CHINA in the modern era - things to know:

* First Opium War (1839-1842)
  - Treaty of Nanjing
  - Extraterritorial rights

* Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864)

* Second Opium War (1856-1860)
  - Other “unequal treaties”
  - “Most favored nation” status
  - Spheres of influence
  - USA: Open Door Policy in China

* Boxer Rebellion (1899-1901)
The First Opium War (1839-1842)

- Chinese defeat
- 1842- Treaty of Nanjing- Britain got Hong Kong, other Chinese ports opened to foreign trade
- Other nations, including France, Portugal, and the US, gained open trading rights with China (extraterritorial rights- foreigners not subject to Chinese laws at these ports)
The Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864)

- CH Population incr. 30% from 1790-1850, but food production struggled to keep up= widespread hunger
- Opium addiction added to problems
- Social unrest= anger directed toward Qing dynasty!
- **TAIPING REBELLION**- Hong Xiuquan envisioned a society where all lived in peace, no one was in poverty. Organized a massive peasant army- captured Nanjing, large areas of SE China. Massive uprising challenged Qing, but failed due to infighting amongst themselves and resistance from Qing, British, French. Ended by 1864- at least 20 mil died.
Taiping rebellion
The Second Opium War (1856-1860)

- China had reluctantly accepted terms from First Opium War, didn’t always enforce them
- Chinese had seized a BR merchant ship accused of hiding contraband- tortured and executed diplomatic envoys
- BR, FR attacked Chinese ports- despite Qing resistance, they were able to set the terms of trade
- 1858:Citing most favored nation status (any privileges that Britain had obtained by force would apply to all nations), the US, RUS, and FR signed treaties (CH: “Unequal treaties”) with CH further opening CH to foreign trade.
Foreign Influence in China

- Major EUR powers, also Japan gained strong foothold in China-established spheres of influence (areas where foreign nations controlled trade and investment)
- US: 1899- declared Open Door Policy- demanded China’s “doors” be open to merchants of all nations
The Boxer Rebellion (1899-1901)

- The Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists (called “Boxers” in the West)- channeled anger at foreigners, Chinese Christians, Qing Dynasty
- Placed European section of Beijing under siege
- Multinational force defeated the Boxers

Despite its failure, how was the Boxer Rebellion significant?
PART 1: COMPARE EMPIRES IN THE MODERN ERA

With your group, compare the experience of China, the Ottoman Empire, and Japan during the period 1800-1925.

Focus on:
- Internal issues
- How they interacted with the West
- Changes to political/economic structure
PART 2: COMPARE REFORMS (new diagram on back)

With your group, compare specific reforms enacted by China, the Ottoman Empire, and Japan during the period 1800-1925.

Focus on:
- How they attempted to update/modernize
- Political changes
- How women were impacted
- Resistance to reforms
- Overall success of reforms