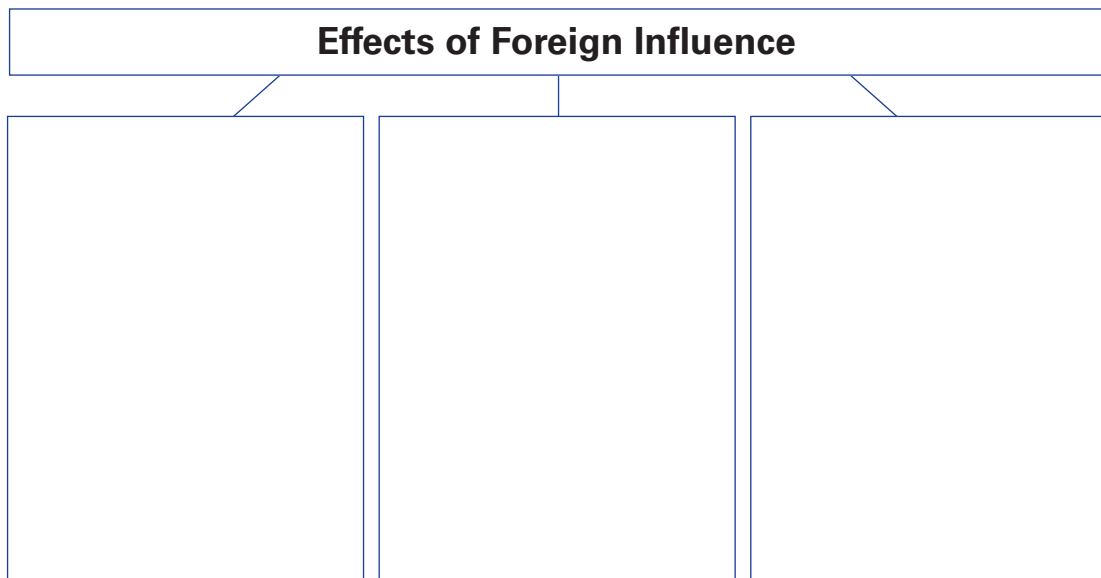
**ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM IN LATIN AMERICA**

**Focus Question:** How did Latin American nations struggle for stability, and how did industrialized nations affect them?

A. As you read this section, complete the chart below to identify multiple causes of instability in Latin America. Then, give an example of how each cause affected Mexico.

Instability in Latin America	
Causes	Mexican Example

B. As you read "The Economics of Dependence" and "The Influence of the United States," complete the chart below to identify effects of foreign influence on Latin America.



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**Section Summary**  
**ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM IN LATIN AMERICA**

Many factors undermined democracy in the newly independent nations of Latin America. Constitutions in these nations guaranteed equality before the law, but inequalities remained. With no tradition of unity, **regionalism** also weakened the new nations. Local strongmen, called *caudillos*, assembled private armies to resist the central government. Power remained in the hands of a privileged few.

Mexico is an example of the challenges faced by many Latin American nations. Large landowners, army leaders, and the Catholic Church dominated Mexican politics. The ruling elite was divided between conservatives and liberals. Conservatives defended the traditional social order. Liberals saw themselves as enlightened supporters of progress. Bitter battles between these two groups led to revolts and the rise of dictators. When **Benito Juárez** and other liberals gained power, they began an era of reform known as **La Reforma**. Juárez offered hope to the oppressed people of Mexico. After Juárez died, however, General Porfirio Díaz ruled as a harsh dictator. Many Indians and mestizos fell into **peonage** to their employers.

Under colonial rule, Latin America was economically dependent on Spain and Portugal, which had prevented the colonies from developing their own economies. After independence, the new Latin American republics did adopt free trade, but Britain and the United States replaced Spain as Latin America’s chief trading partners.

As nations like Mexico tried to build stable governments, the United States expanded across North America. To discourage any new European colonization of the Americas, the United States issued the **Monroe Doctrine**. The United States then issued a series of policies claiming “international police power” in the Western Hemisphere. Under these policies, U.S. companies continued to invest in the countries of Latin America. To protect these investments, the United States sent troops to many of these countries, which made the United States a target of increasing resentment and rebellion. When the United States built the **Panama Canal** across Central America, it was an engineering marvel that boosted trade and shipping worldwide. To people in Latin America, however, the canal was another example of “Yankee imperialism.”

**Review Questions**

1. What limited democracy in the independent nations of Latin America?  
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2. Why did the new Latin American republics remain economically dependent after independence?  
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**READING CHECK**

Which Mexican leader offered hope to the oppressed people of Mexico?

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**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What does the word *enlightened* mean in the underlined sentence? Break the word into its word parts. Circle the root word, or the word part without the prefix and suffixes. Use the meaning of the root word to help you figure out what *enlightened* means.

**READING SKILL**

**Identify Causes and Effects**  
Identify what caused the United States to issue the Monroe Doctrine and what its effects were on Latin America.

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