

Choices Under Pressure

Compare resistance and adaptation under imperial pressure.

10.4b "Those who faced being colonized engaged in varying forms of resistance and adaptation to colonial rule with varying degrees of success."

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline a resistance or adaptation strategy in each paragraph. Circle an outcome connected to it.

Three Responses to Imperial Pressure

- ① Italy tried to extend its colonial power from Eritrea into Ethiopia. Emperor Menelik II rejected an Italian interpretation of a treaty that would have made Ethiopia a protectorate. He obtained imported weapons and mobilized regional allies. In 1896, Ethiopian forces defeated Italy at Adwa. A subsequent treaty recognized Ethiopian independence. Diplomacy, weapons, and military organization worked together. This preserved independence during the scramble for Africa, though Italy occupied Ethiopia decades later.
- ② In northern China, the Boxers opposed foreign privileges and Christian influence. They attacked foreigners and Chinese Christians. In 1900, Boxers and Qing troops besieged Beijing's foreign legations. Empress Dowager Cixi backed the movement during the crisis, though Qing officials did not all agree. An international army defeated the resistance. The 1901 Boxer Protocol imposed a large indemnity and foreign troop presence. These outcomes increased foreign pressure instead of removing it.
- ③ Japan faced Western naval pressure beginning in 1853. After the Meiji Restoration in 1868, leaders reformed the military, expanded industry and schools, and sent students abroad. These adaptations strengthened the state and supported negotiations to revise unequal treaties. Japan retained independence while also building an empire, taking Taiwan in 1895 and annexing Korea in 1910. Adaptation did not inevitably require imperial conquest; Japanese leaders chose expansion. Ethiopia, China, and Japan show that strategies could combine resistance and adaptation, with different results and costs.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE _____ Use the passage

1 What two kinds of actions did Menelik II take to resist Italian control? Give one detail for each kind.

2 What followed the defeat of the Boxers, and did it reduce foreign control?

3 Name two ways Japan adapted after Western pressure. What result did these changes help Japan achieve?

4 Which case failed to reduce foreign pressure in the immediate outcome? Give evidence.

3 YOUR TURN _____ Your own words

In four or five sentences, compare Ethiopia or the Boxers with Japan. Define success, then use two details and an outcome to support your comparison.

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline a resistance or adaptation strategy in each paragraph. Circle an outcome connected to it. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What two kinds of actions did Menelik II take to resist Italian control? Give one detail for each kind.	He used diplomacy by refusing Italy's reading of the treaty and military preparation by gaining weapons and building alliances.
2	What followed the defeat of the Boxers, and did it reduce foreign control?	The 1901 Boxer Protocol imposed a large indemnity and foreign troop presence. It increased foreign pressure rather than removing it.
3	Name two ways Japan adapted after Western pressure. What result did these changes help Japan achieve?	Japan reformed its military, expanded industry and schools, and sent students abroad. These changes helped preserve independence and supported treaty revision.
4	Which case failed to reduce foreign pressure in the immediate outcome? Give evidence.	The Boxers' resistance was least successful. It was defeated, and the Boxer Protocol required China to pay a large payment and allow foreign troops in key places.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

If success means reducing foreign control, Japan's adaptation achieved more than the Boxer resistance. Japan reformed its military and expanded industry, strengthening its negotiating position. The state preserved independence and revised unequal treaties. In China, defeat brought indemnities and foreign troops under the Boxer Protocol. Japan's own imperial expansion also imposed costs on neighboring peoples.

Accept equivalent evidence-based comparisons that accurately distinguish resistance from adaptation and explain success with a stated outcome. For the open response, accept either Ethiopia or the Boxers as the resistance example if the details and comparison are accurate.