

Qing Dynasty

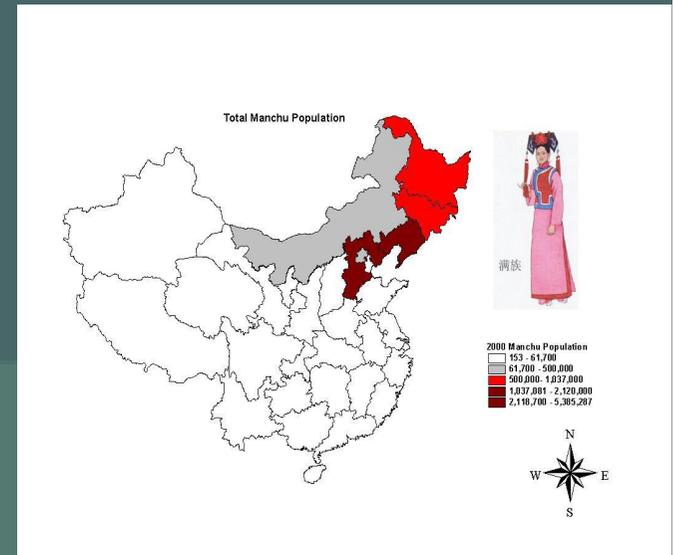
1644-1911

(Manchu or Manchurian)

7

Ming Collapse: 1664 CE

Invading Manchu armies are resisted
by Chinese forces for a while



Chinese general decides to switch sides and allies
with Manchu forces, surrendering all of Northern
China

- Alternating explanations:
 - Emperor had violated the General's wife
 - Emperor ordered general's family killed, mistakenly believing the general was disloyal, and this drove the general to betrayal

New Manchurian Dynasty

Manchu General enters Beijing and
never leaves

Declares himself Emperor

Qing Dynasty Established
1664 CE

“Manchu Dynasty”

Qing Dynasty

Emphasize Manchu Superiority

- Racial Purity
- Reserve Manchu homeland for Manchurians only
- No intermarriage
- All Chinese men must wear the Manchurian hair style: "que"



Qing Dynasty: Becoming Chinese

Adopt Confucian governance

Promote Confucian scholarship

Build national library of history and
philosophy

Create encyclopedia of Confucian
thought and Chinese history

Qing and the West

Maintain close ties with Jesuits

Dominicans and Franciscans enter China
@1700 CE

Qing and the West

Dominicans and Franciscans

- Different from Jesuits
- Less scholarly
- More orthodox
- Focus on converting the masses
- Intolerant of “uncivilized” Chinese
- Ancestor Veneration **IS ancestor worship** and is a heresy, violating the First Two Commandments

Catholic Christianity in China: 1700s

Animosity:

Jesuits VS Dominicans and Franciscans

Root problems:

- Fundamentally different approach to religion
- Power struggle

Symptoms:

- Ancestor Veneration issue
- Translation of "God" into Chinese Characters

Catholic Christianity in China: 1700s

“God” character???

- Jesuits prefer one Character
- Dominicans and Franciscans pick another
- Jesuits appeal to Emperor – win at court
- Dominicans and Franciscans appeal to the Pope – win in the Vatican

Catholic Christianity in China: 1700s

Emperor incensed that a barbarian “king” (Pope) should presume to interfere in an issue of Chinese language

Pope incensed that an uncivilized “king” (Chinese Emperor) would presume to meddle in the sacred business of God’s Church

British East India Company: Tea and Opium

British East India Company

- Monopoly trading rights to India – Colonial rule
- Extended to China
- Chinese Merchant Guild
 - **Hong** Merchant houses
 - Only 8 licensed to trade with foreigners

British East India Company: Tea and Opium

Mercantilism:

- Trade theory that focuses on earning gold or silver
- Must export more than import

British East India Company: Tea and Opium

Tea trade

- Tea demand in England explodes
- Trade with China is imbalanced
- Tea trade is net drain in Silver

- Opium from Afghanistan (then part of British India) sold to China to prevent the outflow of silver from Britain

British East India Company: Tea and Opium

Opium:

Not new to China

Expensive drug for wealthy elderly

Adam Smith writes *The Wealth of Nations*

English trade policy changes

No more monopoly (no more East India
Company)

New competitive trading companies increase
supply of Opium and reduce price

British East India Company: Tea and Opium

New opium supply is plentiful and cheap
China suffers a drug problem

Creates a special post to deal with drug
problem

Opium War

Chinese appeal to Britain

Request the Queen stop the opium trade

British government does not reply

China searches British ships

Throw opium cargo into the ocean

Opium War

British declare war:

- First Opium War 1839 – 1842
- British Win

- Treaty of Nanking (Nanjing) 1842
 - First Unequal treaty

Treaty of Nanking

Unequal Treaty

- Extraterritoriality
 - British get special legal status
 - Only answer to British Law, even when in China
- Most Favored Nation
 - The “me too” clause
- Open Ports
- Open Trade
- Tariffs controlled by treaty, not by China

Treaty of Nanking

Unequal Treaty

British Citizens free to travel

Free to preach too

Protestant Christianity Enters China

Protestants in China

Gunboat mission work

- Missions enter through treaty
- Perceived as connected to British military might
- Forced on China
- Would such a mission appeal to you?

Protestants in China

Nevius Method:

- Mission work through service
- Hospitals, schools, etc.
- Focus on women and the poor
- Build independent churches with native pastors and local seminaries

Protestants in China

Protestant and Catholic Missions increase dramatically

Contributions:

- Schools for commoners and girls
- Translate major works, starting with the Bible into vernacular Chinese
 - Starts a whole new accessible literature
- Introduce Western science and technology
- Introduce Western concept of democratic governance

Protestants in China

Complications:

- Gunboat mission work again?
 - Perception of imperialism
- Foreign Devils and their bizarre religions
- Do-Gooder missionaries meet female infanticide / abandonment
 - Orphanages
 - Finders fee
 - Rumors and suspicions
 - Violence

Qing Stagnation

Qing Dynasty in the 1800s: At the end of dynastic decline

- Factionalism
- Corruption
- Stagnation
- Disorder
- Still the Barbarian Manchu Dynasty

Qing Stagnation

- Middle Kingdom syndrome: they didn't need to change
- Could not conceive of any real threat
- Landed Gentry held all the real power
 - Gentry are ALWAYS conservative, resist change
- Militarily and economically behind

Taiping Rebellion 1850-1864

- Taiping Rebellion. 1850-64.
 - *Taiping Tianguo*: Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace.
- Hong Xiuchuan: Charismatic Leader
 - Christian Inspired
 - “Younger Brother of Jesus”
 - Communal living
 - Chastity
 - Gender Equality

Taiping Rebellion: 1850-1864

- Massive movement
- Anti foreign – anti Manchu
- Qing unable to repress
- Qing call on British for help
 - British put it down
 - Demand reparations

Great Novel: *Rebels of the Heavenly Kingdom* by Katherine Paterson

1860s: Retrench or Reform?

Some reform efforts as people recognize:

- Need to modernize
- Need to improve technology
- Need to reform and revitalize government

Resisted by entrenched interests:

- Imperial Court
- Confucian Officials
- Gentry – powerful families/clans

Empress Dowager: Cixi – rules 1861-1898

Royal concubine whose son
becomes emperor at age
5 (first wife had no sons)

Rules as regent over her
son

Staunchly conservative,
traditional and backward
looking dictator



Cixi: The Empress Dowager

Child Emperor follows path of debauchery

- Alcohol and drugs
- Prostitutes – both female and male
- Debilitated by dependency
- Died at 19 of combination of small pox and VD

Cixi generally believed to have encouraged debauchery to keep him from challenging her power

Cixi: The Empress Dowager

Empress characterized as:

- Dictatorial
- Vicious
- Reactionary

Names 4-year old nephew as
new emperor

- Continues as regent
- Both co-regents die ...?



Cixi: The Empress Dowager

Drained Navy's renovation funds to build new summer palace complete with a marble boat



Cixi: The Empress Dowager

Retires to Summer Palace in 1889

Emperor (nephew) adopts some reforms

- Rail roads, telegraphs, etc.
- 100 Days Reform in 1898
 - Government and Economic reforms begin
 - Cixi returns from retirement
 - Imprisons emperor on an island in a lake inside the forbidden city
 - Halts reforms
 - Purges and has reformers slaughtered

Cixi: The Empress Dowager

1898:

Cixi, from her deathbed, orders emperor
(nephew) poisoned

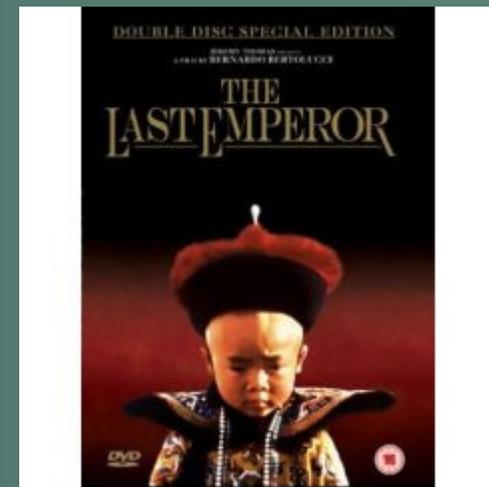
He dies and she follows within a day

China left with another 4-year-old emperor

Movie recommendation:

The Last Emperor (1987)

tells the story of this
little boy emperor's life.



Back to 1800s

1894-1895: Sino-Japanese War

Trouble in Korea involves China and
Japan in war

Japan wins easily

Japan demands reparations

Unequal Treaty

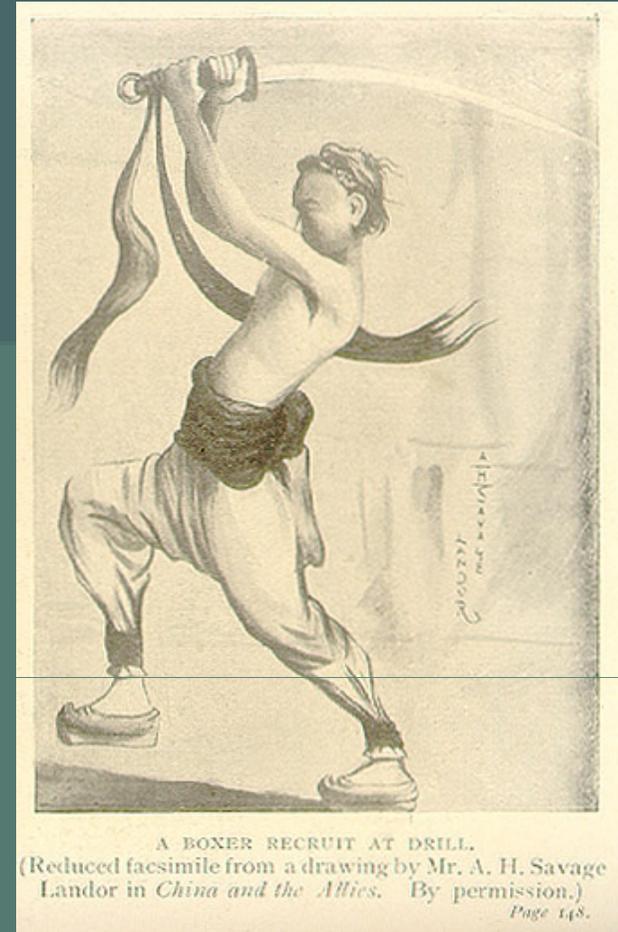
Sino-Japanese War

- Japan takes Taiwan and Liaodung Peninsula
 - China humiliated
- Triple intervention:
 - France, Russia and Germany
 - Germany gets Liaodung Peninsula
 - Japan humiliated

Boxer Rebellion 1898

Millenarian Movement:
Restore China to the Chinese

- Martial Arts
(Shadow Boxing) could make them powerful and invulnerable to bullets even.
- Deeply anti-foreign.
- Telegraphs, steam engines, etc. were offending local gods and *feng shui*
- Killed Missionaries and Chinese Christians
- Anti Manchu



Boxer Rebellion

1898

Foreign Powers enter to stop Boxers

- Tremendous violence
- Vengance on Chinese, not just Boxers
- Reparations demanded
- Britain demands Hong Kong
 - 99 year lease

Russo-Japanese War 1904-1905

Japan defeats Russia

Leaves Northern China under Japanese influence

Expands Japan's power

Japanese imperialism expands at China's expense, especially in Manchuria

Sun Yat-sen: Chinese Modernization & Nationalism

Qing Dynasty largely disintegrates after
boxer Rebellion and Russo-Japanese
war.

Chinese in exile plan China's revival:
Especially:
Sun Yat-sen in France

Sun Yat-sen

Chinese Nationalist
Studies Marxism in France



3 People's Principles

■ People's Nationalism

■ People's Democracy

- 3 branches like US with Checks and Balances
- Censorate (undercover investigator)
- Examination system

■ People's Livelihood

- Land Reform
- Emphasize collective nature of an economy
- Not really either capitalist or Socialist; vague

Qing Collapse: 1911

Qing Dynasty ends officially in 1911
Young emperor survives

No single leader or government
Warlord factionalism

1920s Communists and Nationalists emerge to contest leadership

Both claim Sun Yat-sen as the father of their movement.

Sun survives until 1925 but never really rules china