

CHAPTER 19

EMPIRES IN COLLISION

EUROPE, THE MIDDLE EAST, AND EAST ASIA

1800–1914



Carving Up the Pie of China
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WHAT IS SHOWN
IN THIS IMAGE?



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WHICH COUNTRIES
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WHAT IS SHOWN
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WHICH NATIONS
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WHAT ROLE DOES
THE CHINESE FIGURE IN
THE BACKGROUND PLAY?

WHICH NATIONS
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REVERSAL OF FORTUNE
CHINA'S CENTURY OF CRISIS

THE CRISIS WITHIN

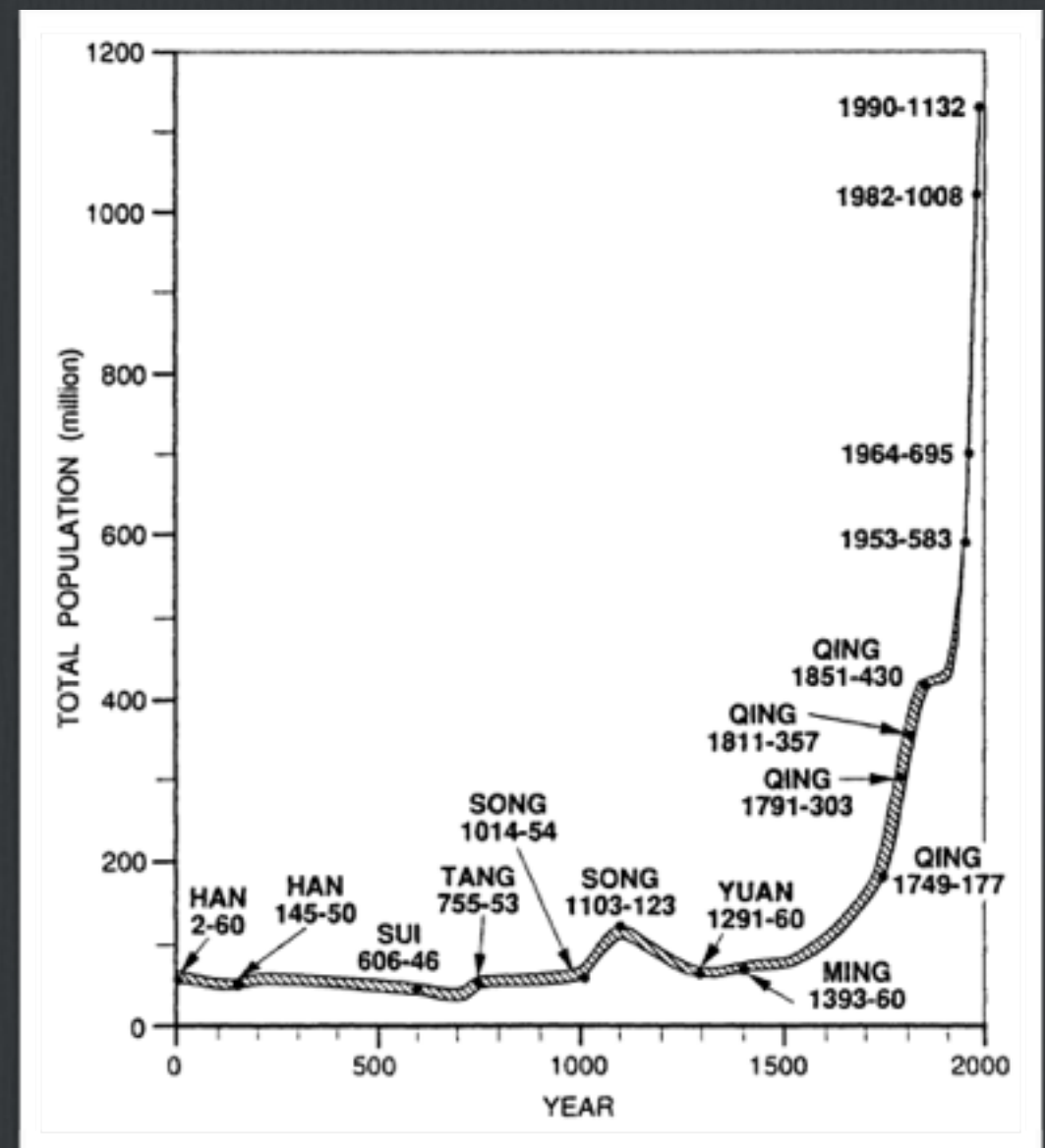
THE CRISIS

THE CRISIS WITHIN

- ☐ **Dramatic population growth**

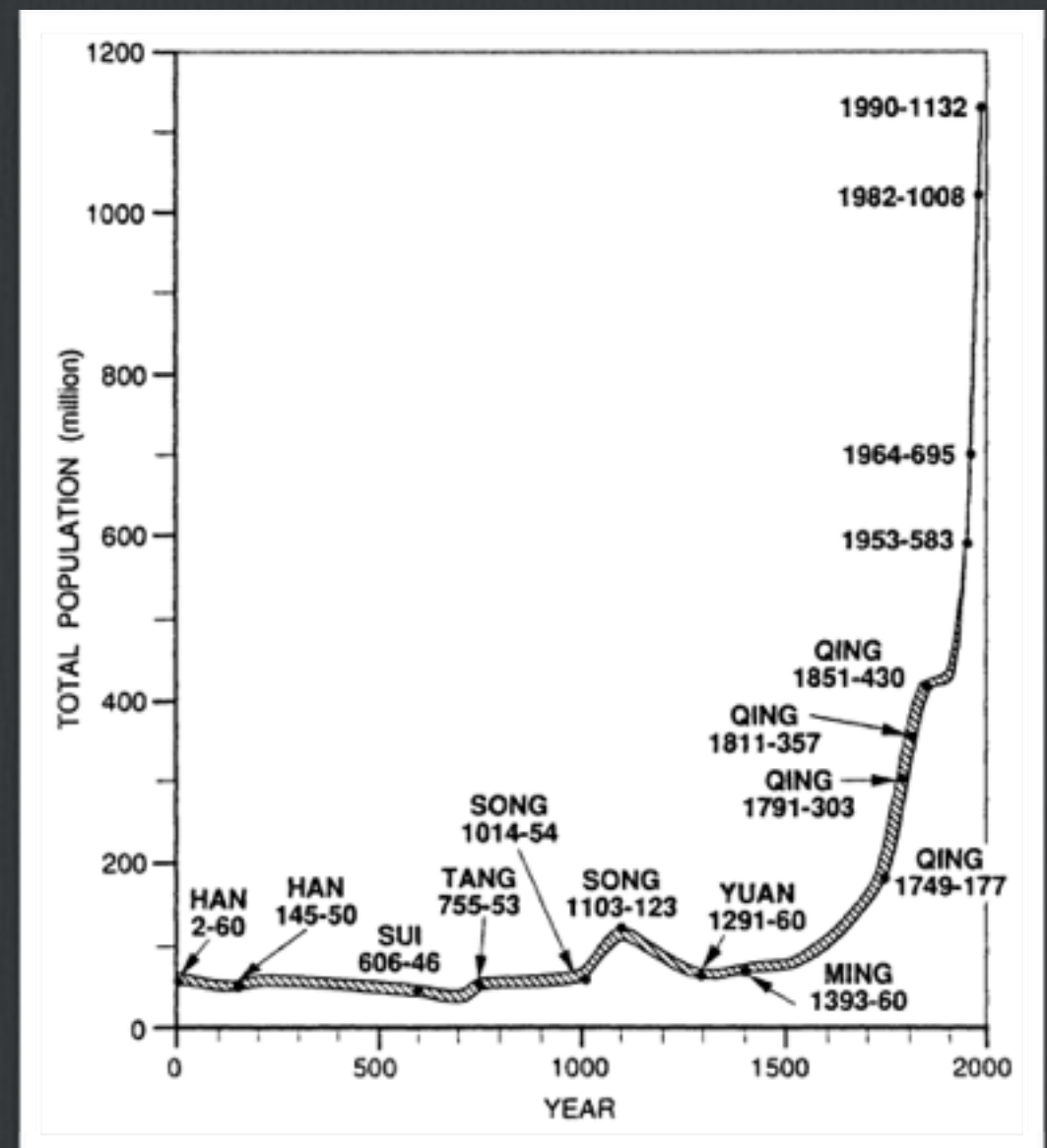
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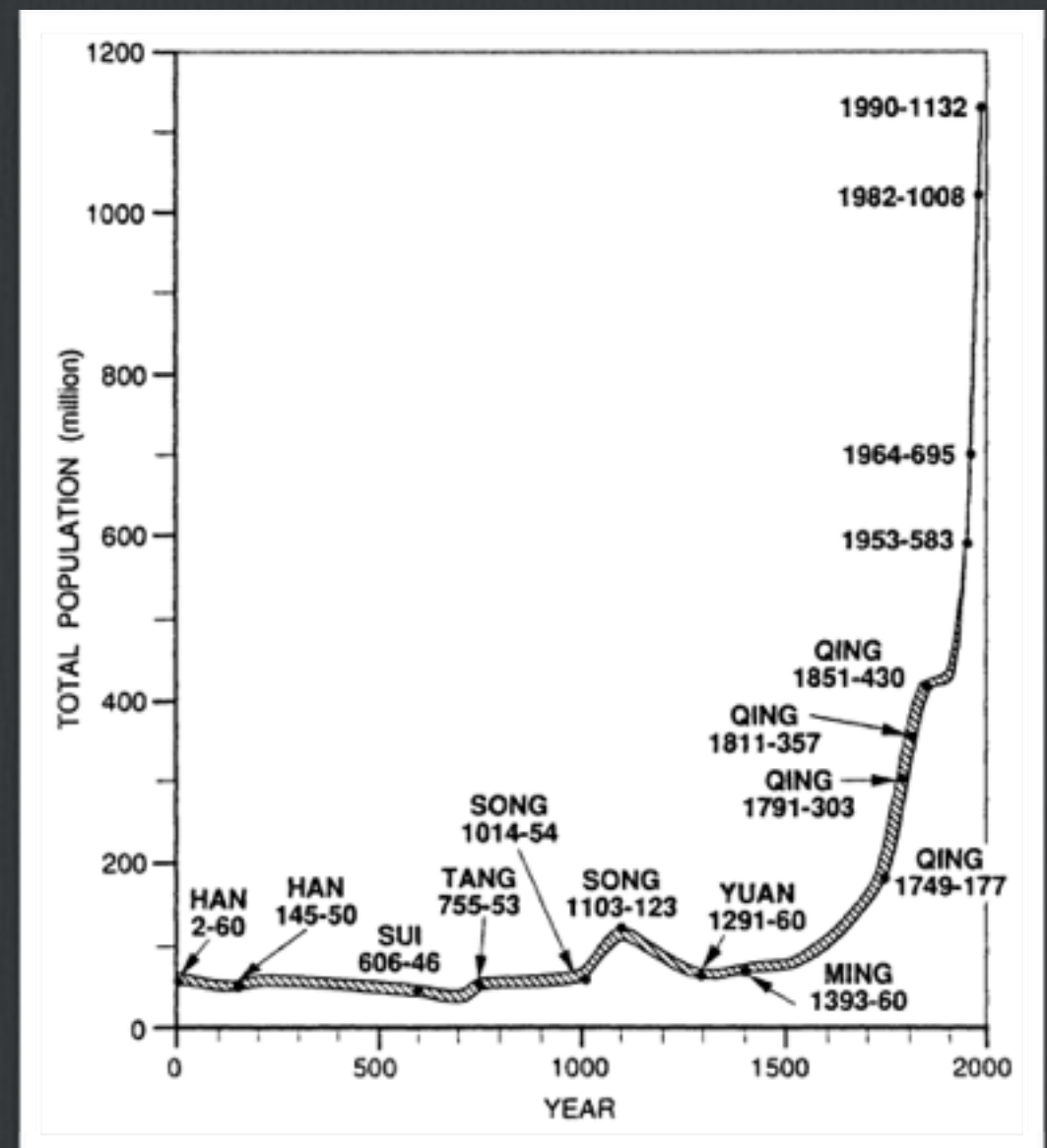
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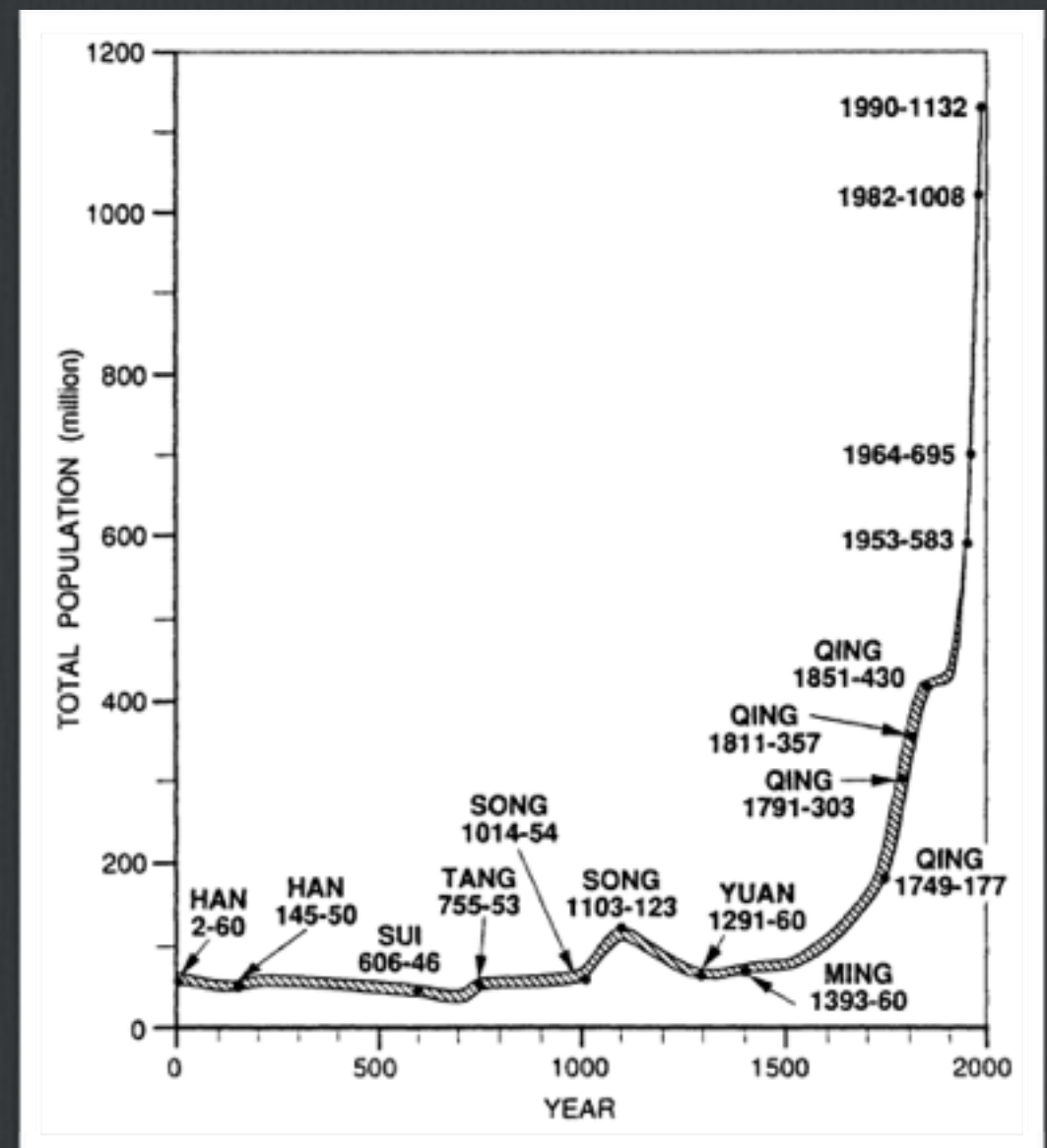
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 - 1851: 430 million



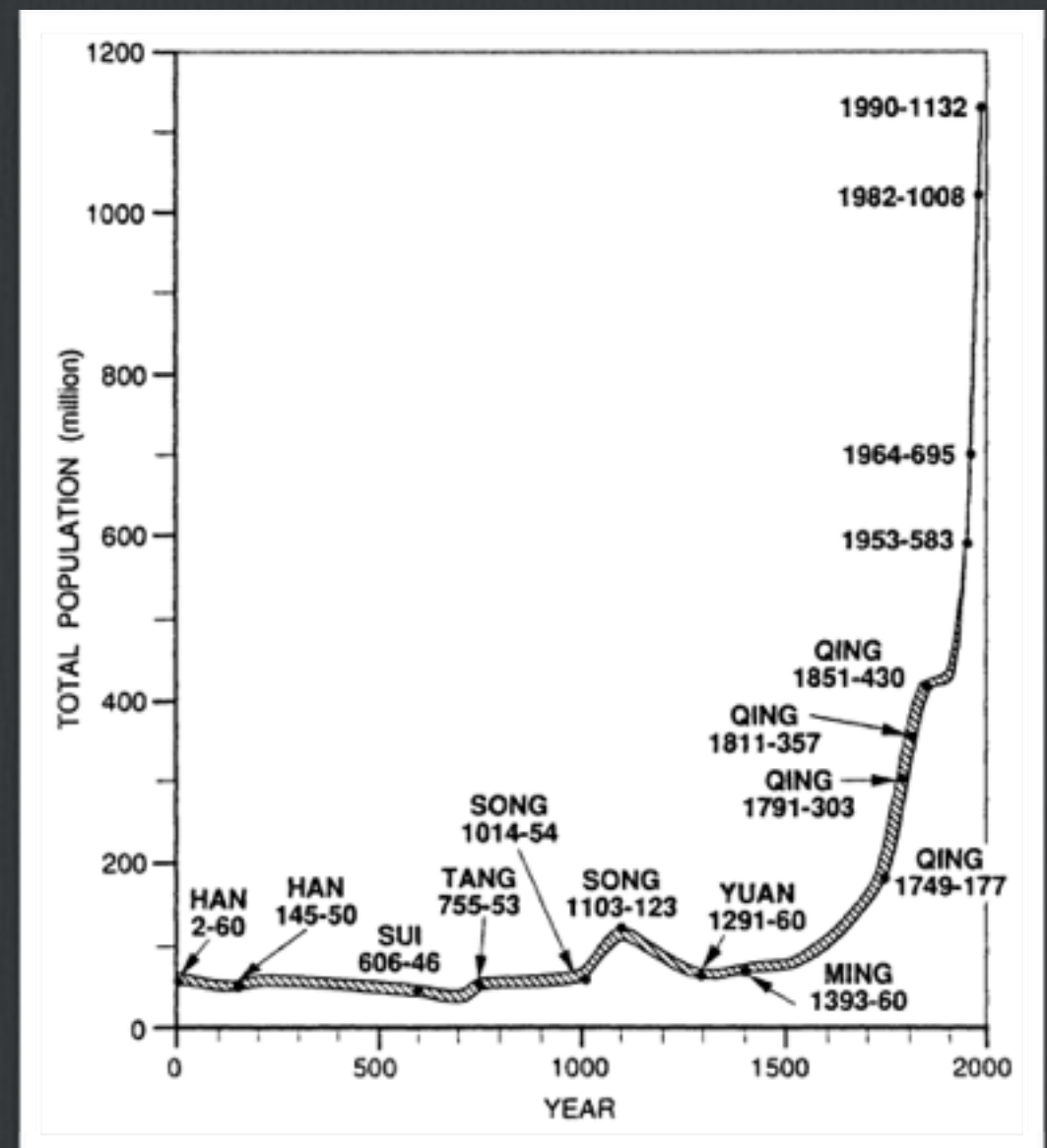
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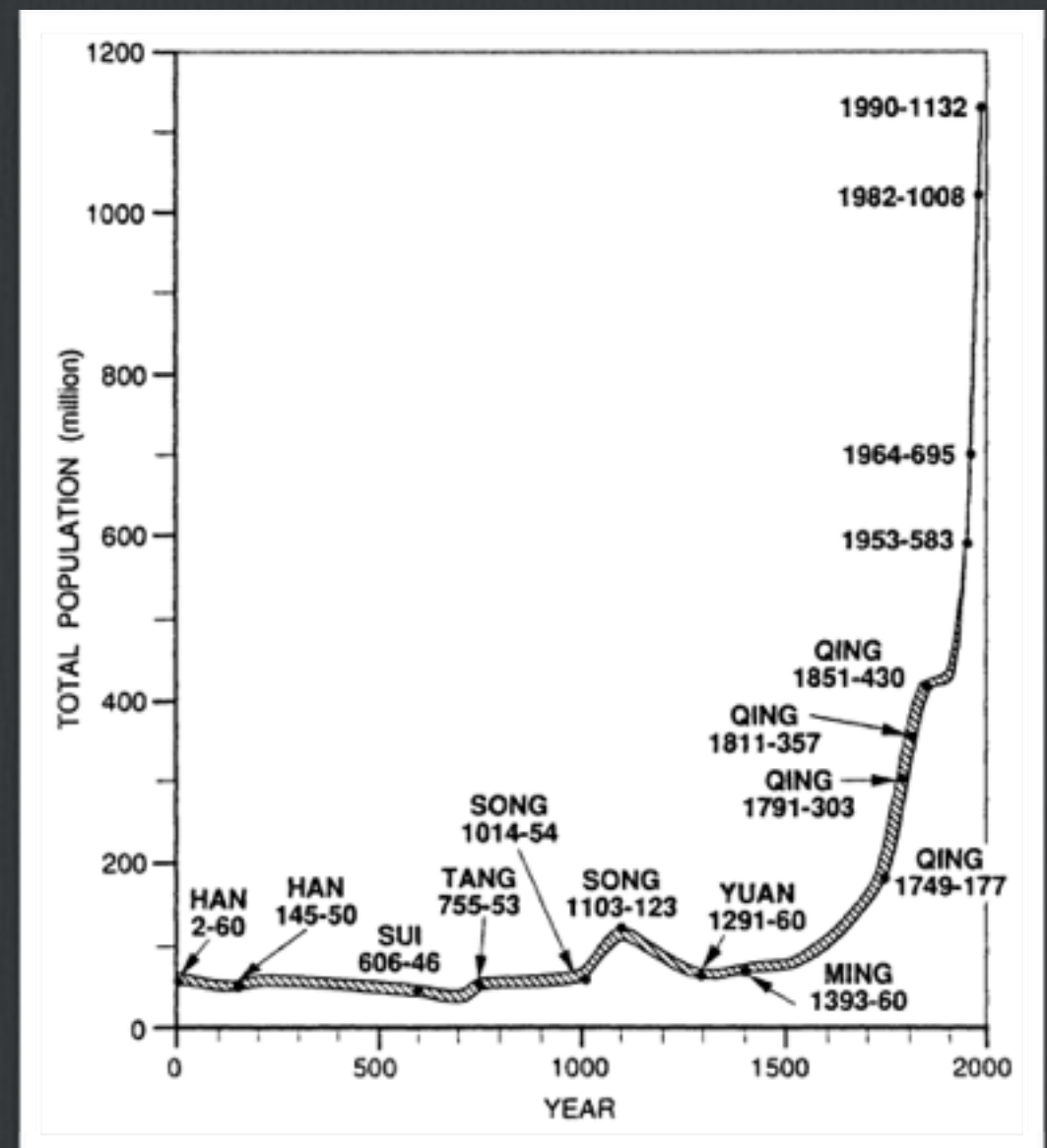
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- **Dramatic population growth**
 - **1685: 100 million**
 - **1851: 430 million**
- **drain on resources**
- **growing poverty, unemployment, and other social problems**



THE CRISIS WITHIN

- **Dramatic population growth**
 - **1685: 100 million**
 - **1851: 430 million**
- **drain on resources**
- **growing poverty, unemployment, and other social problems**
- **westward expansion did not provide the wealth that European expansion brought**



THE CRISIS WITHIN



THE CRISIS WITHIN

- Central government weakens



THE CRISIS WITHIN

- Central government weakens
 - bureaucracy doesn't grow to keep up with population growth



THE CRISIS WITHIN

- Central government weakens
 - bureaucracy doesn't grow to keep up with population growth
 - provincial leaders assert power and authority over central state



THE CRISIS WITHIN

- ❑ Central government weakens
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 - ❑ government failures:



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 - ❑ government failures:
 - ❑ didn't properly collect taxes
 - ❑ didn't maintain public works (infrastructure)
- ❑ Qing Dynasty was Manchu not Han Chinese





THE CRISIS WITHIN



THE CRISIS WITHIN

□ Taiping Rebellion: 1850-1864



THE CRISIS WITHIN

- Taiping Rebellion: 1850-1864
 - Hong Xiuquan (leader)



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- **Taiping Rebellion: 1850-1864**

- **Hong Xiuquan (leader)**

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- **attacked traditional systems of patriarchy and property ownership**



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 - ☐ Qing Dynasty was unable to put down the rebellion



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 - **20 million killed in 10 years of fighting**





THE CRISIS WITHIN



THE CRISIS WITHIN

☐ Conservative Reaction



THE CRISIS WITHIN

- Conservative Reaction
 - provincial gentry (wealthy landowners) were fearful of radical social agenda of Taiping Rebels



THE CRISIS WITHIN

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 - after rebellion imposed very conservative social system



THE CRISIS WITHIN

- **Conservative Reaction**
 - provincial gentry (wealthy landowners) were fearful of radical social agenda of Taiping Rebels
 - after rebellion imposed very conservative social system
 - delaying social reforms until the rise of the communists in 1920s



WESTERN PRESSURE



Commissioner Lin Zexu
London: Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty, 1843), pl. ii.
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WESTERN PRESSURE

- Commissioner Lin Zexu and Western narco-trafficking



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 - ❑ destroyed many chests of opium



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WESTERN PRESSURE



WESTERN PRESSURE

□ First Opium War and the Treaty of Nanjing (1839 - 1842)



WESTERN PRESSURE

□ First Opium War and the Treaty of Nanjing (1839 - 1842)

□ British sent a fleet to punish the Chinese



WESTERN PRESSURE

- First Opium War and the Treaty of Nanjing (1839 - 1842)
 - British sent a fleet to punish the Chinese
 - naval battles



WESTERN PRESSURE

- **First Opium War and the Treaty of Nanjing (1839 - 1842)**

- **British sent a fleet to punish the Chinese**
- **naval battles**
- **decisive British victory**



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- **Treaty of Nanjing: first of a series of unequal treaties**



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- **naval battles**

- **decisive British victory**

- **Treaty of Nanjing: first of a series of unequal treaties**

- **opened new ports to British merchants**



WESTERN PRESSURE

- **First Opium War and the Treaty of Nanjing (1839 - 1842)**

- **British sent a fleet to punish the Chinese**
- **naval battles**
- **decisive British victory**
- **Treaty of Nanjing: first of a series of unequal treaties**
 - **opened new ports to British merchants**
 - **extra-territorial rights for British**



WESTERN PRESSURE

- **First Opium War and the Treaty of Nanjing (1839 - 1842)**

- **British sent a fleet to punish the Chinese**
- **naval battles**
- **decisive British victory**
- **Treaty of Nanjing: first of a series of unequal treaties**
 - **opened new ports to British merchants**
 - **extra-territorial rights for British**
 - **other countries followed with more unequal treaties**



WESTERN PRESSURE



WESTERN PRESSURE

□ Second Opium War (1856 - 1860)



WESTERN PRESSURE

- Second Opium War (1856 - 1860)
 - British & French vs Chinese



WESTERN PRESSURE

□ Second Opium War (1856 - 1860)

□ British & French vs Chinese

□ British vandalized and looted the Summer Palace near Beijing



WESTERN PRESSURE

- Second Opium War (1856 - 1860)
 - British & French vs Chinese
 - British vandalized and looted the Summer Palace near Beijing
 - lost territory and spheres of influence



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- Second Opium War (1856 - 1860)
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 - Vietnam to France



WESTERN PRESSURE

- Second Opium War (1856 - 1860)
 - British & French vs Chinese
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 - lost territory and spheres of influence
 - Vietnam to France
 - Korea to Japan







WESTERN PRESSURE



WESTERN PRESSURE

□ “informal empire”



WESTERN PRESSURE

- ❑ “informal empire”
 - ❑ British, French, Russians, Germans, & Japanese spheres of influence in China



WESTERN PRESSURE

- ❑ “informal empire”
 - ❑ British, French, Russians, Germans, & Japanese spheres of influence in China
- ❑ USA: Open Door Policy





Map 19.1 China and the World in the Nineteenth Century
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FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

- ☐ Self-Strengthening Movement

FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

☐ Self-Strengthening Movement



FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

- ❑ Self-Strengthening Movement
 - ❑ reform and industrialize China



FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

- ❑ Self-Strengthening Movement
 - ❑ reform and industrialize China
 - ❑ rebuild infrastructure



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- ☐ Self-Strengthening Movement
 - ☐ reform and industrialize China
 - ☐ rebuild infrastructure
 - ☐ reform exam system



FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

- ☐ Self-Strengthening Movement
 - ☐ reform and industrialize China
 - ☐ rebuild infrastructure
 - ☐ reform exam system
 - ☐ build armaments



FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION



FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

- ❑ Land-owners feared modernity



FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

- ❑ Land-owners feared modernity
- ❑ new industry threatened their way of life



FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

- ❑ Land-owners feared modernity
- ❑ new industry threatened their way of life
- ❑ industry largely controlled by Europeans



FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION



FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

☐ Boxer Rebellion (1898-1901)



FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

- Boxer Rebellion (1898-1901)

- Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists



FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

- Boxer Rebellion (1898-1901)
 - Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists
 - anti-foreigner traditionalist movement



FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

- ❑ Boxer Rebellion (1898-1901)
 - ❑ Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists
 - ❑ anti-foreigner traditionalist movement
 - ❑ made more popular by the failure of Self-Strengthening Movement



FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

- ❑ Boxer Rebellion (1898-1901)

- ❑ Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists
- ❑ anti-foreigner traditionalist movement
- ❑ made more popular by the failure of Self-Strengthening Movement
- ❑ China for the Chinese



FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION



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FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

- ☐ Boxer Rebellion (1898-1901)
- ☐ killed Europeans and Chinese Christians

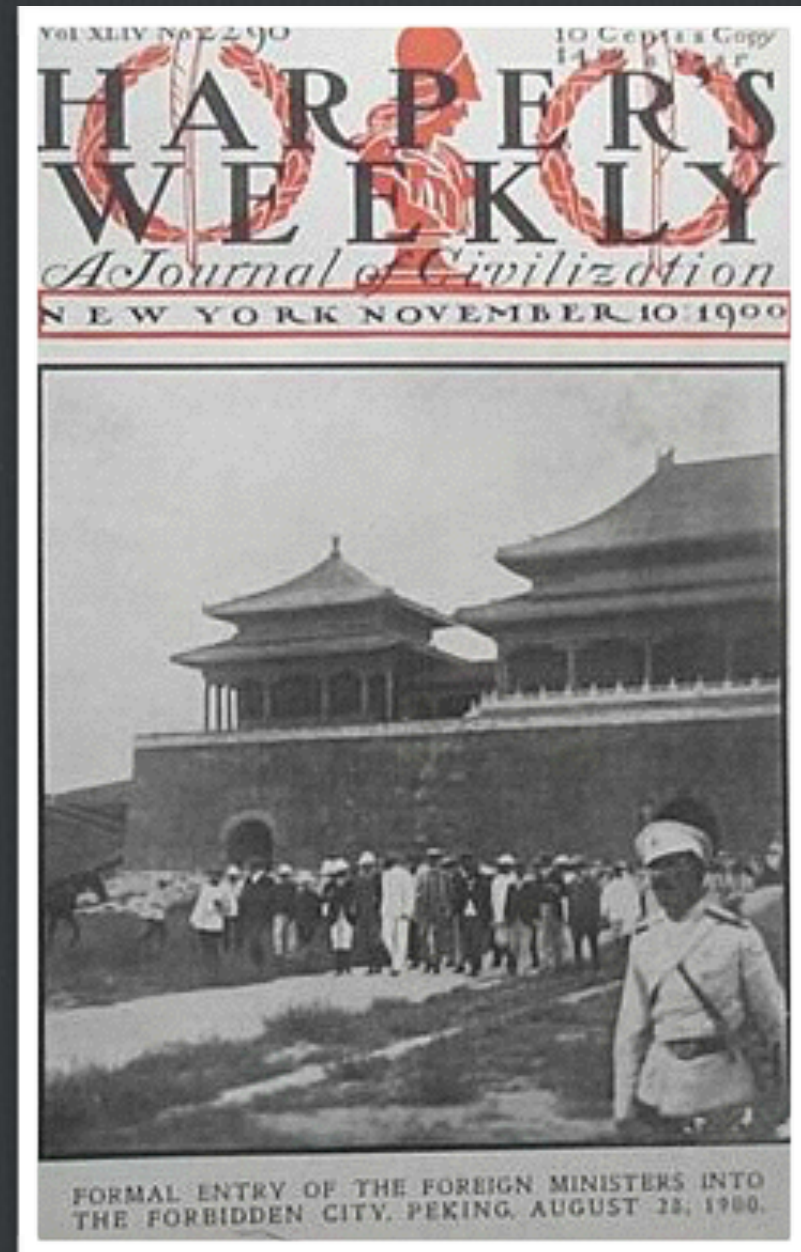


FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

- ☐ Boxer Rebellion (1898-1901)
 - ☐ killed Europeans and Chinese Christians
 - ☐ placed foreign compound in Beijing under siege

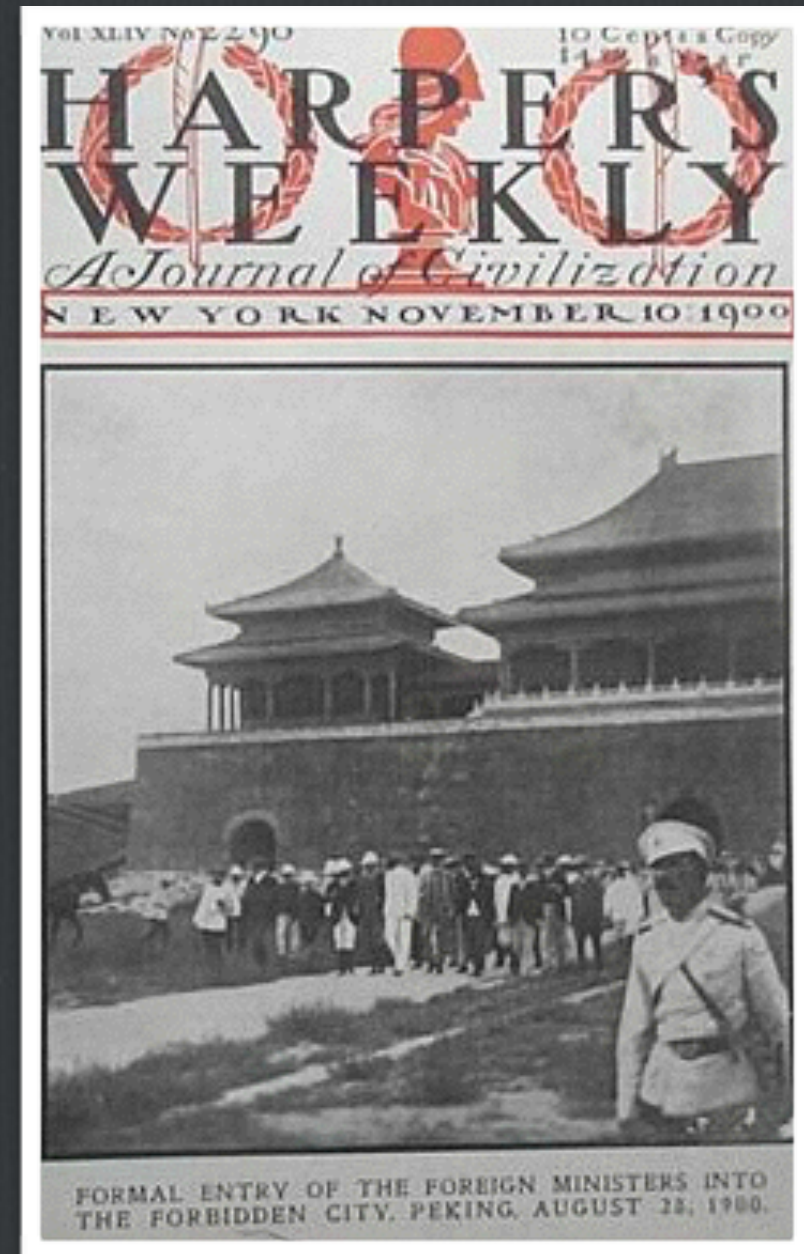


FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION



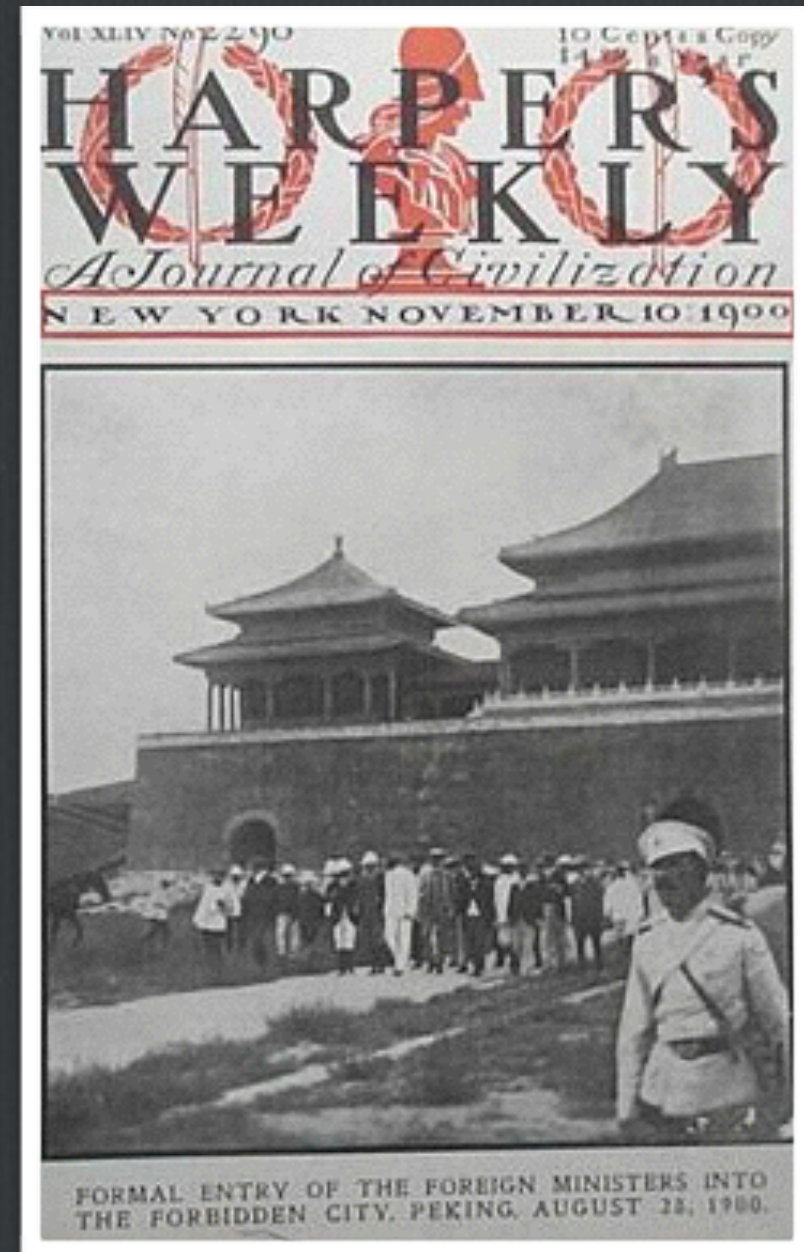
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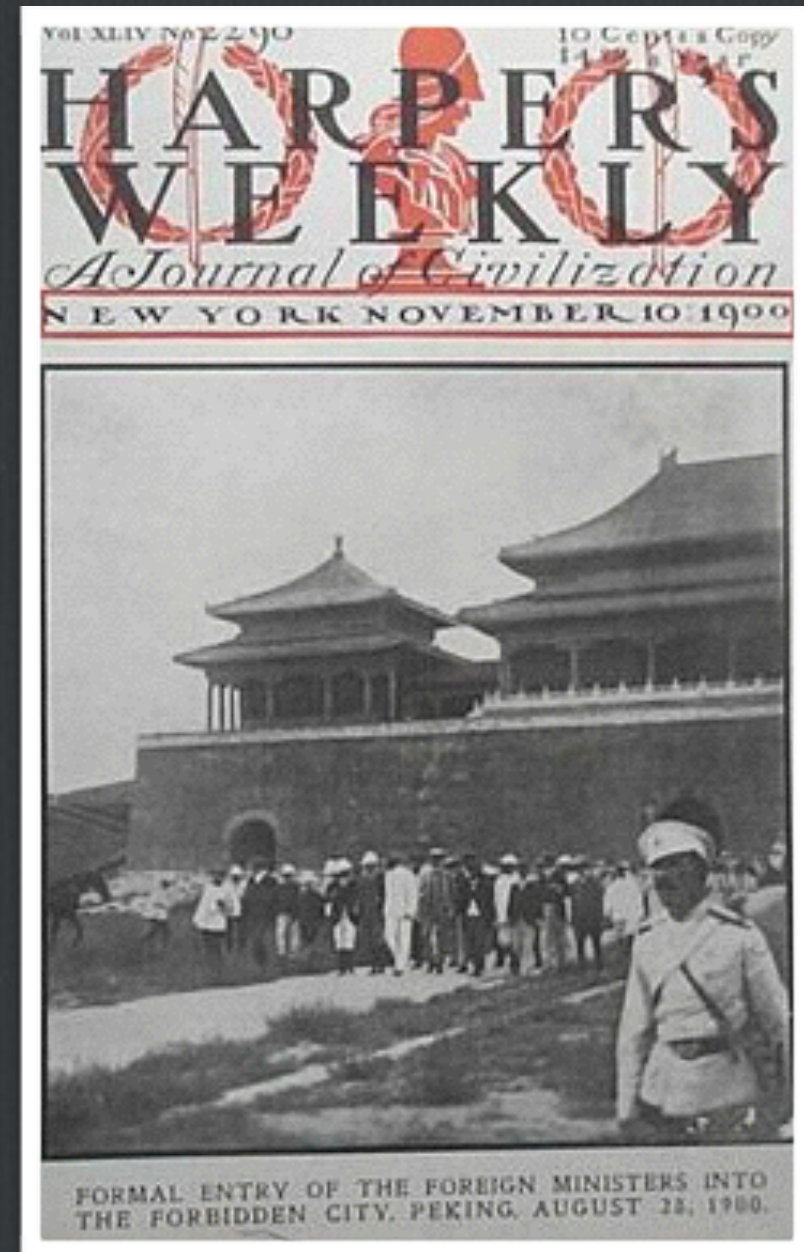
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 - ☐ rebels executed





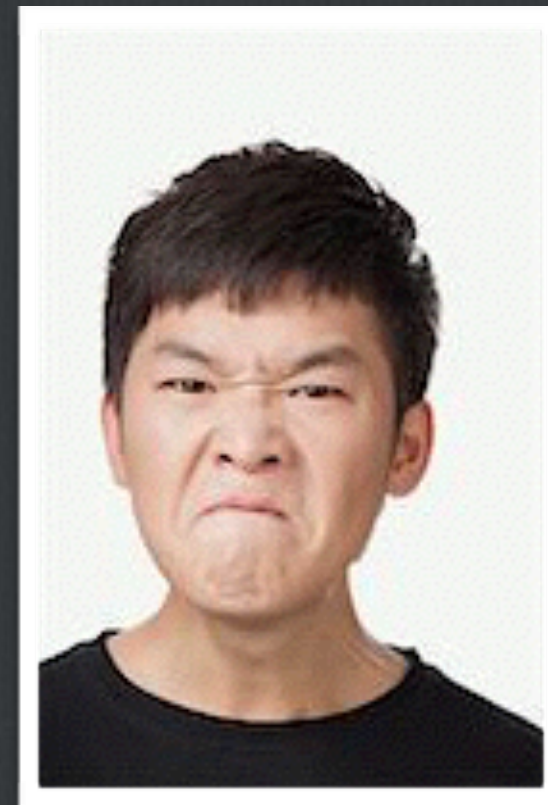




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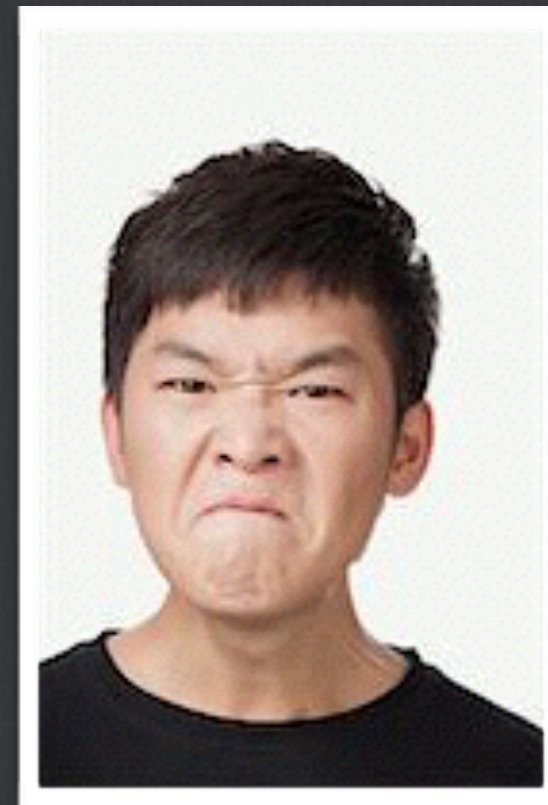
FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

- ❑ Chinese frustration growing



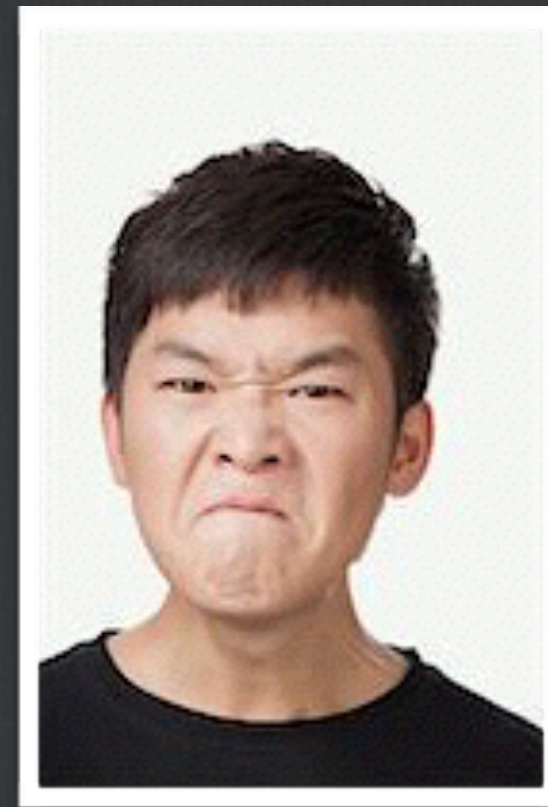
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- ❑ blame Qing Dynasty, foreigners, & Chinese traditional practices for China's woes



FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

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- ☐ role of women hotly debated



FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

- ☐ Chinese frustration growing
- ☐ blame Qing Dynasty, foreigners, & Chinese traditional practices for China's woes
 - ☐ role of women hotly debated
- ☐ formed political clubs/ organizations calling for reform



FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

- **Hundred Days of Reform,
1898**



FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

- **Hundred Days of Reform, 1898**
 - effort by Qing to reform and preserve the Chinese imperial system



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FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

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FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION



CIXI WITH
WIVES OF
AMERICAN
DIPLOMATS





FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

- 1911 Xinhai Revolution

FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

- ☐ **1911 Xinhai Revolution**

- ☐ **overthrew the Qing
Dynasty**

FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

- 1911 Xinhai Revolution
 - overthrew the Qing Dynasty
 - 6-year-old emperor PuYi



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FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

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FAILURE OF CONSERVATIVE MODERNIZATION

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 - **overthrew the Qing Dynasty**
 - **6-year-old emperor PuYi**
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 - **Sun Yat-sen: first president of China**





