East Asia Under Challenge

Western nations used political and military means to expand trading privileges in East Asia. Internal problems inhibited China's ability to resist, while Japan developed a strong sense of nationhood.

DIRECTIONS: Study the time line below and answer the questions in the space provided.

1. How long did the Qing dynasty of China last?

2. What three separate military-political uprisings or wars were ended between 1840 and 1901 in China?

3. Identify two examples of U.S. involvement in East Asia between 1850 and 1900.

4. Give three examples of rising Japanese political and military power in East Asia between 1890 and 1920.

5. Who were Japan's reform rulers in the latter decades of the nineteenth century?

6. What nationalist Chinese ruler created a political alliance in 1905?
East Asia Under Challenge

Great struggles took place between 1800 and 1914 in China and Japan. In both countries, the conflicts concerned both internal and external problems. A series of events in China and Japan pushed each country to armed conflict. These struggles led eventually to dramatic changes in government, economy, and culture.

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the chart below to review the events that led to conflicts, treaties, and reform in both China and Japan. Place the items from the list in the appropriate section of the chart. Make sure the events are listed in chronological order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>China</th>
<th>Japan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collapse of Qing dynasty</td>
<td>Nanjing massacre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emperor Mutsuhito leads the Meiji Restoration</td>
<td>Sat-Cho alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European trade restricted</td>
<td>Surprise attack launched on the Russian naval base at Port Arthur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium War</td>
<td>Territorial expansion begins with the Ryukyu Islands and Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four warships under Commodore Matthew Perry arrive in Edo Bay</td>
<td>The Meiji constitution is modeled after Imperial Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government annexes Korea</td>
<td>Treaty of Nanjing in 1642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Xiuquan leads the Tai Ping Rebellion</td>
<td>Treaty of Kanagawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Hay presents Open Door policy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meiji leaders sign a Charter Oath</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The Decline of the Qing Dynasty

DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions as you read Section 1.

1. Give one important reason for the abrupt decline and fall of the Qing dynasty.

2. What three things highlighted the growing weakness of the Qing dynasty?

3. Explain what it means that the British had an unfavorable trade balance in China.

4. What did the British trade with China to settle the unfavorable trade balance?

5. When did the Qing dynasty make peace with Britain?

6. What factors led to the Tai Ping Rebellion?

7. What did the Chinese government agree to in the Treaty of Tianjin?

8. What is meant by the term "self-strengthening"?

9. What edicts did Guang Xu issue during the One Hundred Days of Reform?

10. What prompted the Boxer Rebellion?
 Revolution in China

**DIRECTIONS:** Fill in the blanks below as you read Section 2.

After the (1) ______ Rebellion, Empress Ci Xi embraced a number of reforms in education, administration, and the legal system. Elections for a national (2) ______ were even held in 1910. The emerging elite were angry to discover that elected assemblies could not pass laws but could only give (3) ______ to the ruler.

Sun Yat-sen developed a three-stage reform process that included a (4) ______ takeover, a transitional stage before democratic rule, and then finally a constitutional (5) ______. In 1905, Sun united radical groups from across China in the (6) ______. As the Qing dynasty collapsed in 1911, under General Yuan Shigai, the Chinese (7) ______ took control of the country. With no new political or social order, the events of 1911 were less a revolution than a (8) ______ of the old order. General Yuan dissolved a new parliament, the Nationalists launched a rebellion, and Sun Yat-sen fled to (9) ______. At the death of General Yuan in 1916, China slipped into (10) ______.

The coming of Westerners to China affected the Chinese economy by introducing modern (11) ______ and (12) ______, creating an (13) ______ market, and integrating the Chinese market into the nineteenth-century world economy. In 1800, daily life for most Chinese was the same as it had been for (14) ______. A visitor to China 125 years later would have seen many people in the cities who were (15) ______ and wealthy, affected by the growing presence of Western culture. (16) ______ began to introduce Western books, paintings, music, and ideas to China. Western literature and art became popular in China, especially among the (17) ______.
Rise of Modern Japan

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the blanks below as you read Section 3.

I. By 1800, Japan was ___________ from all contact with the outside world.
   A. The first foreign power to succeed with Japan was the ___________
   B. Japan agreed to the Treaty of ___________, opening ports to Western traders.

II. The decision to open relations with the West was highly ___________ in parts of Japan.
   A. In 1863, the ___________ was forced to promise to end relations with the West.
   B. A Sat-Cho army attacked the palace in Kyoto in 1868 and declared the restoration of the authority of the ___________

III. New leaders transformed Japan into a modern ___________ nation.
   A. Meiji reformers undertook a careful study of ___________ political systems.
   B. Meiji leaders set up a new system of ___________.
   C. The new army was well equipped and military service was ___________.

IV. The Japanese began a program of territorial ___________ in 1874.
   A. Japan's navy forced ___________ to open their ports to Japanese trade.
   B. Japan went to war with both ___________ and ___________.
   C. The United States recognized Japan's role in Korea in return for Japanese recognition of American authority in the ___________.

V. The wave of Western ideas that entered Japan altered Japanese ___________.
   A. The Japanese were dazzled by European ___________.
   B. Technical specialists from ___________ were invited to come to Japan and teach.
   C. In 1889, the ___________ was established.
   D. Japanese culture became ___________ in Europe and North America.
Name __________________ Date __________________ Class __________________

Vocabulary Activity 15

East Asia Under Challenge, 1800–1914

DIRECTIONS: Fill in the term for each definition listed below, writing one letter in each square. Then use the letters in the shaded squares to answer the question that follows.

1. territory governed by a high administrative official or chief officer
2. useful product that can be made marketable
3. exemption from local legal jurisdiction
4. political compromise
5. compensation for damage
6. granting equal trade opportunities to all countries (three words)
7. local
8. territorial area over which trading rights are wielded by one nation (three words)
9. adopting foreign technology while keeping traditional values and institutions

10. What was a popular ceramic export for both China and Japan?