

Chapter 19.2 – China Limits European Contacts

1. Setting the Stage

- a. The European voyages of exploration had led to opportunities for trade.
 - i. Europeans made healthy profits from trade in the Indian Ocean region.
- b. They began looking for additional sources of wealth.
 - i. European countries were seeking trade relationships in East Asia, first with China and later with Japan

2. China Under the Powerful Ming Dynasty

- a. China had become the dominant power in Asia under the _____ (1368–1644)
 - i. In recognition of China’s power, vassal states from Korea to Southeast Asia paid their Ming overlords regular _____ – a payment by one country to another to acknowledge its submission

b. The Rise of the Ming

- i. _____, a peasant’s son, commanded the rebel army that drove the Mongols out of China in 1368 and became the _____
- ii. He began reforms designed to restore _____ devastated by war, erase all traces of the Mongol past, and promote China’s _____
 1. Hongwu’s agricultural reforms increased _____ and _____
 2. Encouraged fish _____ and growing _____
- iii. Hongwu used respected traditions and institutions to bring stability to China
 1. He encouraged a return to Confucian _____ and improved imperial administration by restoring the merit-based _____
- iv. Hongwu’s death in 1398 led to a power struggle
 1. His son _____ emerged victorious and continued many of his father’s policies
 2. 1405 – He launched the first of seven _____
 - a. He hoped they would impress the world with the _____ of Ming China and to expand China’s _____

c. The Voyages of Zheng

- i. _____, a Chinese Muslim admiral led all of the seven voyages.
 1. His expeditions were remarkable for their size — distances traveled, fleet size, and ship measurements
 - a. The voyages ranged from Southeast Asia to eastern Africa
 - b. 40 to 300 ships sailed in each expedition with fighting ships, storage vessels, and huge “treasure” ships measuring more than 400 feet long
 - c. The fleet’s crews numbered over 27,000 on some voyages
- ii. Everywhere Zheng He went, he distributed gifts including silver and silk to show Chinese superiority
 1. As a result, more than 16 countries _____ to the Ming court

2. Even so, Chinese scholar-officials complained that the voyages wasted _____
 _____ that could be used to defend against barbarians' attacks on the

- a. After the seventh voyage, in 1433, China withdrew into _____

d. Ming Relations with Foreign Countries

- i. To keep the _____ to a minimum, only the government was to conduct _____, and only through three coastal ports, Canton, Macao, and Ningbo
 1. In reality, _____ flourished up and down the coast as profit-minded _____ smuggled cargoes of silk, porcelain, and other valuable goods out of the country into the eager hands of European merchants
- ii. Demand for Chinese goods had a ripple effect on the economy
 1. Industries such as silk-making and ceramics grew rapidly and manufacturing and commerce increased
 2. But China did not become _____ for two main reasons
 - a. First, the _____ offended China's Confucian beliefs
 - i. Merchants, it was said, made their money "supporting foreigners and robbery."
 - b. Second, Chinese economic policies traditionally favored _____
 - i. Taxes on agriculture stayed low and taxes on manufacturing and trade skyrocketed
- iii. Christian missionaries accompanied European traders into China
 1. They brought Christianity and knowledge of European science and technology
 2. The first missionary to have an impact was an Italian Jesuit named _____

Why might Hongwu have become a tyrant when problems developed?

3. Manchus Found the Qing Dynasty

- a. By 1600, the Ming had ruled for more than 200 years, and the dynasty was weakening.
 - i. Problems grew – 1. _____ rulers, 2. _____ officials,
 3. Government that was _____
 1. Higher _____ and bad _____ pushed millions of peasants toward _____ and _____ followed
 - ii. 1644 – The _____, the people of Manchuria, invaded China and the Ming dynasty collapsed
 1. The Manchus seized Beijing, and their leader became China's new emperor
 2. As the Mongols had done in the 1300s, the Manchus took a Chinese name for their dynasty, the _____

- a. They would rule for more than 260 years and expand China's borders to include Taiwan, Chinese Central Asia, Mongolia, and Tibet

b. China Under the Qing

- i. Many Chinese resisted rule by the non-Chinese Manchus and rebellions flared up periodically for decades
- ii. The Manchus slowly earned the people's respect
 1. They upheld China's traditional _____ and _____
 2. They made the country's _____ and restored China's _____
- iii. Two powerful Manchu rulers contributed greatly to the acceptance of the new dynasty
 1. _____ became emperor in 1661 and ruled for some 60 years
 - a. He reduced government _____ and lowered _____
 - b. He gained the support of intellectuals by offering them _____
 2. _____ – Kangxi's grandson – ruled from 1736 to 1795 and China reached its greatest _____
 - a. He worked on problems that included armed nomads on its borders and the expanding presence of European missionaries and merchants in China

c. Manchus Continue Chinese Isolation

- i. To the Chinese, their country—called the _____—had been the cultural center of the universe for 2,000 years
 1. If foreign states wished to trade with China, they would have to follow Chinese rule
 - a. These rules included trading only at _____ and _____
 2. The Dutch were masters of the Indian Ocean trade by the time of Qian-long and accepted China's restrictions
 - a. Their diplomats paid tribute to the emperor through gifts and by performing the required “_____” ritual – involved kneeling in front of the emperor and touching one's head to the ground nine times
 - b. As a result, the Chinese accepted the Dutch as trading partners and the Dutch returned home with traditional porcelain and silk and tea
 3. Great Britain also wanted to increase trade with China but the British did not like China's trade restrictions
 - a. 1793 – Lord George Macartney delivered a letter from King George III to Qian-long which asked for a better _____, including Chinese acceptance of British _____

- i. Macartney refused to _____, and Qian-long denied

d. Korea Under the Manchus

- i. 1636 – before they came to power in China, the Manchus conquered nearby Korea and made it a vassal state
 - 1. As a member of the Chinese tribute system, Korea had long existed in China’s shadow
 - a. Koreans organized their government according to _____
 - b. They also adopted China’s technology, its culture, and especially its policy of isolation
 - 2. When the Manchus established the Qing dynasty, Korea’s political relationship with China did not change but Korea’s attitude did
 - a. The Manchu invasion, combined with a Japanese attack in the 1590s, provoked strong _____ in the Korean people
 - i. This sentiment was most evident in their _____ – Instead of traditional Chinese subjects, many artists chose to show popular Korean scenes

Why did the Manchu emperors take a Chinese name for their dynasty and uphold Chinese traditions?

Why did the Korean attitude towards China change after the Manchu invasion?

4. Life in Ming and Qing China

- a. In the 1600s and 1700s, there was general peace and prosperity in China

b. Families and the Role of Women

- i. During the Qing dynasty, irrigation and fertilizer use increased
 - 1. Farmers grew rice and new crops, such as corn and sweet potatoes
 - 2. As food _____, nutrition improved, families expanded and _____ followed
- ii. These expanded Chinese families favored _____ over _____ as a _____ was allowed to perform vital religious rituals
 - 1. A son also would raise his own family under his parents’ roof, assuring aging parents of help with the farming
 - a. As a result, _____ were not valued, and many _____ infants were killed
 - 2. Women did have significant responsibilities in the household
 - a. They supervised the children’s education and managed the family’s finances