Imperialism in China, Japan & Southeast Asia
1793-1900

Empire of the Great Qing
25th Year of the Jiaqing Emperor (A.D. 1820)
China In 1793

1) Ruled by the Qing Dynasty

2) Turned away a British trade delegation led by Lord George Macartney.

3) China viewed all nations outside China as Barbaric and wanted to exclude foreign influence.

4) Trade restricted to the city of Canton
Opium Wars 1839-1842 & 1856-1860

1) British wanted to correct the imbalance of Trade with China
2) Started smuggling Opium into the country from India
3) Many Chinese became Addicts
Opium Wars

4) Chinese officials order all Opium in Canton Destroyed in 1839

5) British use this as a pretext for war. British force the Chinese to sign the Treaty of Nanjing in 1842
Treaty of Nanjing

1) First of a series of Unequal Treaties between China and European Powers

2) Legalized Opium Trade

3) Ceded port of Hong Kong to the British

4) Granted Extraterritoriality to the British

5) Gave Britain Most-favored Nation status
Taiping Rebellion 1850

1) Led by Hong Xiuquan, who believed he was the brother of Jesus

2) Rebellion against the Qing Government, believed the Qing had lost the Mandate of Heaven

3) Captured the city of Nanjing in 1853

4) Qing government defeats rebellion with the aid of British and French Forces in 1864

5) 20 million Chinese Casualties
Territoires contrôlés par les Taiping en 1854
Events in China 1865-1900

1) Attempts to Modernize and import foreign technology fail because of conservative reaction

2) China loses the Sino-Japanese War in 1894-1895. Japan gains influence in Korea and in China

3) Most European Nations carve out a sphere of influence in China

4) 1890's U.S. establishes the Open Door Policy for free trade with China

5) Boxer Rebellion 1899 to drive out the "foreign devils"
Spheres of Influence
China, 1910

Legend:
- Yellow: France
- Orange: Britain
- Green: Germany
- Purple: Japan
- Red: Russia
1911 Revolution

1) Led by Sun Yat-sen (Sun Yixian)
2) Principles of Nationalism, democracy, "people's livelihood"
3) Overthrew the Qing Dynasty and Established a Republic
Rise of Japan

1) U.S. Missions to Japan by Comodore Mathew Perry in 1853 & 1854. Perry arrives in Tokyo Bay with Warships. Japanese set up a huge cloth screen so that the U.S. cannot see how unprepared they are.

2) Treaty of Kanagawa (1854) establishes trade between U.S. & Japan (2 ports). In 1858, 5 ports are opened up to European nations.
Meiji Restoration

1) Tokugawa shogunate steps down in 1867

2) **Emperor Meiji** (Mutsuhito) rules from 1868-1912

3) Japanese officials travel to the U.S. to learn Western Ways (*Iwakura Mission*)

4) Reforms: educational system, telegraph system, postal system, railroads, modern military structure, national currency, sponsored industry, ended feudalism, new constitution, 3 year military service requirement.
Japanese Military Expansion

1) **Sino-Japanese War** 1894
   a) Control of Korea
   b) Island of Taiwan
   c) Sphere of Influence in China

2) **Russo-Japanese War** 1904-1905
   a) Japan destroys the Russian Navy at the battle of Tsushima. May 1905
   b) Ask President Teddy Roosevelt to negotiate a peace *(Treaty of Portsmouth)* August 1905
   c) Granted Japan Control over Southern Manchuria in China
Southeast Asia

1) Had first been settled by Dutch for Spices

2) Dutch established *plantations for coffee and sugar*

3) British move into Malaysia in 1820's, establish port of Singapore. Britain establishes *rubber plantations* in 1880's

4) France moves into Indo-China (Modern Vietnam, Laos & Cambodia. In 1862, Vietnamese forces defeated by the French and forced to sign *Treaty of Saigon.*