

Chapter 5 Lesson 3

American Diplomacy in Asia

China

The Advance of Imperialism:

The European powers saw China's weakness as an opportunity. Russia forced China to give up territory in the north (Siberia). In Tibet, Russia and GB argued over control. While neither of them achieved that control, Tibet was able to exert its independence from China. From the coast into the center of China, the European nations began forming *spheres of influence* (areas where imperial powers had exclusive trading rights). GB, Japan, France, Germany and Russia had all gained spheres by negotiating with warlords.

China and Japan went to war in 1894 over Japanese involvement in Korea (which China controlled). The Chinese lost and Japan demanded the Liaodong Peninsula (Manchurian territory) and Taiwan. The other world powers forced Japan to return the L. Peninsula back to China, primarily because of Russian concerns over Japanese power. China was forced to give independence to Korea.

China also had to give up the Shandong Peninsula to Germany after two German missionaries were killed. This opened the door to other European powers demanding territory.

Responses to Imperialism:

The United States was concerned about the survival of China and what would occur if the government collapsed. Secretary of State, John Hay, presented a proposal to the European powers called the Open Door Policy. All nations would have equal access to Chinese markets and the Chinese government would be preserved. No one objected, so Hay declared it official.

The Open Door helped the US.

- 1) The US was really concerned about the survival of China. This ensured it.
- 2) It helped US trading companies, who had been frustrated by the spheres of influence.

Open Door Policy:

- 1) Did not end S of I. But did reduce restrictions on trade
- 2) Reduced the intense concerns over the Chinese markets
- 3) Lessened fear of western powers, that other western powers were going to dominate China

The Boxer Rebellion:

The Boxer Rebellion began in 1900, led by the Society of the Harmonious Fists. The Boxers were upset by the economic issues in China and the foreign influence in China. They especially disliked Christians.

They roamed the countryside of China, killing missionaries and Chinese Christians. An army of 20,000 (British, American, Japanese, Russian, German and French) troops attacked Beijing in August 1900. They quickly put down the rebellion and restored order. In return the Chinese government was forced to pay an *indemnity* (money/payment for damages). The Chinese Imperial government was now weaker than ever but America reaped great trade and diplomatic benefits.

Teddy Roosevelt

- 1) Negotiated the resolution that ended the Russo-Japanese War in 1905
- 2) Convinced Japan to stop seeking territory
- 3) "Speak softly and carry a big stick", known as big stick diplomacy
- 4) Supported a Panamanian rebellion against Colombia
- 5) Purchased rights to build the Panama Canal
- 6) The Roosevelt Corollary stated that the US could and would intervene in Latin American affairs to maintain economic and political stability in the Western hemisphere
- 7) Example: America intervened in Dominican Republic to collect tariffs and repay debts

William Howard Taft

- 1) Dollar Diplomacy emphasizes economic intervention not military intervention
- 2) Replaced European loans with American loans
- 3) Example: stepped in to assist Nicaragua with loans, then replaced customs official with an American, supported government for years

Woodrow Wilson

- 1) Moral diplomacy: wanted America to avoid imperialism and lead the world by moral example
- 2) After the Mexican Revolution, (dictator P. Diaz was overthrown) Madero was supported by Wilson
- 3) Madero was murdered, his replacement Huerta was a brutal leader, Wilson refused to recognize the new government of Mexico
- 4) Wilson stated that the US would not recognize governments of force only those of law
- 5) Wilson used an event where American sailors were arrested as a chance to overthrow Huerta
- 6) American troops seized Veracruz, and anti-American riots broke out
- 7) A new Mexican leader was in power, Carranza
- 8) Those opposed to Carranza attacked America in hopes of forcing Wilson to intervene
- 9) After Americans were killed, Wilson sent troops commanded by General John J. Pershing to Mexico
- 10) Wilson withdrew from Mexico because of increasing concerns over war in Europe
- 11) Many in Latin America resented Wilson's form of diplomacy as they did Roosevelt's
- 12) Wilson intervened in Haiti (1915) to put down a rebellion
- 13) Wilson intervened in Dominican Republic to preserve order and create a stable, democratic government

