

Patterns of Resistance, 1830–1914

	China	Japan	Latin America
Form of Imperialism Encountered	Sphere of Influence	Sphere of Influence	Economic Imperialism
Concessions to Imperialist Powers	Extraterritorial rights granted to foreign citizens in its ports; island of Hong Kong given to Britain; Open Door policy	U.S. ships allowed to stop at Japanese ports and establish embassy; treaties granted foreign nations extraterritorial and trading rights	Foreign investors developed business holdings and industries; U.S. intervention under Monroe Doctrine and Roosevelt Corollary
Internal Problems	Hunger caused by flooding and over-population; peasant uprisings; opium addiction; corruption; Boxer Rebellion	Rigid social structure; land divided into feudal estates headed by local lords (daimyos); shogun was actual ruler	Unequal distribution of land; political instability; export crop economy; lack of manufacturing; money borrowed at high rates from lenders
Modernizing Efforts	Self-strengthening movement; Emperor Guangxu's Hundred Days of Reform; mission toured western countries	Meiji regime studied western ways; adopted new technology; public education; modernized military and economy	Reform-minded leaders made commitments to land redistribution and education but were often reversed by caudillos
Impact of Imperialism	Society remained committed to traditional values; change to a constitutional monarchy recommended; social unrest continued	Became imperial power and annexed Korea; showed military strength during Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars	Panama Canal made Latin America a trade crossroads; intervention deeply resented; social unrest and political instability continued