

# World History since 1500



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# **History 104**

## **World History since 1500**

**March 21     Article 3 Approval**

**March 22     Online Quiz Ch. 22**

**March 27     Online Quiz Ch. 23**

**March 28     Article Review DUE**

**April 3        Online Quiz Ch. 24**

**April 6        Exam Three (Ch. 21-24)**

## Chapter 21 – High Tide of Imperialism





## Chapter 21 – High Tide of Imperialism



# French Indochina

*Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia  
But not Thailand (Siam)*

French establish missionary efforts in the early 1600s

French East India Company established in 1664

Military involvement by 1858. Areas of Vietnam ceded to France.

French Indochina established at conclusion of Sino-French War in 1887

## *Chapter 21* – **High Tide of Imperialism**

### **French Control Indochina**

- French come to control Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia
- Directly control French Indochina
- Export rice, angering Vietnamese

### **Colonial Impact**

- Modernization mainly helps European businesses
- Education, health, sanitation improve
- Millions migrate to Southeast Asia to work in mines, plantations
- Colonialism leads to racial and religious clashes



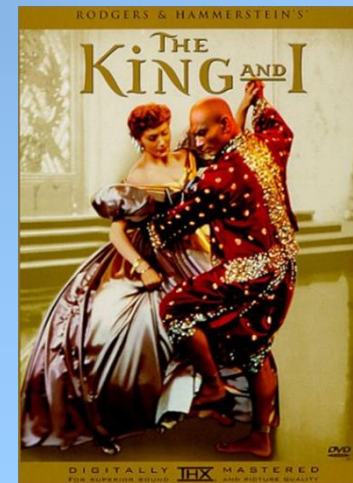


# Thailand (Siam)

Wise kings and role as a buffer state between British in Burma (India) and French in Indochina resulted in Siam remaining independent of European colonization.

King Mongkut (r.1851 to 1868) modernizes country

- Starts schools
- reforms legal system
- builds transportation & telegraph systems
- ends slavery





## *Chapter 21* – **High Tide of Imperialism**

**USA defeats  
Spanish in 1898**

**Provides US with a  
far eastern base for  
trade and military**



**Philippines begins very limited self-government  
1916 – promises eventual independence  
1934 – Commonwealth of the Philippines  
1946 – granted independence (delayed from 1944)**



## Chapter 21 – High Tide of Imperialism



### Philippine-American War

1889-1902

(Moro Rebellion 1899-1913)

*The enemy of my  
enemy is my friend...  
until the common  
enemy is defeated.*

#### USA GOALS:

1. Secure Manila
2. Destroy Army of Liberation
3. COIN (Counterinsurgency) Operations

#### Casualties

US 1,000 KIA, 2,818 wounded

3,000 dead from disease

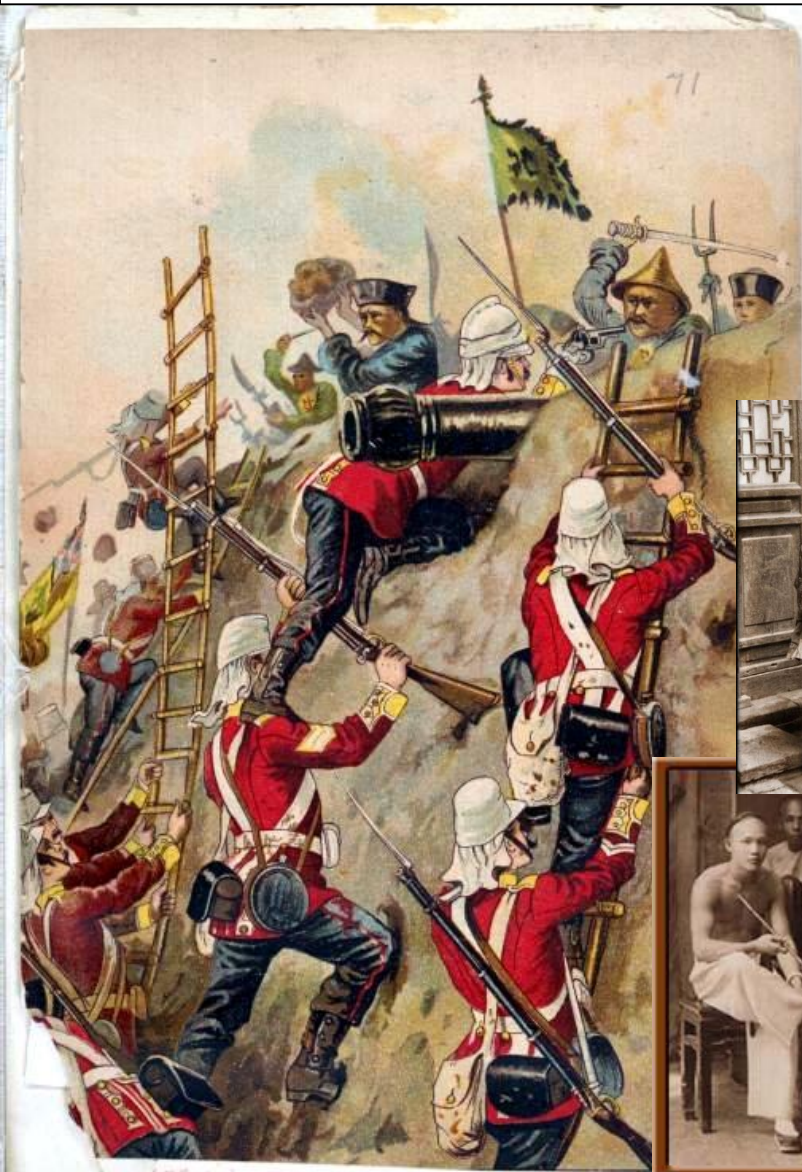
Philippines: 12-20,000 KIA

“The price of empire was not  
inconsiderable.”

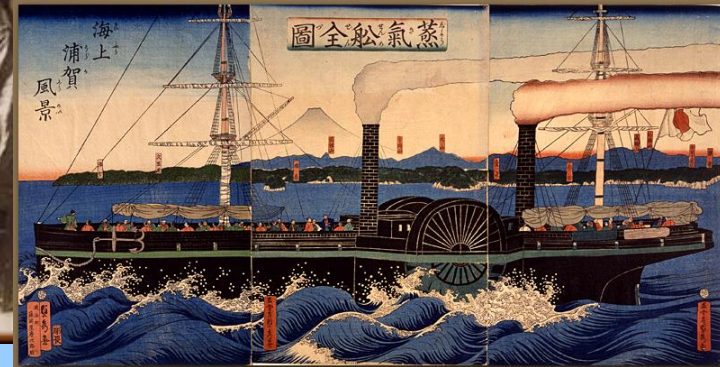
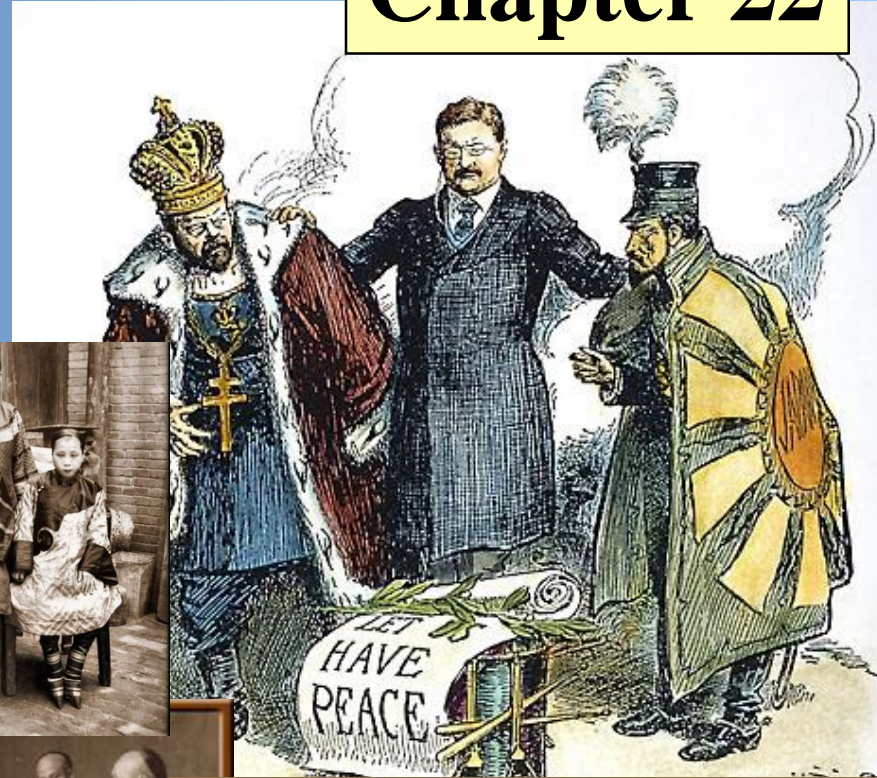


*NEXT...*

## Chapter 22



67th Foot, Taku forts





## Chapter 22 – Shadows over the Pacific: East Asia under Challenge

# Decline of the Manchus/Qing Dynasty



**Wars**

**Rebellions**

**Natural disasters**

**Famines**

**Plague**

**Economic problems**

## Chapter 22 – Shadows over the Pacific: East Asia under Challenge

# Decline of the Manchus/Qing Dynasty



**Wars**

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problems**

**First Opium War 1839-1842**  
(free trade, British Hong Kong)

**Second Opium War 1856-1860**  
(freedom of religion, Vladivostok, opium legal)

**Sino-French 1883-1885**

**Sino-Japanese War 1894-1895**  
(Formosa, to Japan, China “grand slam of losses”)



## Chapter 22 – Shadows over the Pacific: East Asia under Challenge

# China

## Opium Wars

(1840-42) & (1856-58)

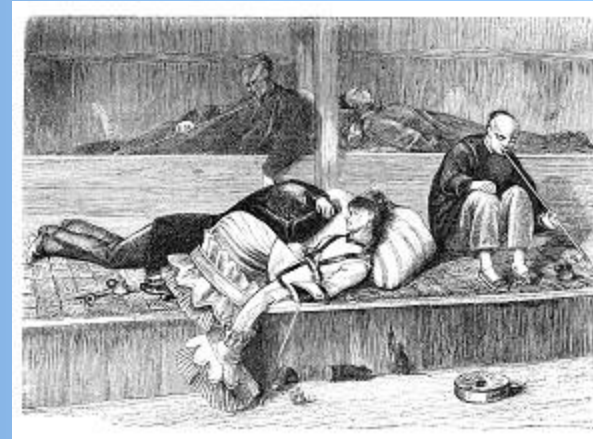
*Low demand for European goods*

*High demand for Tea, Silk, Porcelain*

*Cheap Indian opium (Br. E. India Co.)*

*Hong Kong to British*

*Forced increase trade ports*



## Chapter 22 – Shadows over the Pacific: East Asia under Challenge

# Sino-Japanese War 1894-1895



### 1894-95: Sino-Japanese

- In the resulting **Treaty of Shimonoseki**, Japan cements its influence over Korea, wins control of **Taiwan** and the **Liaodong Peninsula** in Manchuria. Also received cash reparations amounting to **\$170 million gold** from China.
- However Russia, France and Germany protest and Japan is **forced to give up** control of the Liaodong Peninsula to Russia.
- Despite **'throwing off Asia'** and defeating China, Japan is still not treated as an equal by the West.





## **Chapter 22 – Shadows over the Pacific: East Asia under Challenge**

# **Decline of the Manchus/Qing Dynasty**



**Wars**

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problems**

**Taiping Rebellion 1850-1864**  
(quazi-Christian, only WWII kills more)

**Panthay Rebellion 1855-1873**

**Dugan Revolt 1864-1877**

**Boxer Rebellion 1899-1901**  
(expel foreigners, kill Christians)



## Chapter 22 – Shadows over the Pacific: East Asia under Challenge

### Hong Xiuquan (1814-1864)



- ✦ Wants to “destroy evil”; evil = Qing dynasty
- ✦ Personal vision of Christianity
  - ✦ Influenced by Christian missionaries
  - ✦ No opium, tobacco, alcohol, or gambling
  - ✦ Men equal to women...but divided
  - ✦ Mystical visions, save the world
  - ✦ “Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace”, no poverty!
- ✦ Leader of Taiping Rebellion

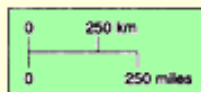
## Taiping Rebellion 1850-1864

### *Heavenly Kingdom Movement*

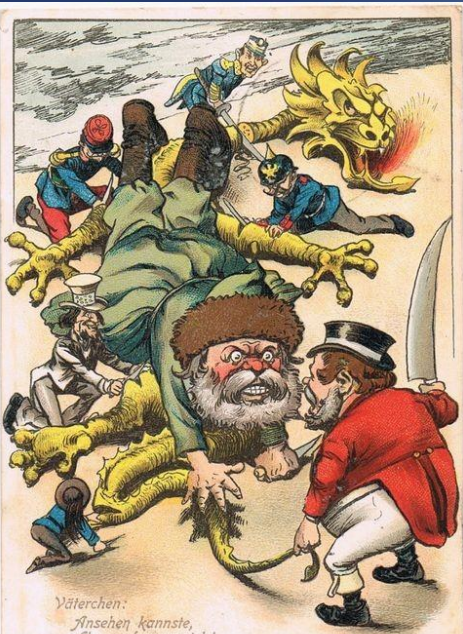
“total war” for 14 years  
600 towns destroyed  
Mass murder & genocide  
20-30 million die



- ▲ Taiping capital
- Capital city
- Major city
- ▨ Taiping area of control



## Chapter 22 – Shadows over the Pacific: East Asia under Challenge



# Boxer Rebellion 1899-1901

*Righteous and Harmonious Fists*

Drought then floods displace farmers to cities

At first, goal was to overthrow the government. Then became an anti-foreigner/anti-Christian movement

Anti-Christian missionary activity (136 Protestant missionaries, 47 priests and nuns, 32,000 Chinese Christians killed)

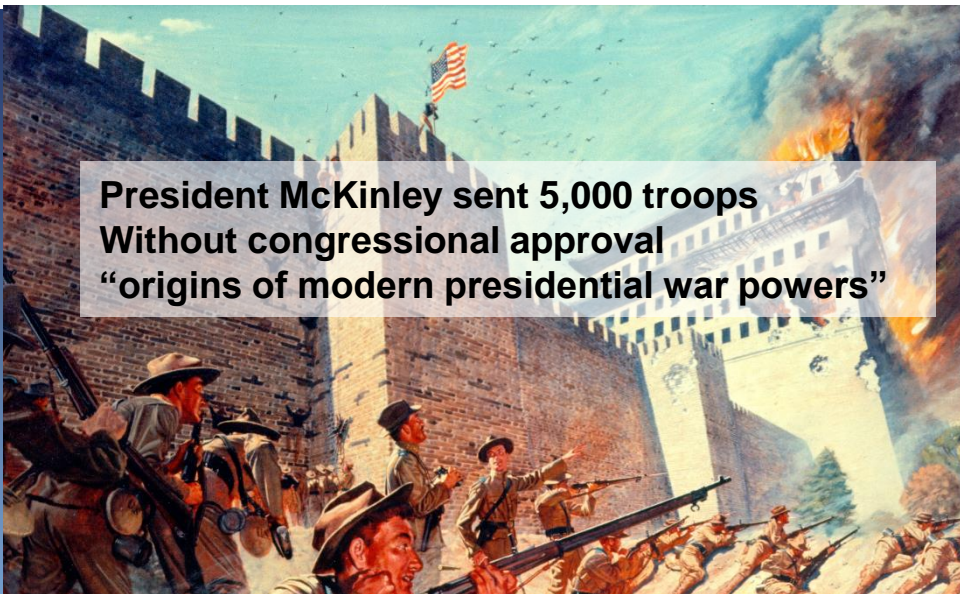
Fear of imperialist attempts to divide and colonize China caused Empress Dowager Cixi to then support Boxers



ÉVÉNEMENTS DE CHINE  
Rassemblement dans l'église de Moukden en Mandchourie



## Chapter 22 – Shadows over the Pacific: East Asia under Challenge



President McKinley sent 5,000 troops  
Without congressional approval  
“origins of modern presidential war powers”

# Boxer Rebellion 1899-1901

*Righteous and Harmonious Fists*



Countries	Warships	Men
Japan	18	20,800
Russia	10	13,150
UK	8	12,020
France	5	3,520
USA	2	3,420
Germany	5	900
Austria-H	4	296
Italy	2	80
TOTAL	54	54,226

### Results:

Another defeat for China

Ended imperial rule

Reparations equal to \$9.95 billion (2017 value)

Ended efforts to colonize China



## Chapter 22 – Shadows over the Pacific: East Asia under Challenge

# Decline of the Manchus/Qing Dynasty



**Wars**

**Rebellions**

**Natural  
disasters**

**Famines**

**Plague**

**Economic  
problems**

**Gansu Earthquake 1879**  
(magnitude 8.0 – 20,000 dead)

**Yellow River flood 1887 & 1898**  
(1887 - 900,000 dead, flooded 50,000 mi<sup>2</sup>)  
(1898 – 2,000 dead, 100,000 homeless)

**Yangtze River flood 1911**  
(100,000 dead, 3,750,000 homeless)

## Chapter 22 – Shadows over the Pacific: East Asia under Challenge

# Decline of the Manchus/Qing Dynasty



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**North Chinese Famine 1876-1879**  
(9.5 – 13 million deaths)

**Famine of 1896-1897**  
(leads to unrest resulting in Boxer Rebellion)

**“loss of the Mandate From Heaven”**

## Chapter 22 – Shadows over the Pacific: East Asia under Challenge

# Decline of the Manchus/Qing Dynasty



**Wars**

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**Bubonic Plague in NE China 1910-1912  
(40,000 deaths)**



## Chapter 22 – Shadows over the Pacific: East Asia under Challenge

# Decline of the Manchus/Qing Dynasty



**Wars**

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**Economic  
problems**

**Railroads and factories**

**made traditional work obsolete**

**Imported products cheaper**

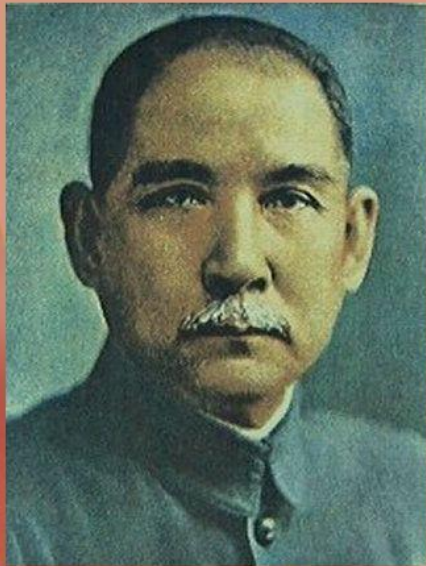
**Change in import-export balance of trade**

**Lack of modern education**

*Chapter 22* – **Shadows over the Pacific: East Asia under Challenge**

# **Decline of the Manchus/Qing Dynasty**

## **Sun Yat Sen (Yixan)**



- Dr. Sun Yat-Sen
  - a revolutionary, sought to overthrow the Manchu dynasty and establish a republic; sparked the beginning of a Chinese nationalist movement
  - Three Principles of the People
    - Nationalism
    - Democracy
    - Livelihood

## **Revolution of 1911**

**Led/organized series of uprisings beginning in 1895**



## Chapter 22 – Shadows over the Pacific: East Asia under Challenge

# Decline of the Manchus/Qing Dynasty

## After the Revolution

- In 1912, **Yuan Shikai** became the President of the Chinese Republic. He was the leader of the **Beiyang Army**, the best fighting force in China. Its commanders all owed him loyalty.
- Sun Yat-Sen had no choice but to **surrender the Presidency** to him. They hoped he would rule as a **constitutional president** with a parliament modelled on the US Congress.



## Revolution of 1911

“Double Ten”  
October 10, 1911



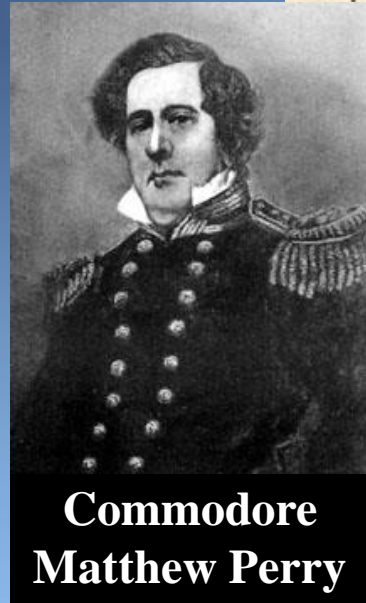
## *Chapter 22* – **Shadows over the Pacific: East Asia under Challenge**





## Chapter 22 – Shadows over the Pacific: East Asia under Challenge

# JAPAN



Commodore  
Matthew Perry

US seeking a coaling station to support the whaling ships and Navy. Numerous US ships had tried to visit Japan but were turned away.



### The Perry Expedition 1853-1854

“Friendship and Commerce”

Japan began western style modernization 40 years before China.  
This allow them to become the dominate nation in Asia.

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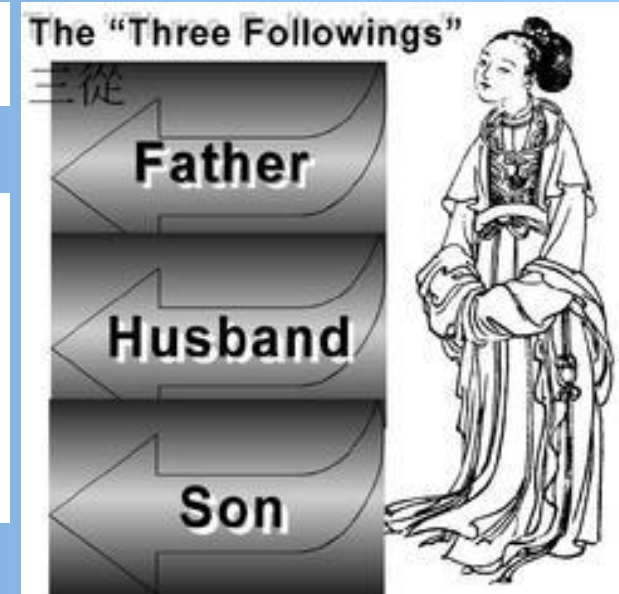




## Chapter 22 – **Shadows over the Pacific: East Asia under Challenge**

### **“Three Obediences” and “Four Virtues”**

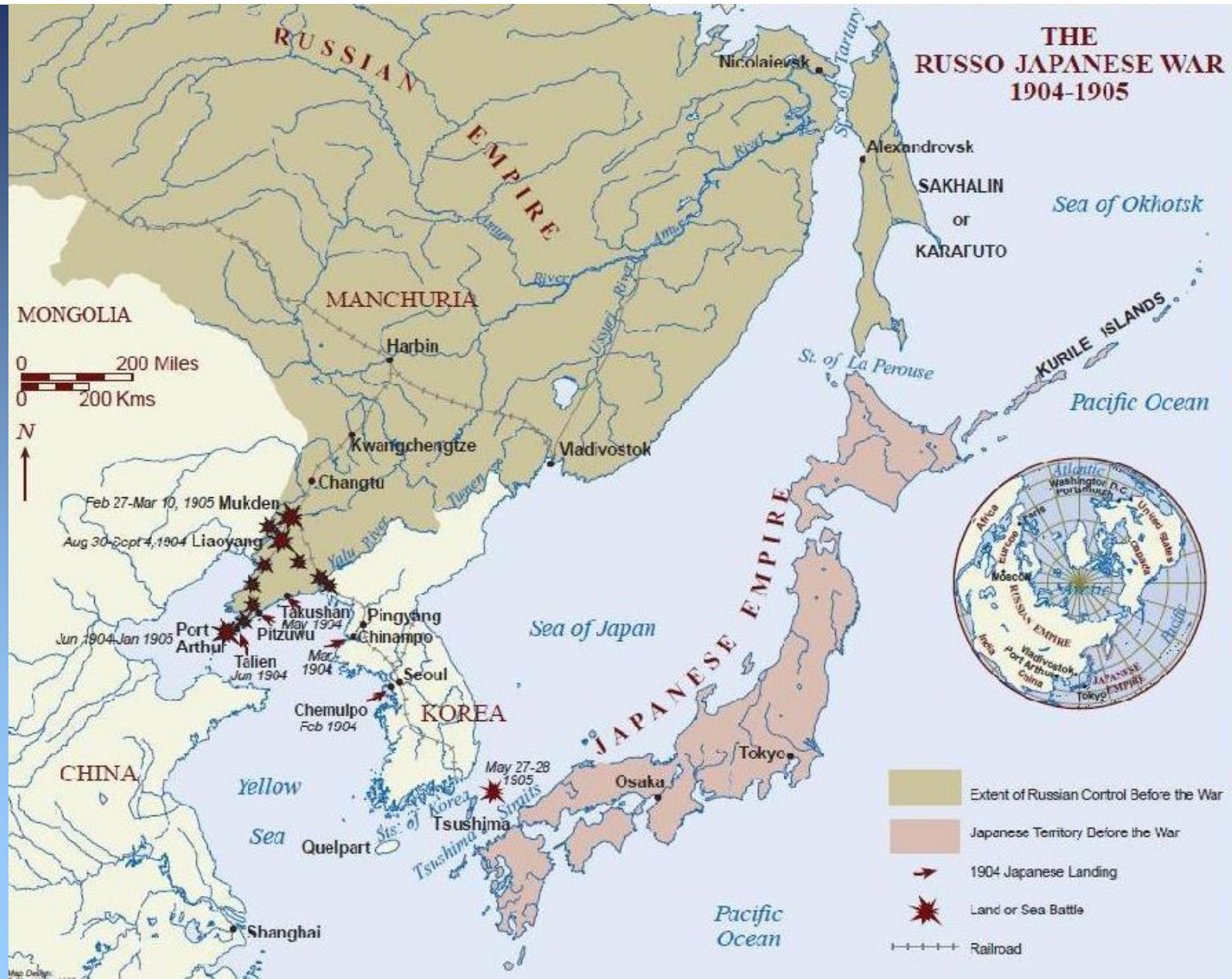
women should be obedient--  
to father before marriage  
to husband after marriage  
to son after the death of husband



**Four Virtues are:**  
morality  
proper speech  
modest manner  
diligent work

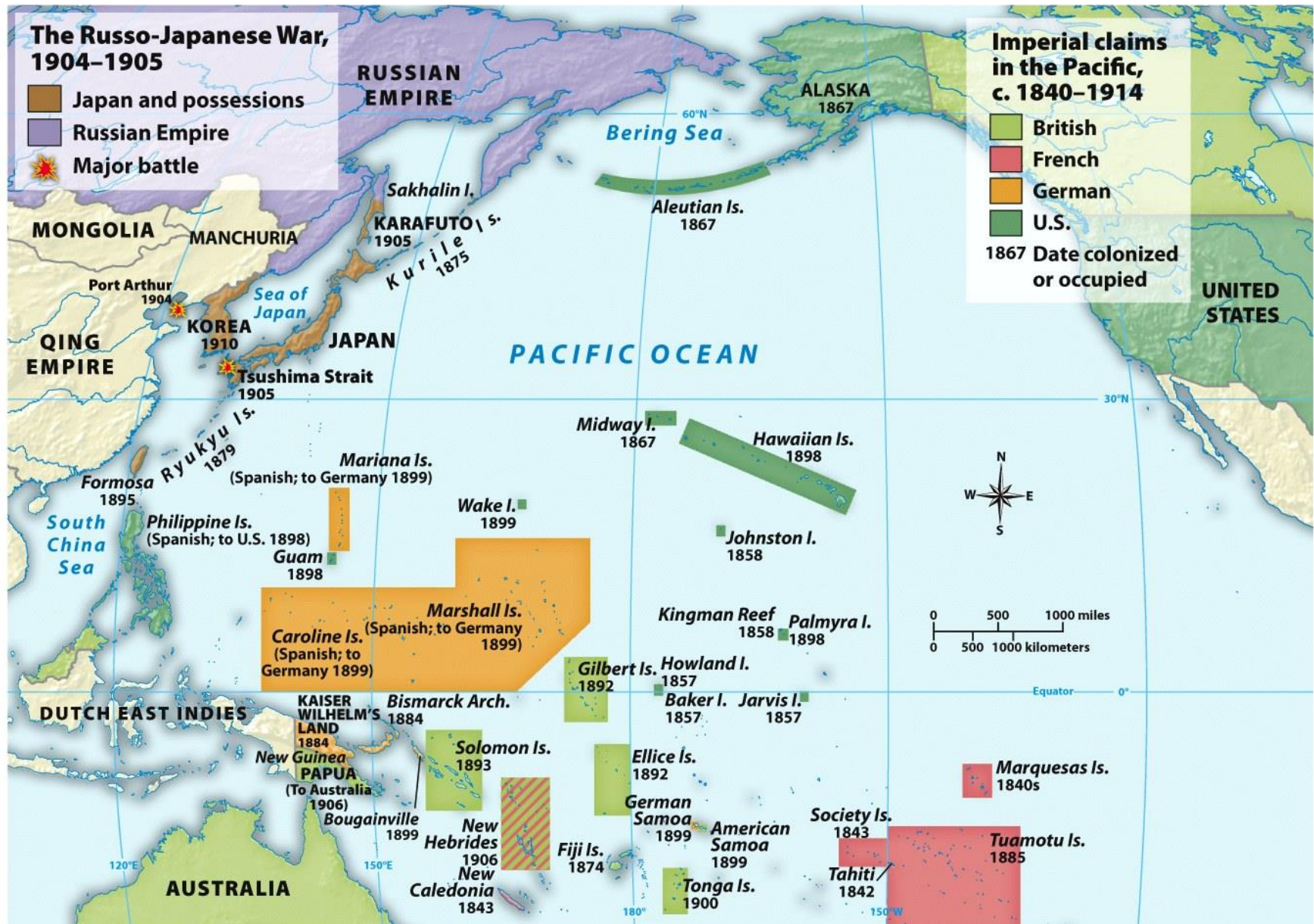


## Chapter 22 – Shadows over the Pacific: East Asia under Challenge





## Chapter 22 – Shadows over the Pacific: East Asia under Challenge



MAP 26.4 Imperialism in the Pacific, c. 1840–1914



## Chapter 22 – Shadows over the Pacific: East Asia under Challenge





## *NEXT...*

### Chapter 23

