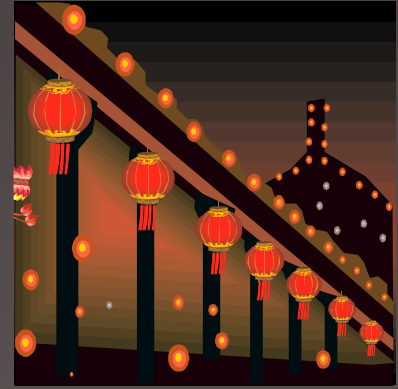


# Imperialism in China

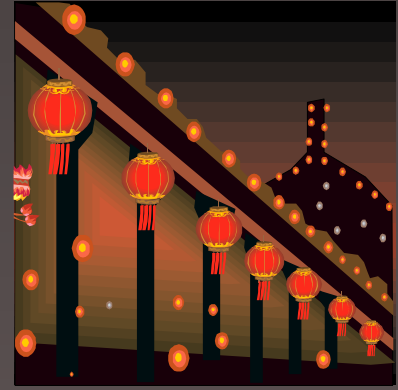


# Early Contacts with Europeans

- 16<sup>th</sup> century – Portuguese traded for silk and tea
- Portuguese followed by the Dutch and English



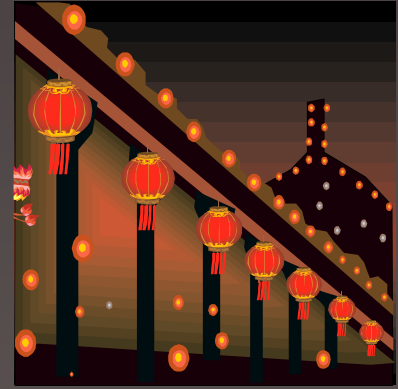
# Chinese History



- 1644 – conquered by Manchus
  - > Qing dynasty
  - > Chinese forced to wear pigtails (sign of subservient status)
- 18<sup>th</sup> century
  - > Manchus began restricting Europeans – missionaries and traders



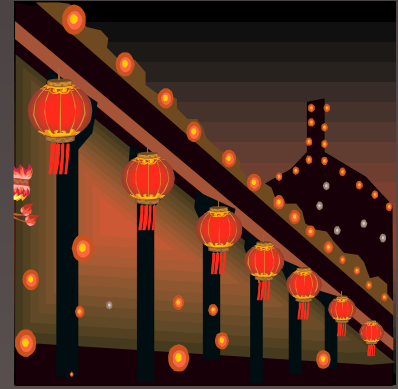
# First Opium War (1839-1842)



- British brought opium from India to Canton
  - > Many Chinese became addicts
- Chinese emperor forbade opium imports
  - > War between British and Chinese
- Treaty of Nanking (1842)
  - > Four additional British ports in China
    - Amoy, Ningpo, Foochow, Shanghai
  - > British control over Hong Kong
  - > China had to pay an indemnity
  - > China limited to 5% tariff

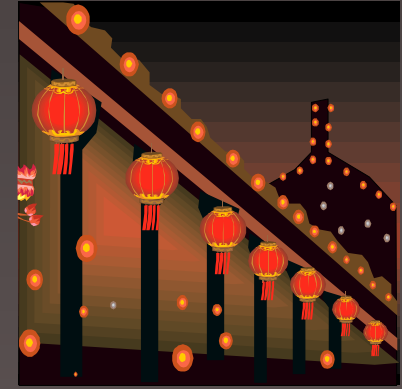


# Other Westerners in China



- Belgium, France, Holland (Netherlands), Portugal, Prussia (Germany), United States
- Spheres of influence
  - > Exclusive trading areas
- Extraterritoriality
  - > Tried in their own courts and under their own laws

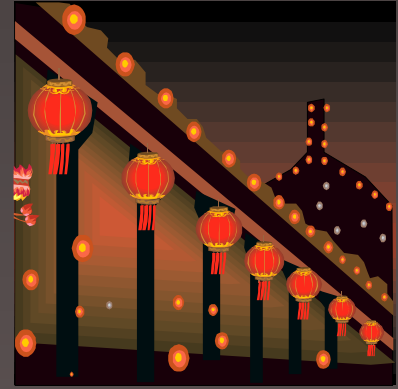
# Second Opium War (1856-1860)



- Also known as the Arrow War
- Results
  - > More Chinese ports opened up to European trade
  - > Opium traffic legalized
  - > Protection of Christian missionaries
  - > All foreign vessels could navigate the Yangtze River
  - > U.S. and Russia also participated in peace process
    - Russia's border extended to Amur River
      - Maritime Provinces – Pacific area without permafrost
      - Founded Vladivostok in 1860

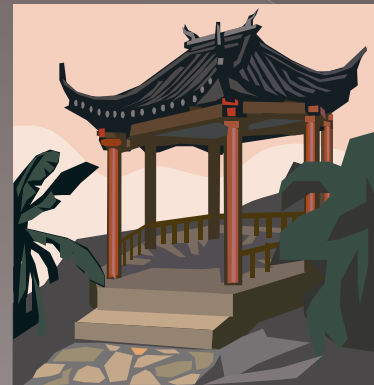
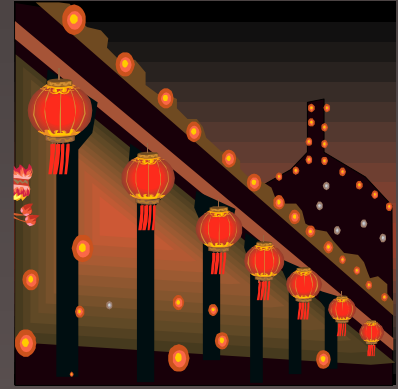
# More Foreign Control of China

- Annam, etc.
  - > Merged into French Indo-China (1883)
- Burma (Myanmar)
  - > Annexed by British (1886)
- Formosa
  - > Attacked and taken by Japanese (1895)
- Korea
  - > Annexed by Japanese (1910)
- Liaotung Peninsula (Manchuria)
  - > Concessions to Japanese (1910)



# Manchuria

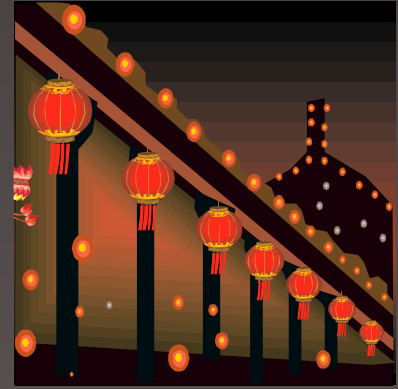
- Imperial powers (particularly Japan and Russia) vied for control of the Manchurian Railway
- France, Germany, and Russia coerced Japan to return the Liaotung Peninsula to China



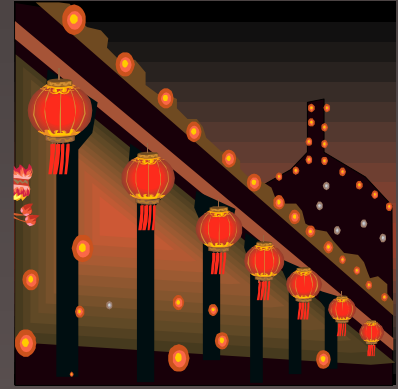


# New Scramble for China

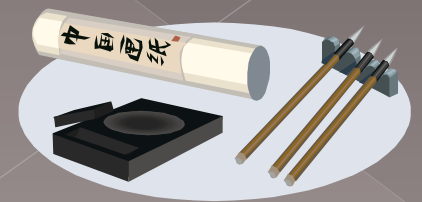
- France
  - > Kwangchow – 99-year lease
- Germany
  - > Shantung Peninsula – sphere of influence
- Great Britain
  - > Wei-hai-wei – naval base
  - > Yangtze valley – sphere of influence
- Russia
  - > Liaotung Peninsula – lease
  - > Manchuria – economic concessions



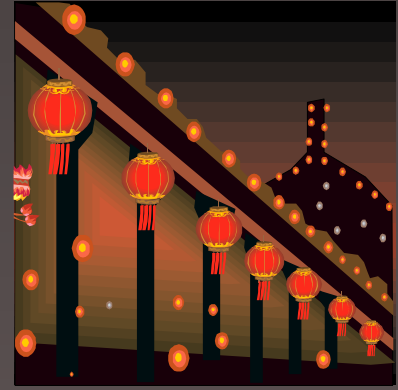
# Open Door Policy



- Proposed by U.S. Secretary of State John Hay (1899)
- Fear that China would be carved up between imperialist powers
- Left China's independence and territory intact
- All nations could trade equally in China
- Endorsed internationally
  - > But not always strictly followed

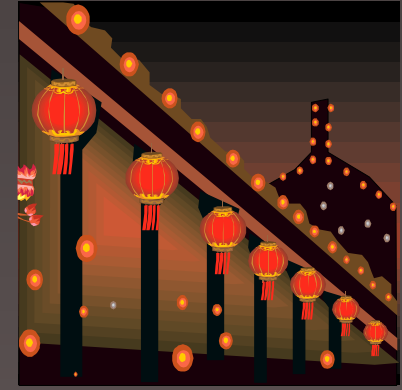


# Boxer Rebellion (1900)



- Chinese people resented foreign influence and power
- Order of the Patriotic Harmonious Fists
  - > Called “Boxers” by Westerners
  - > Demanded that foreigners leave China
  - > Killed circa 300 and vandalized foreign property
- European imperialists, Americans, and Japanese put down the rebellion
- China paid \$333,000,000 in damages and had to permit military forces in Peking (Beijing) and Tientsin

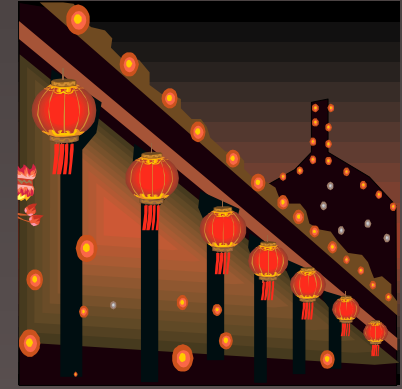
# Fall of the Qing (Manchu) Dynasty



- Empress Dowager Cixi (1835-1908)
  - > *De facto* Chinese monarch (1861-1908)
  - > “Make me unhappy for a day and I will make you unhappy for a lifetime.”
  - > Conservative and anti-foreign
  - > Blamed by many Chinese for foreign imperialist power in China



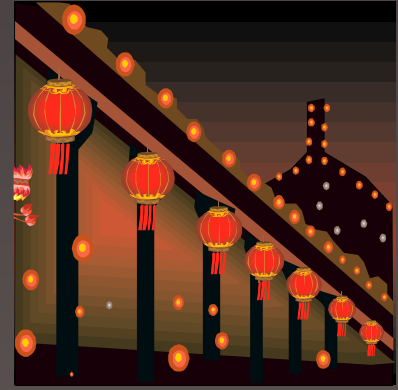
# Fall of the Qing (Manchu) Dynasty



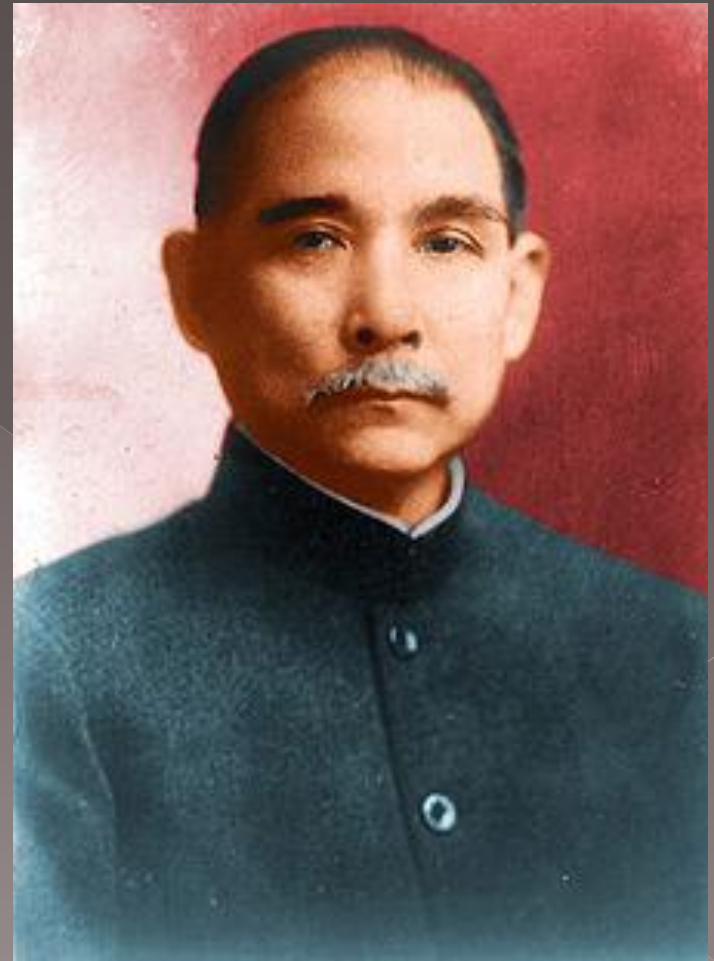
- Emperor Puyi – the “Last Emperor”
  - > Lived 1906-1967
  - > Ruled China 1908-1912, and as a puppet for 12 days in 1917
  - > Puppet emperor of Manchukuo (Japanese-ruled Manchuria), 1932-1945
  - > Spent ten years in a Soviet prison after WWII
  - > Lived a quiet life as a regular citizen in communist China
  - > Died of disease during the Cultural Revolution (1967)



# Republican Revolution

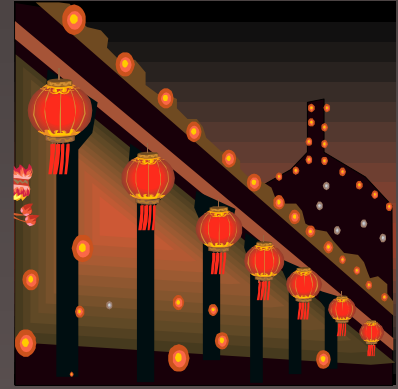


- Sun Yat-sen (Sun Yixian)
  - > Founded Kuomintang (Nationalist party)
    - Overthrew Manchu (Qing) dynasty
    - Established a republic
    - President of Chinese Republic who succeeded him – Yuan Shih-k'ai



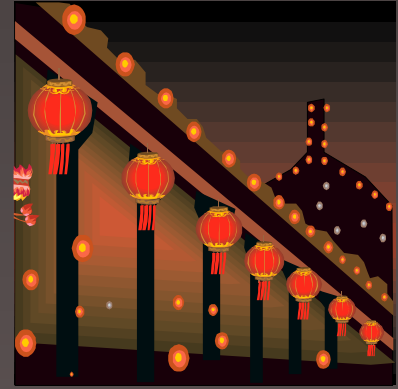
*Kuomintang symbol*

# Republic of China: Weaknesses



- Disunity
  - > Local warlords fought Kuomintang for control
  - > Wars raged between 1912 and 1928
- Foreign imperialists
  - > Americans, Europeans, and Japanese
- Poor transportation
  - > 1914 – only 6,000 miles of railroad track
    - 225,000 miles in the smaller United States
  - > Few decent roads

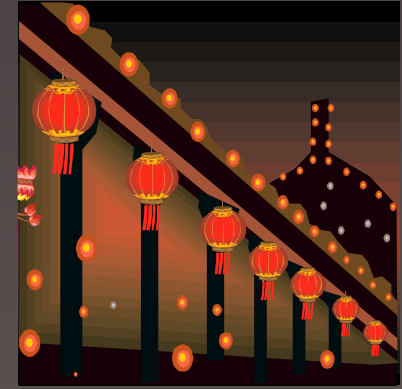
# Foreign Imperialists



- Twenty-One Demands (1915)
  - > Japan attempted to make China a Japanese protectorate
  - > Action condemned and stopped by other leading world powers
- World War I and the Treaty of Versailles
  - > China attempted to abolish concessions and extraterritoriality
    - Attempt failed
  - > China did not sign the Treaty of Versailles
  - > Japan gained mandate over most of Germany's Asian possessions and rights

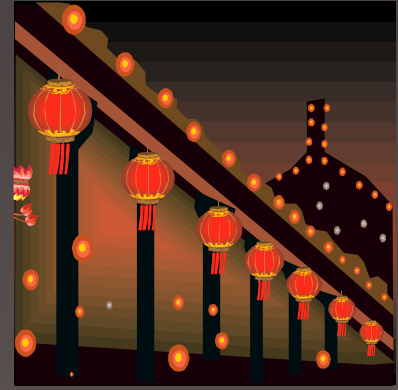


# *Three Principles of the People*



- Book published by Sun Yat-sen before his death in 1925
  - 1. Principle of Mínguán**
    - Democracy – the people are sovereign
  - 2. Principle of Míngzú**
    - Nationalism – an end to foreign imperialism
  - 3. Principle of Míngshēng**
    - Livelihood – economic development, industrialization, land reform, and social welfare – elements of progressivism and socialism

# Growth of Communism

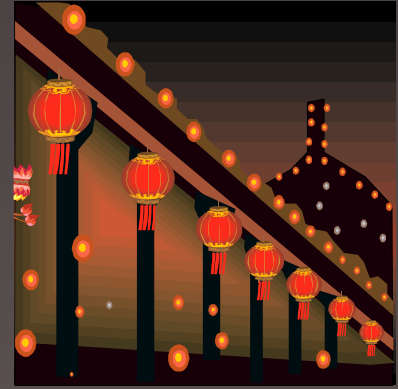


- Sun Yat-sen appealed for Russian (Soviet) aid following the Versailles Conference
  - > 1921-1925 – China received advisors, arms, communist propaganda, and loans
  - > Russia revoked its imperialist rights in China

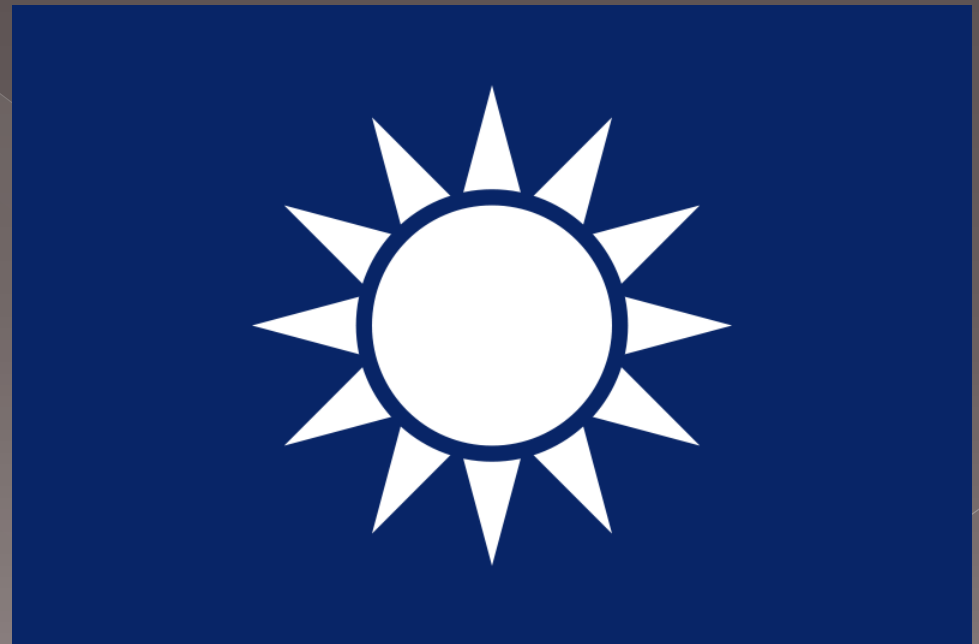


*Chinese flag, 1912-1928*

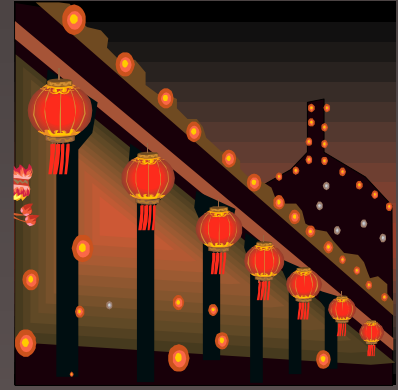
# The Kuomintang is Split



- Right wing
  - > Business people
  - > Politicians
- Left wing
  - > Communists
  - > Intellectuals
  - > Radicals
  - > Students



# Nationalist Revolution

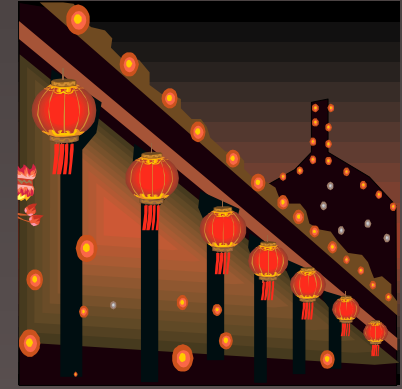


- Sun Yat-sen succeeded by Chiang Kai-shek
- Communists expelled by Kuomintang
- 1926-1928 – war to control the warlords
- Capital moved from Peiping (a.k.a. Peking, today's Beijing) to Nanking (Nanjing)



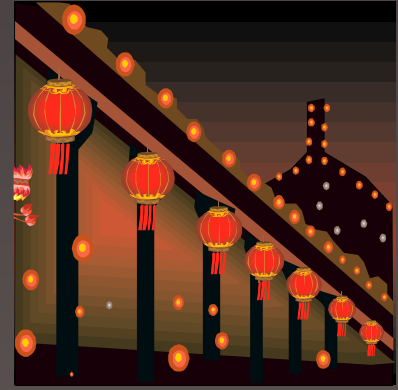
*Presidential Palace under Kuomintang Government in Nanjing*

# Civil War in China



- 1927-1932 and 1933-1937 – war between Communists and Nationalists
- Communists – Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong)
- Nationalists – Chiang Kai-shek
- War halted 1932-1933 and 1937-1945 to fight Japanese aggression
- Communists were victorious in 1949
- Nationalists retreated to Formosa (Taiwan)
- End of imperialism in China
  - > Hong Kong returned to China in 1997

# Review Questions



- What Chinese goods were sought by European traders?
- What were the consequences of the First and Second Opium Wars?
- Describe the Open Door Policy.
- What was the Boxer Rebellion?
- What were Japan's Twenty-One Demands?
- Describe Sun Yat-sen's three principles.
- What area of China remained under British control until 1997?