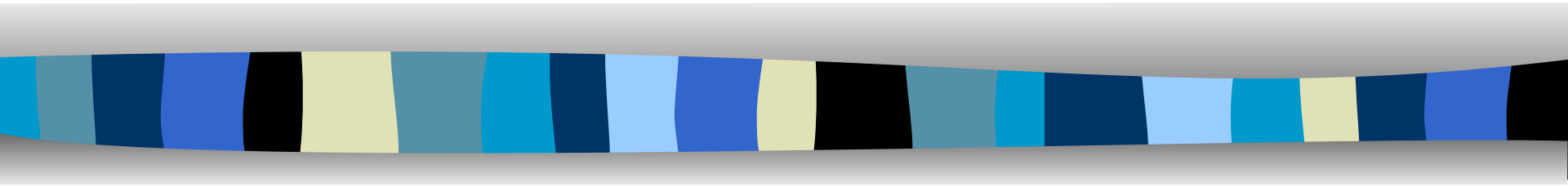


China Limits European Contact



■ China

Effects of European Exploration

- European exploration had lead to opportunities to trade. Europeans were making healthy profits.

They began to look for additional sources of wealth.

- Soon European countries were seeking trade with China and Japan

Ming Dynasty

- Hongwu, lead the rebel army that drove the Mongols out of China and became the 1st Ming emperor.
- He began reforms to:
 - restore farm land destroyed by war
 - erase all traces of the Mongols
 - promote China's power and prosperity.



Hongwu

Ming Dynasty

- Hongwu believed using respected traditions and institutions would bring stability to China.
- For example, he . . .
 - Returned to Confucian moral standards.
 - Restored the merit-based examination system.

Ming Dynasty

- However, later in his rule he became a ruthless tyrant. He suspected plots against him and murders thousands of govt. officials.
- He was succeeded by his son, Yonglo (yung-lu).

Ming Dynasty

- Yonglo continued his father's policies, but moved the Chinese capital to Beijing.
- He built a great palace complex to symbolize his power and might. It took 14 years to construct.
- It was known as the Forbidden City because commoners and foreigners were not allowed inside



故宫博物院

Ming Dynasty

- Yonglo had curiosity about the outside world.
- In 1405 (before Europeans), he launched the first of 7 voyages of exploration.
- He hoped to impress the world with the power and splendor of Ming China.

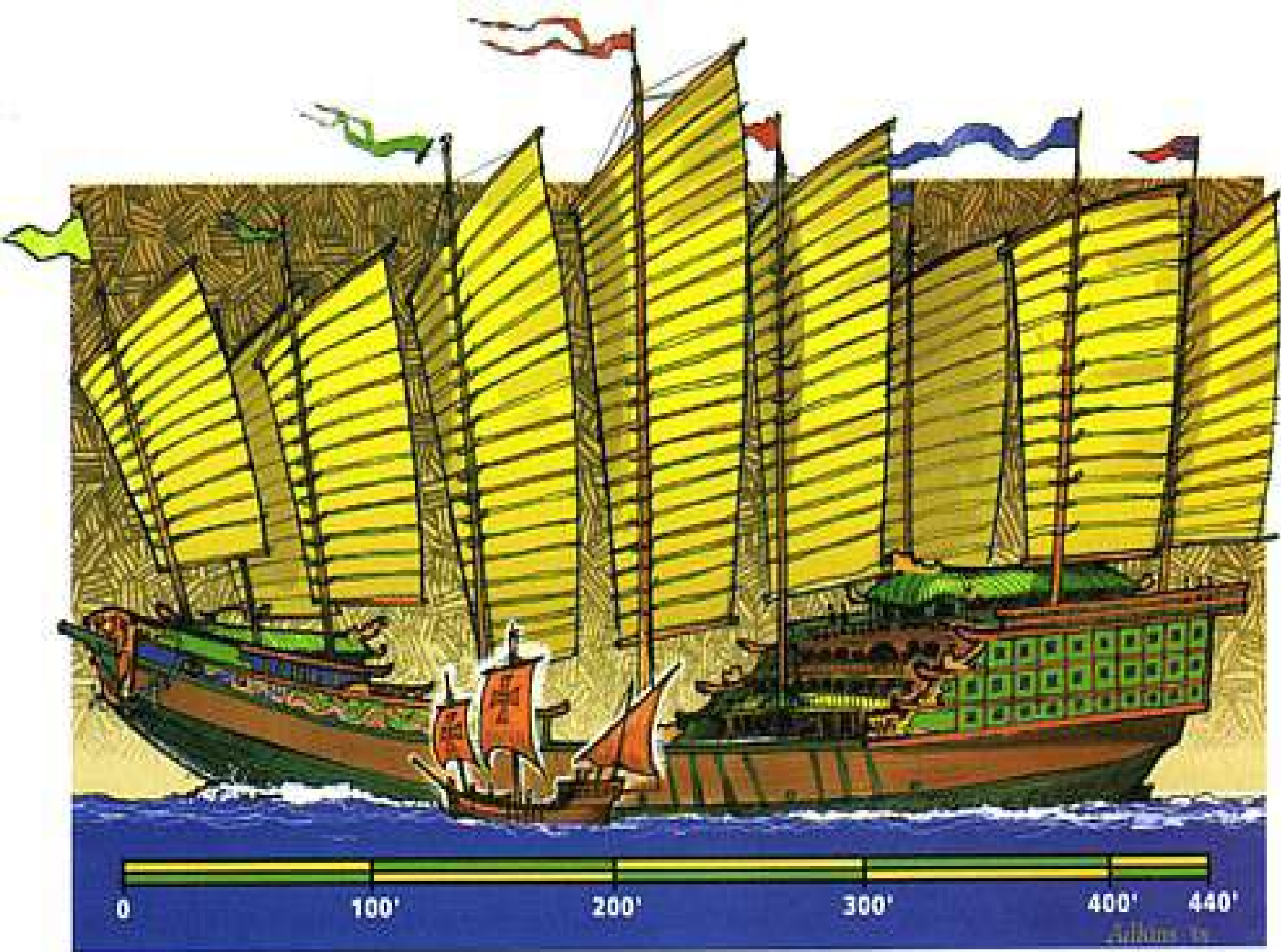
Voyages of Zheng He

- A Chinese Muslim admiral named, Zheng He, led all 7 voyages.
- Everything about them was

LARGE –

distance,
fleet size,
ship size.





0 100' 200' 300' 400' 440'

Adkins Co.

Voyages of Zheng He

His voyages included:

- Crew numbered over 27,000: including sailors, soldiers, carpenters, interpreters, accountants, doctors, & religious leaders.
- Fleet included: fighting ships, storage vessels, and treasure ships

Voyages of Zheng He

- Everywhere he went he distributed silver and silk to show Chinese superiority.
- Scholars argued the voyages were a waste of resources that were needed to defend against barbarian attacks.
- So after the 7th voyage in 1433, China withdrew into isolation.

China's Isolation

- To minimize outside influence, only the govt. was allowed to conduct foreign trade.
- As a result, smuggling goods such as silk and porcelain became a common practice.

China's Isolation

- Manufacturing and commerce increased, but China didn't industrialize because of their Confucian beliefs (making \$ was not important) and agricultural traditions.
- Taxes on agriculture were low, but taxes on manufactured goods and trade skyrocketed.

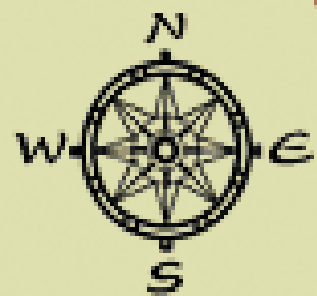
The Qing Dynasty

- By 1600, the Ming dynasty was weakening. They were taken over by a group who lived to the northeast of the Great Wall, called the Manchus.
- The Manchus seized power and took a Chinese name for their dynasty, the Qing dynasty.



Beijing

Qing



Land under the rule of the Ch'ing Dynasty

----- Current boundaries of China and Mongolia

0 1000km

The Qing Dynasty

- They would rule for more than 260 years and expand China's borders to include – Taiwan, Mongolia, and Tibet.
- Many Chinese resisted their rule, but the Manchus slowly earned their respect.
- They upheld many Chinese beliefs and social structures.

The Qing Dynasty

- The Manchus made the country safe and restored China's prosperity.
- One powerful Manchu ruler who contributed to the acceptance of the new dynasty was, Kangxi (kahng-shee).



Kangxi

- Kangxi became emperor and ruled for more than 60 years.
- He reduced government expenses, lowered taxes, and offered scholars government positions.
- He also allowed Jesuit missionaries at court. He enjoyed hearing about European developments in science.

Manchus Continue Isolation

- To the Chinese (“the Middle Kingdom”), they had been the cultural center of the universe for 2,000 years.
- If foreign countries wanted to trade with China, they had to follow Chinese rules such as, trading only at special ports and paying taxes.

Manchus Continue Isolation

- The Dutch accepted Chinese restrictions. As a result, the Chinese accepted the Dutch as a trading partner.
- The Dutch returned to Europe with traditional silk and porcelains, as well as a new item, tea.
- By 1800, tea made up 80% of shipments to Europe.

Manchus Continue Isolation

- Great Britain also wanted to increase trade with China, but Britain didn't like China's trade restrictions.
- The Chinese refused Britain's request.
- The emperor declared that China was self-sufficient and didn't need British goods.

Manchus Continue Isolation

- Europeans would continue to chip away at China's trade restrictions until the empire began to crack.
- By the early 1800s, European pressure forced China to open to foreign trade and influence.