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admirals. Perhaps the emperor needed the money to fight invaders. At the same time, the Chinese cut off contact with the outside world. They placed limits on foreigners and stopped Chinese citizens from traveling abroad.

**Isolation.** The Ming dynasty isolated China at a time when Europeans were beginning to develop new technologies and explore other lands. As the Chinese turned inward, Europeans slowly advanced and posed a threat to the Middle Kingdom.

### Invaders From the Northeast

In 1644, China once again fell under foreign rule. This time, the invaders swept in from Manchuria. The Manchus set up the Qing (chihng) dynasty, which ruled China until 1911. The Qing claimed authority over many states, including Burma, Thailand, Laos, Nepal, Vietnam, and Korea.

Like the Mongols, the Manchus did not want to be absorbed into Chinese civilization. They passed laws forbidding Manchus to marry Chinese people or wear Chinese clothing. Unlike the Mongols, however, Manchu rulers kept Confucian ideas. The Manchus also accepted that the Chinese wished to limit contact with foreigners.

## SECTION 4 REVIEW

1. **Identify:** (a) Shi Huangdi, (b) Great Wall, (c) Li Bo, (d) Kubilai Khan.
2. Describe three ways in which the First Emperor united China.
3. How did Chinese civilization advance under the Han?
4. Why are the Tang and Song dynasties considered to be China's golden ages?
5. How did Mongol rule affect China?
6. **Drawing Conclusions** What effect did political unity have on the Chinese civilization?
7. **Writing Across Cultures** Write three history questions each for a civil service exam taken in China and in the United States.

## 5

### ROOTS OF REVOLUTION

#### FIND OUT

How did China's relations with the West change in the 1800s?

Why were European nations able to gain influence in China?

What were the causes and effects of the "revolution" of 1911?

**Vocabulary** kowtow, extraterritoriality, sphere of influence

**"A**s your Ambassador can see for himself, we possess all things. I set no value on objects strange and ingenious and have no use for your country's manufactures." With these words, the emperor Qianlong firmly turned down Britain's request for more trading rights in China in the 1700s.

The Chinese felt satisfied that their civilization was superior to any other. After all, their neighbors had adopted Chinese culture. Foreigners were seeking to buy silk, tea, porcelain, and other Chinese goods. Secure in their own world, what did the Chinese need from the "barbarians"?

Qianlong's refusal to end trade restrictions came at a critical moment. By the late 1700s, powerful nations were emerging in Europe. They would soon challenge China's proud image of itself.

### A Position of Strength

By the 1500s, the Portuguese had reached India and Southeast Asia. They then sailed on to China, hoping to expand their trading empire.

In China, the powerful Ming emperors placed strict limits on foreign traders. They allowed foreign ships to unload cargoes only at



the ports of Macao and Guangzhou. Traders could sell their goods only to certain Chinese merchants. The Ming and later the Qing were strong enough to enforce these laws.

By the late 1700s, two developments were underway that would have major effects on China's relations with the West. First, the Qing dynasty entered a long period of decline. Burdened with high taxes and limited land, the increasing peasant population had a hard time growing enough food to survive. When floods and droughts caused famine, peasant revolts broke out.

A second development was the Industrial Revolution in Western Europe. The Industrial Revolution increased the military power of European nations. With modern fleets, these strong nations could reach distant places. The

British used their military strength to back their demands for expanded trading rights with China.

## European Imperialism

By the late 1700s, Europeans refused to **kowtow**, or bow low, to the Chinese emperor. The kowtow was a symbol which showed that foreigners accepted their inferior status. Also, Europeans resented being restricted to Macao and Guangzhou. They wanted to be accepted as equal partners in trade, and they demanded the right to trade at other Chinese ports.

**Opium War.** When diplomacy failed to bring change, the British resorted to other means. During the late 1700s, Britain began to sell opium that was grown in India to

**A Sea Battle in the Opium War** In this clash, a British warship (at left) destroys a fleet of junks, as Chinese sailing ships were called. China's only weapons in this unequal conflict were burning rafts, which the Chinese sent against the British fleet.  
**Power** How did the war show that the Qings had lost the Mandate of Heaven?



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China. Other western nations also entered the opium trade. By the early 1800s, many Chinese had become addicted to the drug. The opium trade also drained China's supply of silver, which was used to pay for the drug.

The Chinese government tried to stop the illegal drug trade by passing harsh laws. Users and smugglers who were caught faced the death penalty. In 1839, the Chinese destroyed a British shipment of opium, and war broke out.

In the Opium War, the Chinese were no match for the British. Even though the Chinese had invented gunpowder and cannons, their weapons were outdated. Also, they lacked modern warships. With their superior military technology, the British soon defeated the Chinese.

**The unequal treaties.** The Treaty of Nanjing, which ended the Opium War, was the first of many "unequal treaties." In it, the Chinese had to accept British terms for peace. The emperor agreed to pay for the opium that had been destroyed. He also agreed to give Britain the island of Hong Kong and to open other ports to British trade.

The Treaty of Nanjing showed that the Chinese could no longer set the terms of trade. Before long, France, Russia, Germany, and the United States concluded similar treaties with the Qing emperor.

Westerners also won the right to **extraterritoriality**. Under this authority, westerners accused of a crime in China could be tried in their own courts instead of in Chinese courts.

**Increased foreign influence.** By the late 1800s, the western powers had carved up China into spheres of influence. (See the map at right.) A **sphere of influence** is an area in which a foreign nation has special economic privileges, such as the right to build railroads and factories. Economic rights also gave westerners political influence.

Japan, too, expanded into China. During the late 1800s, Japan adopted western technology and modernized its industries. By 1895, a strong Japan was able to defeat China in the Sino-Japanese War. As a result, Japan



### MAP STUDY

Foreign nations began to force China to open its ports to their trade in the mid-1800s. By the late 1800s, foreign powers had carved up large parts of China into spheres of influence.

- 1. Region** Which nation of East Asia established a sphere of influence in China?
- 2. Interaction** Identify major Chinese ports that were controlled by foreign nations. Explain why these cities became the centers of their spheres of influence.
- 3. Comparing** Compare the role of foreign nations in China and in Africa during the Age of Imperialism. (a) In what ways were their policies similar in both places? (b) In what ways were their policies different?

won Formosa (present-day Taiwan) and also extended its influence over Korea.

**Open Door policy.** The United States feared that European nations might set up colonies in China. To prevent this outcome, it called on European nations to support



an "Open Door" policy in China. Under this policy, all nations were supposed to have equal access to trade with China. Although this policy failed, the United States used it to protect its own trade with China.

## Unrest and Revolution

The loss of territory to foreigners was one sign of China's weakness under the decaying Qing dynasty. A series of peasant revolts also erupted at this time.

The most serious peasant uprising was the Taiping Rebellion. It began in 1851 and lasted for 14 years. More than 20 million people were killed in this struggle. Even though the Qing crushed the rebels, the fighting further weakened the dynasty.

**Efforts at reform.** The Taiping Rebellion marked the beginning of a long, slow revolution in China. After the rebellion, some Chinese called for reforms in government and society.

Reformers wanted to introduce modern technology to China. "Learn the superior techniques of the barbarians to control the barbarians," they declared. Although the reformers saw the need for western technology, they also wanted to preserve Confucian culture.

Under pressure, the government began a series of reforms. It set up factories and dockyards to produce modern weapons and ships. It sent young men abroad to study. In 1898, the young emperor Guang Xi (gwahng shee) supported the Hundred Days of Reforms. He issued laws to update the civil service exam, organize western-style schools, and promote economic changes.

Led by Ci Xi (tsuh shee), the widow of a former emperor, conservatives opposed the reforms. They believed that the changes threatened the traditional Confucian order. In 1898, Ci Xi seized power as empress and ended the influence of the moderate reformers. More radical reformers, however, stepped up their demands for an end to the Qing dynasty.

**Boxer Rebellion.** While the reform effort was underway, a growing number of foreign missionaries and business people were set-

ting in China. The Chinese people's hostility to foreigners and to the Qing increased.

Anti-foreign Chinese soon took strong action. They formed the Fists of Righteous Harmony, called Boxers by westerners, to expel all foreigners. Empress Ci Xi secretly encouraged the Boxers. In 1900, the Boxers attacked and killed many Chinese Christians and foreigners. Boxer forces surrounded the foreign diplomatic quarter in Beijing.

The western powers then quickly organized an international army, which crushed the Boxers. As a result of the Boxer Rebellion, China was forced to allow foreign troops on Chinese soil and foreign warships in Chinese waters.

**Revolution of 1911.** Ci Xi remained in power after the uprising, but the Qing dynasty collapsed soon after her death. In 1911, China declared itself a republic, ending the ancient system of imperial rule.

In 1911, China had no well-organized government to replace the Qing dynasty. From 1911 to 1928, the country seemed ready to break into many pieces. Civil war raged, with many people claiming the right to rule China.

## Struggles of the Republic

For a brief time in 1911, Dr. Sun Yatsen (soon yaht sehn) served as president of the new republic. Sun had helped to organize the Guomindang (gwoh mihn dang), or Nationalist party, and had struggled against the Qing dynasty. When the Qing dynasty collapsed, Sun was living in the United States. He returned to China at once.

Sun Yatsen set out his goals for China in "Three Principles of the People." First, he called for nationalism, which meant making China a unified nation and ending foreign domination. Second, he supported democracy, or representative government. Third, he spoke of "livelihood," or ensuring a decent living for all Chinese.

Sun had little chance to achieve his goals, however. A powerful general, Yuan Shikai, forced Sun out of office in 1912. Soon warlords, or regional leaders with their own armies, were battling for power in China.

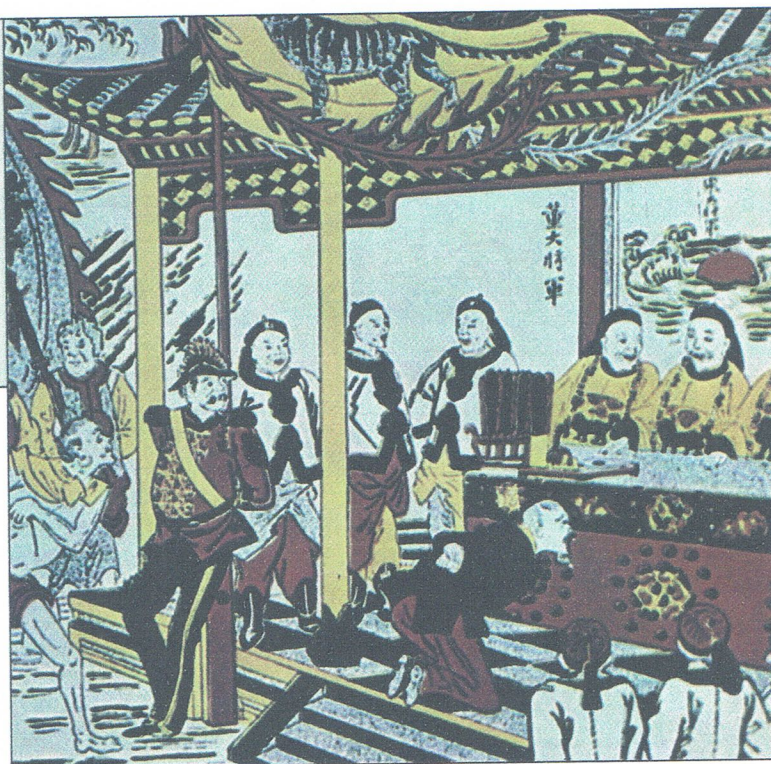
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**The Boxer Rebellion** To show their hatred of all things from foreign lands, the Boxers burned trains and railroad stations, destroyed telephone lines, and wrecked factories. This drawing of a captured foreigner kneeling before a group of Boxers suggests their deep resentment of westerners.

**Change** What were two important results of the Boxer Rebellion?



## Nationalists and Communists

During the years of turmoil, Sun Yatsen rallied followers to his Three Principles. From his base in Guangzhou, he organized an army to restore unity.

Sun appointed Chiang Kai-shek, an energetic young officer, to command the Nationalist army. When Sun died in 1925, Chiang took over as the leader of the Nationalist party. By 1928, Chiang had brought China under his control.

**Attack on the Communists.** The Nationalists faced challenges to their authority. Most Chinese felt strong ties to their own families but had little loyalty to a national state. China had no experience with representative government, and the nation's economy was badly depressed.

Chiang was especially concerned about the Chinese Communist party (CCP), which a group of young Chinese had formed in 1921. The CCP joined forces with the Nationalists to expel foreigners and fight the warlords. They hoped to win control of the Nationalist party by working from within.

In 1927, Chiang moved against the Communists. He expelled them from the Guomindang and killed thousands of their supporters. The Communists who survived fled to the mountains of southeastern China.

**Long March.** During the late 1920s and the 1930s, Mao Zedong (mow dzoo doong) emerged as the leader of the Chinese Communists. Mao believed that the Communists would succeed in China only by winning the support of the peasants. (See Chapter 16.) He insisted, therefore, that Communist forces treat the peasants fairly and politely. Unlike other Chinese armies, the Communists paid peasants for the food their forces required. With the support of the peasants, Mao's army grew in numbers.

Chiang launched a fierce campaign against the Communists. Greatly outnumbered, the Communists fled from Chiang's armies in 1934. Led by Mao, they trekked more than 6,000 miles (9,656 km) from southeastern China to the remote northwestern province of Shaanxi. The chase lasted more than a year.





**The Long March** Mao Zedong, shown here on horseback, spent years in Shaanxi training his forces and developing theories about revolution. The peasants, Mao predicted, would “rise like a tornado or a tempest” and become a force so powerful that no one could suppress them. **Political System** How did Mao’s Communists win the peasants’ support for their cause?

About 90,000 Communists with their families set out on the dangerous “Long March.” Only about 7,000 survived. The Long March became a symbol of the bitter hardships the Communists would endure before they finally gained power in 1949.

**Japanese invasion.** While Chiang battled the Communists, the Japanese pushed into China. In 1931, the Japanese seized Manchuria. Many Chinese called on Chiang and Mao to set aside their differences and fight their common enemy.

In 1937, the Japanese launched an all-out war against China. Japanese planes bombed Chinese cities, and Japan’s armies overran the most heavily populated regions of China. During World War II, Nationalists and Communists joined together to battle the Japanese. At the same time, each side kept a close watch on the other.

With the defeat of Japan in 1945, Mao’s forces held much of northern China, while the Guomindang ruled in the south. Both sides then prepared to renew their struggle for power, as you will read in Chapter 16.

## SECTION 5 REVIEW

- 1. Locate:** (a) Guangzhou, (b) Hong Kong, (c) Japan.
- 2. Identify:** (a) Taiping Rebellion, (b) Hundred Days of Reforms, (c) Ci Xi, (d) Boxer Rebellion, (e) Guomindang, (f) Three Principles of the People, (g) Chiang Kai-shek, (h) Mao Zedong, (i) Long March.
- 3. Define:** (a) kowtow, (b) extraterritoriality, (c) sphere of influence.
- 4.** What two developments of the late 1700s affected China’s relations with the West?
- 5.** (a) What was the outcome of the Opium War? (b) What did Britain gain in the Treaty of Nanjing?
- 6.** Why did civil war break out after the Revolution of 1911?
- 7. Understanding Causes and Effects** What steps toward reform did the Chinese take as a result of western imperialism?
- 8. Writing Across Cultures** Write a newspaper editorial to persuade American readers that an Open Door policy in China would benefit the United States.