

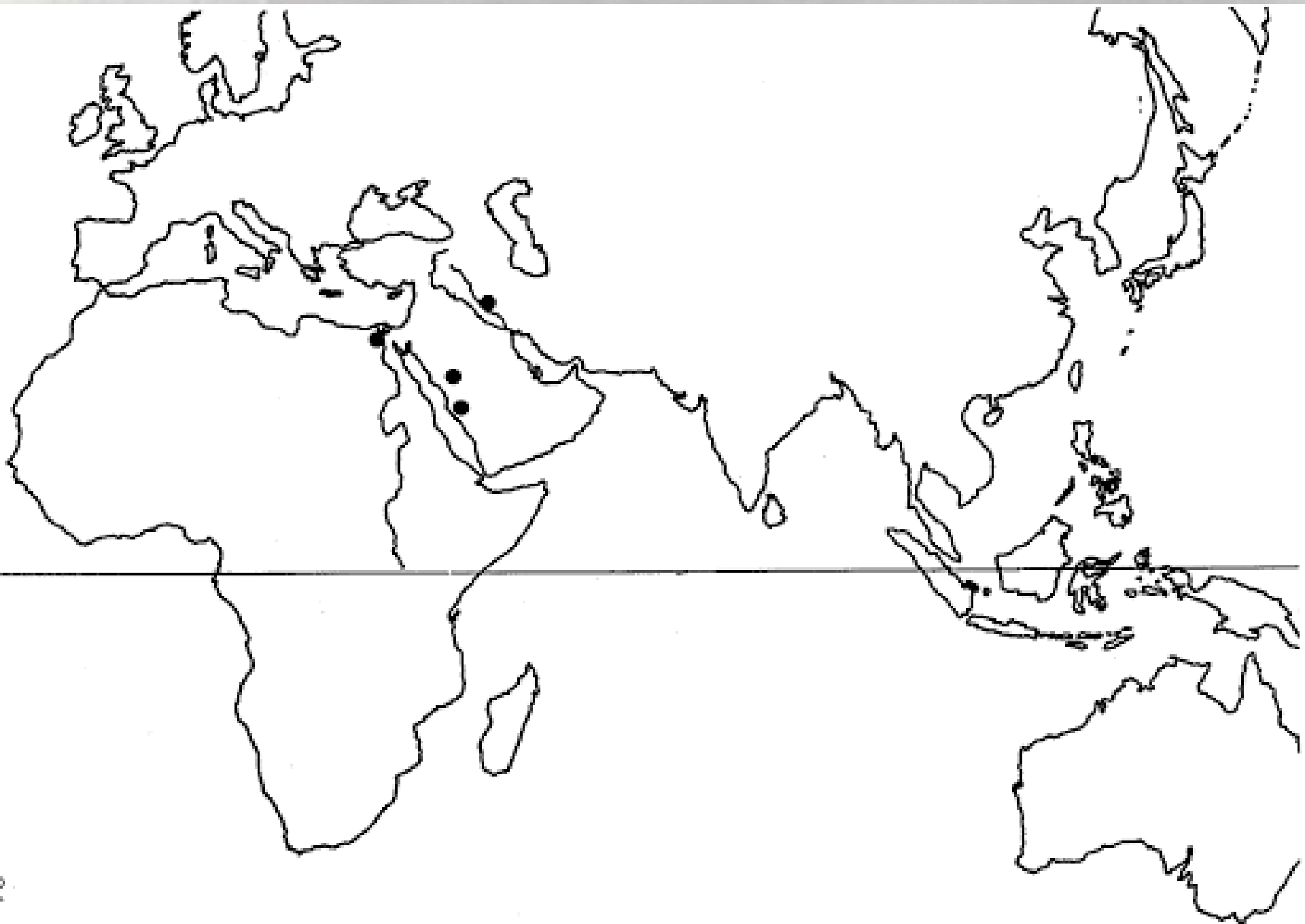
Agenda – 3/5

- Compare/contrast Japanese and Chinese responses to western intervention
 - Spoiler: China is not unified in their response and falls behind.
 - Japan is unified and takes control of their own industrialization, leading them to become a superpower.
- HW: reading and notes!



But first...

- What are some effects of industrialization?
- What's imperialism?
- Where does Europe and the US ("the West") imperialize?





19TH CENTURY TRANSITIONS IN ASIA

*The West has industrialized.
Should Asian countries?*

*To modernize or not to modernize:
that is the question*

LATE-1800S IN ASIA IN THREE SENTENCES:

- The **Ottoman Empire** and **China** are declining in power and influence.
- **Russia** and **Japan** are rising in power and influence.
- **“The West” (Europe and U.S.) wants all of it.**

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LATE-1800S IN ASIA IN THREE SENTENCES:

- **The Ottoman Empire and China are declining.**
 - Land-based empires are losing power to sea-based empires (those that control the sea control a lot of the world, like Britain)
 - Centuries of having so much power = do we need to adapt and change our ways?

LATE-1800S IN ASIA IN THREE SENTENCES:

- **Russia and Japan are rising.**

- Russia has been more open to the idea of westernization since *WHAT GREAT LEADER?*
- Japan was “forced open” by American **Matthew Perry**
 - *How?*
- Japan and Russia recognize the importance of change, and modernize and industrialize
 - This makes them able to compete with European industrial powers

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CHINA: QING DYNASTY

Remember:

SHANG, ZHOU, QIN, HAN [ANCIENT-CLASSICAL]
SUI, TANG, SONG [POSTCLASSICAL; INVENTIONS!]
YUAN (MONGOLS), MING, QING

Chinese dynasties song



WHAT'S GOING ON IN CHINA?

- The Manchus (**Qing**) are ruling a vast, prosperous empire through the 17th and early 18th centuries.

LOOKS LIKE
SOMEONE HAS
LOST THE
MANDATE OF
HEAVEN!

- For

BRITISH INVOLVEMENT IN QING DYNASTY

- Current trade relationship:
 - The British had a HUGE demand for Chinese luxury goods (tea, silk, decorative items) and were paying for it in a ton of silver.
 - The Chinese didn't desire British goods, and restricted British trade to one port called Canton (**Canton System**)
 - This was an attempt to limit *all* foreign influence, not just British

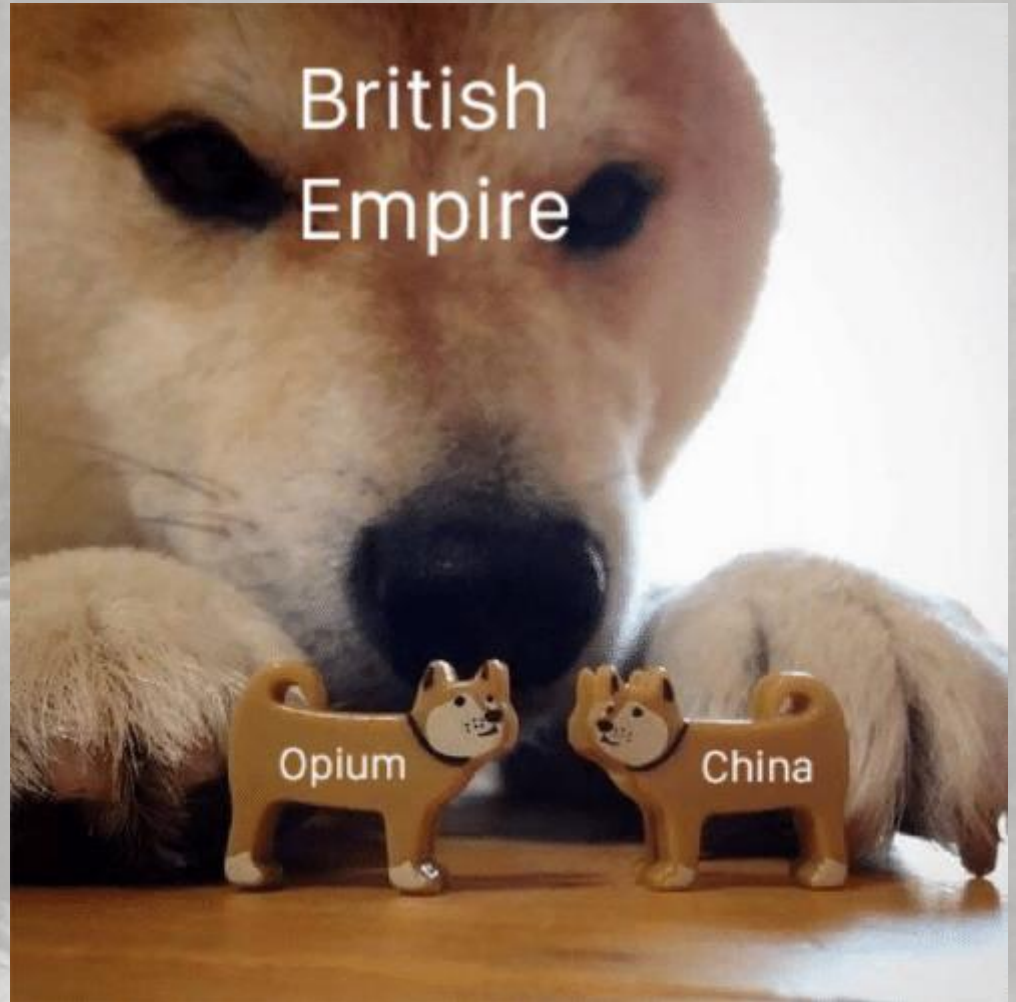


BRITISH INVOLVEMENT IN QING DYNASTY

- **McCartney Mission (1792)**
 - British delegation sent to negotiate more open trade between China and Britain
 - To make things better for Britain
 - It failed.
 - *Ethnocentrism* on both sides.



Hmm... how can we equalize the trade imbalance between Britain and China?



BRITISH INVOLVEMENT IN QING DYNASTY

- **British East India Company** monopolized trade in India and discovered that there was a huge demand in China for **opium**.
- The British began paying for Chinese goods in **opium**, allowing them to keep their gold and silver.
- Eventually, the demand for opium was so high that the Chinese paid for it in silver, not just their luxury goods – shifting the trade imbalance in Britain's favor.



THE OPIUM WARS: 1839-1860

• **The Opium Wars**

- The Chinese government banned the opium trade, but the British still illegally smuggle it into China
- Britain v. China: Britain won.
 - Why?
 - What impact did this have on the Chinese people and their worldview?



END OF THE OPIUM WARS: THE UNEQUAL TREATIES

- **Treaty of Nanking**
(after the First Opium War)
 - Britain gets Hong Kong
 - Increased the amount of ports open to foreigners from 1 to 5
 - Russia, Germany, France, Japan, and Britain



When Britain declares war on you and forces you to accept very unfavourable trade arrangements in the Treaty of Nanking



1842

Qing dynasty: so you'll leave us
alone from now on?

UK: yes

UK and France in 1856:



END OF THE OPIUM WARS: THE UNEQUAL TREATIES

- Other treaties (after the Second Opium War)
 - Britain was guaranteed **most-favored-nation status** (they got trading advantages over other nations)
 - The terms of the treaty eventually applied to other European nations, the United States and Japan
 - Eventually, Chinese ports were controlled by foreign powers as **spheres of influence**



Quick discussion

- How do the Chinese respond to this western intervention? How would you respond?
- Two things to keep in mind:
 - Middle Kingdom philosophy
 - China has dominated Asia for centuries

Chinese response to foreign intervention

1. People rebel.
2. Scholars attempt to modernize.
3. Government avoids the conflict.

1. People rebel

- **Taiping Rebellion:** Hong Xiuquan led a religiously-motivated minority group in a rebellion against the Manchu government
 - The bloodiest civil war ever (20-30 million people dead)
 - Government put down the rebels, but only by strengthening regional landlords who used their own personal armies



2. Scholars attempt to modernize

- **Self-Strengthening Movement:** scholar-gentry encouraged westernization from within
 - Building railroads, using western technology, using western weaponry, etc
 - As the scholar-gentry grew in importance, the government felt threatened...



3. Government avoids the conflict

- **Empress Cixi** – rejected the Self-Strengthening Movement and openly spent a ton of money on wasteful ventures (like a huge marble boat...)
 - *Why would the government actively resist this attempt to modernize/westernize?*





A reaction to the Self-Strengthening Movement

Boxer Uprising/Rebellion – popular uprising against foreigners in China

- An attempt to rid China of western and Japanese influence
- Led by the *Society of the Righteous and Harmonious Fists*
- Fails; forces Europeans to get involved; leads to the end of the Qing Dynasty



Recap: China

- The British forced China open to trade and the West through the Opium Wars.
- The Chinese did not want Western influence, but they disagreed on how to respond.
 - *Should we modernize? Should we not? Should we get rid of foreign influence?*
- The Qing Dynasty ends, but it sets up conflict for the future: what type of government to have.
 - #spoileralert: Nationalists vs. Communists (Mao Zedong)



JAPAN: THE TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE

Remember, Japan was feudal for a while! And then they were taken over by a very strong ruler, Tokugawa Ieyasu. He closed off the country to any outside influence.

WHAT'S GOING ON IN JAPAN? (THE TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE)

- The **Tokugawa Shogunate** was still in place, but they were transitioning from a military to a civil society.
- Merchants were becoming important → commerce and manufacturing were growing.
- Economic problems:
 - Taxes still based on agriculture (not trade)
 - Maintaining idle samurai was expensive
 - Agriculture was constrained by lack of technology
 - Peasants were protesting their landlords (feudal system breaking up – just like in Europe after the Crusades)

U.S. intervention in Japan

- US naval officer **Matthew Perry's "black ships"** arrived in Japan in 1853
 - The US threatened to bombard Japan if it didn't open its ports
- A year later, the shogun signed an **unequal treaty** with the US
 - Similar terms as the Chinese unequal treaties



Japanese response to foreign intervention

- Overthrow of the Tokugawa Shogunate
 - Local leaders rebelled against the government (similar to what happened in China) but they were successful



Meiji Restoration, 1868

- Restored the emperor's true power and eliminating the "tent government" of the shogun
- Established a "cult of the emperor" to glorify him
 - *This becomes important in WWII*
- Agreed that Japan needed to transform and strengthen itself to avoid being taken over by European countries...



Meiji restoration changes

1. Education
2. Military organization
3. Political structures
4. Industrialization

1. Education

- Emphasize literacy, competency and loyalty to Japan (remember this when we get to WWII)
- Universal education with a focus on science and technology (from the west) **AND** loyalty to the country and Confucian values (from the east)

Quick discussion

- Japan industrializes and westernizes, but it ensures that the forward movement is coupled with teaching nationalism and Confucianism (mainly the relationships).
Why?

2. Military organization

- Abolished feudalism (no more daimyo and samurai)
 - Daimyo (lords) become leaders in the government
 - Samurai (knights) serve as governmental administrators
- Modern army based on conscription (a draft)
- Modern navy built with help from western advisors

Wait, samurai are now governmental officials?

- What do you remember about samurai?
- ***How will this impact the government of Japan?***

3. Political structures

- Increased taxes to raise funds
- Parliamentary system
 - Japanese House of Peers – daimyo and Meiji leaders
 - The Diet – lower house of gov. officials
- Emperor in direct control of military

4. Industrialization

- New government banks, railroads, factories, mines, etc.
- Private businesses closely supervised by the government
- Need materials...
 - I wonder what they're going to do...

Recap: Japan

- The U.S. forced Japan open.
- Japan did not like that but they agreed on how to respond.
- The will set up modern Japan with an emperor in charge of the military and parliament in charge of the government and are going to rise as the major Asian power.
 - #spoileralert: until WWII...

Thesis + paragraph time!

- “Analyze similarities and differences between Asian responses to Western intervention from 1750-1900.”