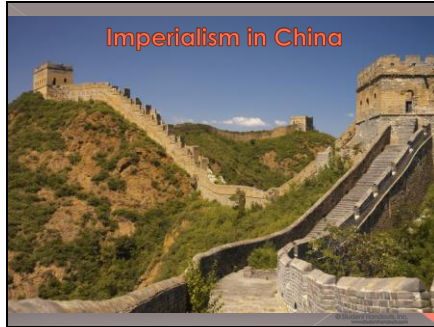


Slide 1



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Slide 2



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Slide 3



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Slide 4

### 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



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Slide 5

### 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



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Slide 6

### 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



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
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Slide 7

### 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)





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Slide 8

### 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





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Slide 9

### 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





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Slide 10

### 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



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
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Slide 11

### 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



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Slide 12

### 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



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Slide 13

# 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)



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Slide 14

# 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*

A portrait of Sun Yat-sen, a man with a mustache wearing a dark blue high-collared jacket, is shown next to the Kuomintang symbol, which is a white sun with 12 rays on a blue background.

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Slide 15

## 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



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Slide 16

## 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



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Slide 17

## Three Principles of the People

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



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Slide 18

## 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

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## Slide 19

### The Kuomintang is Split

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



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
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## Slide 20

### 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

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## Slide 21

### 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



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## Slide 22

### 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?

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