

商

* Shang Dynasty (1766-1122 B.C.E.)

- Oracle Bones 甲骨文
 - The Shang kings maintained power through the ability to divine through the use of oracle bones 预言

周

* Zhou Dynasty (770-221 B.C.E.)

- The Mandate of Heaven 神授
 - The Zhou kings legitimized their right to rule through the concept of the Mandate of Heaven
 - The emperors regarded themselves as ‘Son of Heaven’
- Confucius
 - Confucius never discussed strange phenomena, physical exploits, disorder, or spiritual beings 不语怪力乱神
 - The Five Relationships
 - ruler-subject
 - father-son
 - husband-wife
 - older brother-younger brother
 - friend-friend
 - Basic Terms, Fundamental Concepts and Thoughts of Confucius
 - 孝 Hsiao/xiao (Filial Piety)
 - The ideal in Confucianism was: Confucius’ ideal man, ‘a true gentleman,’ ‘the superior man’
 - 君子
 - Confucius was most concerned with social order

秦

* The Qin Dynasty (221-206 B.C.E.)

- Qin Shi Huangdi---‘The First Emperor’ (259-210 BC)
- Standardization of the empire
 - Writing system
 - Weigh system
 - The Great Wall
- Hundred schools of thoughts

- Legalism
 - Strong law, no humanity
 - The six parasites
 - 213 B.C.E: the burning of the books
 - The rebellion of Chen Sheng and Wu Guang
- The Faults of the Qin
 - Why [did the Qin dynasty fall]?
 - Because the ruler lacked humaneness and rightness
 - Because preserving power differs fundamentally from seizing power.

汉

* Han Dynasty (206 BCE-221 CE)

- Liu Bang (Emperor Gao), First emperor of the Han dynasty
- Official support for Confucianism
 - State orthodoxy during the Han Dynasty was based on Confucianism
 - Emperor Wu was the first Han emperor to privilege Confucian scholars within the government
 - The Han government's decision to recruit men trained in the Confucian classics marks the beginning of the Confucian scholar-official system
- Reign of Emperor Wu Ti ("martial Emperor") (141-87 BCE)
 - Expansion of empire
 - Northern Vietnam
 - Northern Korea
- Xiongnu and the Northern Frontier
 - Appeasing the Xiongnu (sending expensive gifts and Han princesses as Xiongnu brides)
 - But this costs as much as 7% of the total imperial budget for 1 year
 - Given little choice, Emperor Gao agreed to make yearly gifts of silk, grain, and other foodstuffs to the Xiongnu. The Xiongnu considered this tribute, but the Han naturally preferred to consider it an expression of friendship.
 - Emperor Wu's aggressive strategy
 - By 53 BCE the Xiongnu are no longer a major threat
- Emperor Wu's Monopoly on Salt and Iron
 - 119 BCE: reintroduction of the Qin monopolies on salt and iron
 - Control of salt & iron production

-
- The relative success of the Han form of government validated the imperial system, which drew from both Confucian rhetoric and Legalist bureaucratic methods
 - Regent
 - The Han practice of hereditary succession to the throne from father to son meant that the heir might be a young child
 - The Xin Dynasty (9 C.E.-23 C.E.)
 - Wang Mang
 - Histories in the Chinese Tradition
 - Sima Qian (ca. 145- 85 B.C.E.)---*Records of the Grand Historian*
 - Accepting his punishment of castration
 - The Silk Road
 - This discovery was made when emperor Wu decided to send Zhang Qian as an envoy to look for Yuezhi
 - A trade route between China and the Mediterranean
 - Developed during the Han Dynasty
 - A means by which Chinese silk was traded to countries in Central Asia and the Mediterranean
 - Decline of the Han
 - Palace eunuchs
 - Were often held in contempt by court officials
 - Could hold great power
 - Sometimes had great influence over emperors
 - large private estates pay minimal tax (1/30 of yield)
 - Increased taxation on peasants
 - Peasants leave their lands, further eroding tax revenues
 - Government positions based on merit, but majority of officials get their positions through patronage & manipulation of examination officials

隋唐

※ Political Division in China (200-580); the cosmopolitan Sui & Tang Dynasties (581-960)

- Decline of the Han
 - Palace eunuchs
 - Were often held in contempt by court officials

-
- Could hold great power
 - Sometimes had great influence over emperors
 - large private estates pay minimal tax (1/30 of yield)
 - Increased taxation on peasants
 - Peasants leave their lands, further eroding tax revenues
 - Government positions based on merit, but majority of officials get their positions through patronage & manipulation of examination officials
 - Messianic Revolutionaries
 - 170 CE: wandering bands of peasants
 - Floods along the Yellow River
 - Taoist sect of Great Peace (T'ai P'ing)
 - A golden age to come
 - Complete equality and common ownership of goods
 - Yellow Turbans
 - Five Pecks of Rice Sect (*Wu-tou mi tao*)
 - Han government sends generals to put down the rebellions of the Yellow Turbans
 - 3 powerful generals take control of the empire: the Three Kingdoms
 - Chin Wu Ti (236 – 290), (unifies the empire and establishes the Western Jin (265-316)
 - Barbarian Invasions
 - 316: Xiongnu/Hsiung-nu from the north invade North China
 - Chinese flee to the south
 - North China ruled by non-Chinese
 - South China tries to reconquer the north, but fails; its own generals constantly seize control from the throne
 - Various dynasties try to restore the centralized empire of the Han, but fail
 - After the breakdown of the Jin, non-Chinese seized power in north China. Why did this happen?
 - One answer is military technology. The invention of the stirrup in about 300 C.E. made cavalry more crucial in warfare. The stirrup gave heavily armored riders greater stability and freedom of motion 马镫
 - Another reason is the Xiongnu and other northern auxiliary troops had been settled within China ever since the Han times...In some areas of north China, the non-Chinese came to out-number the Han Chinese
 - 386: Unification of the north by the Northern Wei Dynasty

- Northern Wei split in half by rival groups in 534
- 577: The Northern Zhou Dynasty unifies the north
- Yang Jian usurps the throne and founds the Sui dynasty (581)
 - Yang Jian, the founder of the Sui Dynasty...claimed descent from Han Chinese, but...his ancestors may well have been Xianbei
- Unification of North & South
 - Emperor Wendi's son marries a southern princess
 - Grand Canal 运河
 - Extension of the Great Wall
- Military Campaigns
 - Drives nomads out of the west 游牧民族
 - Expeditions in to Vietnam
 - 612; 613; 614 Campaigns against the northern Korean state of Koguryo
 - Emperor Wendi (a Buddhist) legitimizes his rule by characterizing himself as a Buddhist Cakravartin king, a Buddhist monarch who uses military force to defend the Buddhist faith
 - Also employs Confucianism and Daoism
- Buddhism
 - Why did Buddhism find so many adherents in China during the three centuries after the fall of the Han Dynasty in 220? 拥护者
 - There were no forced conversions 皈依
 - several basic Buddhist teachings ran up against long-established Chinese customs
 - Buddhism offered learned Chinese the intellectual stimulus of subtle cosmologies, and rulers a source of magical power and a political tool to unite Chinese and non-Chinese 宇宙学
 - In China, women turned to Buddhism as readily as men did. Although incarnation as a female was considered lower than incarnation as a male, it was also viewed as temporary, and women were encouraged to pursue salvation on terms nearly equal to men
- Causes for the Fall of the Sui Dynasty
 - Excessive demands caused by construction of canals
 - Campaigns against Koguryo
- Tang Dynasty (618-907)
 - Tang Legal Code
 - Examination system
 - Postal System

杜甫 诗圣
李白 诗仙
王维 诗佛

- Extension of the Grand Canal
- Expansion of Borders
 - Tarim Basin (military protectorate) 塔里木盆地
 - Tibet (tributary state)
 - Korea (tributary state) 朝贡国
 - Japan (tributary state)
- Both cities [i.e., Luoyang and Chang'an] became great metropolises, with Chang'an and its suburbs growing to more than 2 million inhabitants 大都会
- Empress Wu (ca. 625-705)
 - consort of the 3rd T'ang emperor, Gaozong 配偶
- Emperor Gaozong (r. 649-683)
 - Supports Buddhism
 - establishes Buddhist temples in 300 prefectures
 - 660: Emperor Gaozong is incapacitated by a stroke 唐玄宗 唐明皇 李隆基 r 712-756
 - Wu Zhao takes over duties of the emperor 685-762
 - 683: Emperor Gaozong died
 - Emperor Zhongzong (r. 684)
 - Emperor Ruizong (r. 684-690)
- Empress Wu cont
 - Although Empress Wu employed Confucian language and diligently performed Confucian state rituals...she found support for her political position in the *Great Cloud Sutra*, which prophesied that the Maitreya Buddha would be reincarnated as a female monarch and bring about an age free of illness, worry, and disaster 转世
 - *Great Cloud Sutra* "Dayunjing" 大雲經 (sanskrit: Mahamegha-sutra) 弥勒佛
 - Maitreya (the future Buddha) 弥勒佛—未来佛
 - September 24, 690: proclaimed the emperor of a new dynasty, the Zhou, taking the name: Empress Wu Zetian
 - 691: Buddhism given priority over Taoism
 - Buddhist chapels installed in the palace 佛堂
 - "Great Cloud" temples established
 - 705: Empress Wu falls ill
 - Deposed by supporters of her son, Emperor Zhongzong (r. 684)
- Rebellion of An Lushan (755-763) 安禄山
 - Dynasty's authority weakened

预言



- Dynasty dependent on foreign troops
- Regional commanders turn their territories into personal domains
- Late Tang
 - Breakdown of “equal field system”
 - Failure of taxation system
 - Creation of military provinces along border areas
 - Creation of palace army to counter power of regional commanders
 - Palace eunuchs placed in charge of the armies
 - 820: eunuchs plot to enthrone or manipulate emperors
 - 835: attempt to purge eunuchs leads to slaughter of over 1,000 officials
- Downfall of the Dynasty
 - 874: uprisings in the north
 - 907: dynasty falls

早期朝鮮

* Early Korea

- Creation Myth According to traditional Korean mythology
 - A bear (woman) and a tiger (remain tiger) were living in the Holy Hwan’ung, then transferred to human
 - Was completely different than the Chinese creation myth: Pan-ku
- Chinese Accounts of Early Korea
 - A scion of the Shang royal line, Kija (Chinese: Qizi), was given a fief called Chosŏn (Chinese: Chaoxian) about mid- 12th century B.C.E., as a reward for advising King Wen of the Zhou Dynasty
 - Earliest Chinese control of the north part of Korea dates back to the Zhou Dynasty
 - King of Han, Weiman, rebelled and fled to Choson
 - The Choson king put him in charge of guarding the frontier, but Wei seized the chance and became the king
 - 108 C.E.: Emperor Wudi of the Han Dynasty conquers Chosŏn
 - It seems that Korea was controlled by petty king
 - Chinese colonies in Korea disappeared ca. 4th century C.E.
 - With the collapse of Chinese rule, 3 kingdoms of indigenous Koreans develop
- Three Kingdoms Period (57 BC - 688 AD)
 - Koguryŏ

-
- maintains tributary relation with northern Chinese states
 - sets up university to teach Confucian classics
 - adopts Chinese-style code of law
 - because China had advanced technology
 - Paekche
 - establishes tributary relations by sea with the Eastern Jin
 - Sends embassy to China
 - Promoted Confucianism idea
 - A maritime power (south China and Japan)
 - Silla
 - Since Silla is more isolated from China, it is less advanced than the other 2 kingdoms
 - Nevertheless, slowly adopts Chinese bureaucratic system
 - Introduction of Buddhism
 - Even though Koguryŏ and Paekche sponsored Buddhism to gain a political edge over the dominant aristocratic families, Buddhism become much more than a political power
 - Learned monks can read and write Chinese. The architecture of Buddhism temples were a source of inspiration open to all
 - Koguryŏ dominance (399-493 CE)
 - Mid 6th century: Silla joins with Paekche against Koguryo
 - 660 C.E.: Silla then joins with Tang China against Paekche
 - Silla Period (668-935)
 - Tang China unable to incorporate Korea into it's empire
 - From the beginning of 8th century, Silla had a strong relationship with Tang
 - Tang helped Silla to protect it's enemy and reduce the military expenditure
 - Silla becomes a tributary state of Tang China
 - Annual tributary missions to Tang China
 - Silla borrows Chinese political institutions and culture
 - Silla uses Tang as it model
 - Korean students and monks go to China to study
 - Government created a board of 'academicians'
 - Despite the strong influence of Tang culture, Silla society was fundamentally different from China's

- Why?-----strengthen their own position and nobility
- bone-rank' *kolp'um* 骨品
 - Silla was more aristocratic than China
 - If you are in a rank, then your future generations' rank and status won't change
 - Exams
 - In China-----allow new men to rise in office,
 - In Silla-----only aristocrats were allowed, not the commoners
 - The highest rank was reserved for Silla's nobilities
 - The springs of it's 3 royal clans were referred to as true bone, and they only married to true bone
 - No member of true bone can be dropped to commoners except the punishment of criminals
- Reinforcing the Social Hierarchy 等级制度
- Escaping the Bone Rank System
 - Sōl Kyedu, from *Samguk sagi*
- Silla merchants and scholars in China
 - Several Tang cities has 'Silla wards' where Silla students and merchants lived
- Hwarang ("flower youth"): children of aristocrats
 - 'young men' in the true bone par the age group
 - Find talented people
 - Handsome guys chosen from the true bone
- Silla Buddhism
 - During the reign of Chiji
 - Maitreya Cult 崇拜
 - Silla king claim to be emanations of Maitreya in order to justify their rule
 - Commoners seek to be reborn with him in the Tusita Heaven (if they do the good things)
- The Status of Women
 - Example of female ruler: Queen Chindok
 - The high status of the matrilineal line wives and daughters
 - Queen is to predict 母系的
- Writing in Early Korea
 - During three kingdoms period, Chinese writing system had spread to Korea.
 - Korea has no writing system

- Koryō Dynasty (889-1259)
 - It's the most important to appoint the man with ability (Confucianism) 儒学
 - Adoption of Chinese government institutions
 - 958: civil service exam system adopted
 - BUT, hereditary aristocracy still dominates top positions corvee labor
 - Status of Women in Koryō Society
 - family traced its ancestry back through both the female & male line (in China, only male line)
 - Husbands frequently moved into the house of the wife and children grew up among the wife's family
 - All offspring, including women, shared equally in the inheritance of a parent; a sister could take that property with her when she married
 - A woman could divorce at will, and kept possession of her children

早期日本

* Early Japan; Heian Japan (794-ca. 1180)

- Origins of the Japanese People
 - Mythology
 - Sun Goddess
 - Ruling elites felt that it helped to legitimize their positions
 - Japanese emperors based their legitimacy on the fact that they were said to be the direct descendants of the Sun Goddess
 - Jōmon period 縄文, (ca. 8,000-300/250 B.C.)
 - hunter gatherers
 - Yayoi 弥生, (ca 300 B.C.- ca 300 A.D.)
 - Rice cultivation and the smelting of metal
 - People of Wa (Japan) dwell in the middle of Ocean 居住
 - When a person die, they prepare a single coffin 棺材
 - 传神谕者 Oracle 巫术
 - 卑弥呼 Pimiko-----occupied herself with magic and sorcery, bewitching the people, died with human sacrifice 巫术
 - Iyo (relative of Pimiko) made queen and order was restored
 - Tomb or Tumulus (kofun 古墳) period, (ca. 250-710)
 - Haniwa 埴轮是日本古坟顶部和坟丘四周排列的素陶器的总称。分为圆筒形埴轮和形象埴轮。在日本各地的古坟均有分布。

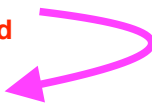
- Introduction of Buddhism to Japan (552 AD)
 - The kingdom of Paekche
 - Sent king of Japan a number of ‘?’
 - They revere Buddha and obtain Buddhist script from Paekche
 - Japanese had no character, so they didn't know how to write
 - Japanese accepted Buddhism for its **spiritual** benefits and because it **represented Chinese culture**
- Prince Shōtoku Taishi 圣德太子(574-622)
 - Regent for Empress Suiko (554-628)
 - Official envoys to China: 607, 608, 614
 - Seventeen **使者** Injunctions: 604 **17禁令**
- Nara 奈良 Period (710-794)
 - Official Histories of Japan
 - *Kojiki* (Records of Ancient Matters), 712 AD
 - *Nihongi* (History of Japan), 720 AD-----Izanamino Mikoto Yomi (underworld)
 - Imperial Regalia **皇权标志**
 - **Jimmu (神武天皇)**, the Sun Goddess' great-great grandson, becomes first emperor of Japan, ascending the throne on February 11, 660 BC **登基**
- Compare: emperors of Japan VS emperors of China
 - **Women in Japan can be emperor, but women in China can't**
- Heian Japan
 - Rule by emperors, 794-858
 - Regency System: **rule by the Fujiwara Clan**, 858-1068
 - Rule by Retired Monarchs, 1068-1180
 - Heian Court Life
 - Development of *kana* syllabary **假名**
- **源氏物语** **Tale of Genji**, by Murasaki Shikibu (fl. 990-1020?) **vs Korea,**
- **枕边书** The Pillow Book, by Sei shonagon (fl. late 10th –early 11th century) **Heian Period**
- Women of elite class had a relatively high position in the Heian period in Japan because of the regency system whereby Fujiwara elites ruled in the place of infant emperors

古事纪

日本书纪

小说描写了日本平安时代的风貌，揭露人性与宫廷斗争，反映了平安时代的宫廷生活。

Heian Period



* The Song Dynasty (960-1276)

- Founder of the Song Dynasty: Zhang Kuangyin, Emperor Taizu (r. 960-76)
 - Ended warlordism
 - But not dealt with Qin Pan (Khitan)
- Liao and Xia
 - Liao's horsemen were more than a match for Chinese
 - After a Liao invasion of 1004 came within a hundred miles of Kaifeng, the Song settled with Liao, agreeing to pay tribute to Liao in exchange for Liao's maintaining peace
 - Cost of tribute is less than the cost of fighting against Liao and Xia
 - Each year Song was to send Liao 100,000 ounces of silver and 200,000 bolts of silk. In 1042 this sum was increased to 500,000 units
 - 1022: cost of maintaining a military of about 1 million was $\frac{3}{4}$ of the tax revenues
 - 1042 tribute to Liao = no more than 2-3% of the state's revenue
 - Xia was founded by Tanguts (language was related to Tibetan), walked ahead
- Population
 - Population doubles from 742 (50 million) to 1102 (100 million)
 - China becomes the largest country in the world
 - Reasons for Population Growth
 - The medieval economic revolution shifted the economic center of China south... Rice, which grew there, provides more calories per unit of land than wheat or millet does, and therefore allows denser settlements
 - The milder temperatures of the south often allowed two crops to be grown on the same plot of land
 - Sustainably-development and scarcity of resources
 - *The Book of Songs*-----depicted that decay weeds can fertilize soil, which used land more efficiently
 - *Book of Rites*-----focused on agriculture
 - Heavy industry, especially iron, grew at an astounding pace (iron for tools, weapons, etc.)
 - Deforestation in North China leads to development of coal industry
- Economic Revolution
 - Commercialization of the economy (growth of markets)
 - Silk, lacquer, ceramics
 - Trade between Song and its northern neighbors was stimulated by the indemnities Song

paid to them

- In return, Song got back some horses, which were needed for their army, and other animals like camels and sheep
- Overseas Trade
 - Foreign trade encouraged by the Song government
 - Maritime trade to southeast Asia
 - During Song times, maritime trade, for the first time, exceeded overland foreign trade
 - First reported use of the magnetic compass
 - Demand for money **铸币**
 - 997: Song government minting 800 million coins a year (2 ½ times the largest output by the Tang Dynasty)
 - 1085: minting 6 billion coins a year
 - World's first government issued **paper money** (1120s) **发行纸币**
- Technological advances
 - **Woodblock printing** invented in the 8th century
 - one worker could produce 1,000 pages a day
 - each block could yield 20,000 copies
 - Ca. 1040: **movable type invented** **活字印刷术**
 - Use of **gunpowder** to propel missiles **推进投射物**
 - The needs of the army also brought Chinese engineers to experiment with the use of gunpowder. In the wars against the Jurchens in the twelfth century, those defending a besieged city used gunpowder to propel projectiles at the enemy **围攻**
- The Southern Song (1127-1279)
 - Song allies with the Tunguts
 - 1125: Liao defeated
 - Jurchen attack the Song capital of Kaifeng in 1126
 - The Song Emperor Gaozong (r. 1127-62), flees to the south and establishes his capital as Hangzhou
 - Because the economic center of the country had already shifted south, loss of the north did not ruin the Song economy. Sixty percent of the population was still under Song control, **along with much of the most productive agricultural land**
 - At the southern end of Grand Canal, Hang Zhou was the natural center of trade

为了表现和谐

- Schools were everywhere in capital
- Chinese Painting
 - Ink brush painting
 - No ruins of landscape in painting compared with western paintings (harmony of Yin and Yang)
 - /no colors
 - /some representation of human in painting such as men, houses... not just landscape and nature
 - /the relationship between of nature and human. (human is a part of nature)
 - /BUT human is much smaller than landscape
- Gardens
 - Chinese gardens influenced by Daoism (not controlled by human)
- Reformers and Anti-Reformers
 - Wang Anshi (1021-1086)
 - Political and social reformer 商品
 - Cash instead of commodities for tax payments
 - Land survey to deal with fraudulent records 欺诈
 - loans for peasant farmers ("green sprout" loans)
 - "Mutual Responsibility System"
- Neo-Confucianism
 - Women can participate in lots of activities
 - In Song times, widows commonly remarried
- Foot-binding 裹足
 - began during Song
 - the result of women wanting to make themselves more beautiful

* Yuan China, and the Mongol Empire; Korea: the Koryŏ Dynasty

- Yuan China, and the Mongol Empire
 - China and Korea had accrued many centuries of experiences of northern nomadic.
 - Daily life of Mongols in 13th C was strikingly different from their own (China, Persia)
 - They moved with animals in summer and winter. (seriously affected by deceases)
 - The brilliant but utterly ruthless Tumejin.
 - They are brave in battle
 - Their disposition is cruel
 - After centuries of living in the north of China, why did the Mongols leave their homelands?
 - Late 12th century drop in mean annual temperature
 - Genghis Khan unifies the Mongol tribes of the northern steppe in 1206

-
- Conquers the Jurchen northern capital at Beijing in 1215
 - Why were the Mongols so successful against so many different types of enemies?
 - Although their populations was tiny compared to that of the large agricultural societies they conquered, their tactics, weapons, and organization all gave them advantages
 - Superb horsemen and excellent anchors, and open to new military technologies and didn't insist on old ways
 - North China fell to the Mongol in early Chinggis
 - The Xia Dynasty suffered much the same fate with Jin
 - Led a large force into Xia territory in 1226
 - The Song had a lot of time to get ready for fighting for Mongol
 - None of the non-Chinese group had gained control of Southern Yangzi river due to the lack of navy power
 - Song people saw them as the greatest threat to China
 - The emperor of Song that time was a child, and generals was opposed to each others' plans
 - 1279: the Southern Song falls and the Mongols become the first nomadic conquerors to rule all of China
 - 1271 Khubilai Khan takes the title Emperor of China and establishes the Yuan Dynasty ("Original Dynasty")
 - Population
 - Mongol population (1276-1368): 1.5 million
 - Chinese population
 - 1252: 87 million
 - 1381: 67 million
 - Division of society
 - Mongols
 - *semuren* (Mongol allies from Central Asia & the Near East; e.g., Tibetans, Uighurs, Persians, Jurchens)
 - *hanren* (inhabitants of North China)
 - *nanren* ("southerners"; inhabitants of South China)
 - Adoption of bureaucratic tradition of the Chinese state
 - Rejection of the examination system (to ensure that Mongol and other non-Chinese could have places in government)

-
- Mongols discouraged from marrying Chinese
 - Chinese required to speak their own languages, wear their own clothes and practice their own customs
 - Penal Code
 - Most severe punishments kept for the Chinese
 - Only Chinese were tattooed for theft
 - Murder of a Mongol by a Chinese resulted in death penalty
 - Murder of a Chinese by a Mongol resulted only in a fine
 - Khubilai Khan legitimized as a Chinese emperor
 - Chinese court ceremonial and Confucian rites revived
 - Early 1260s: national history office established
 - Emperor Taizu received the mandate of Heaven and subjugated all regions
 - Examination system
 - Since three Dynasties each had an exam system with a definite order of priorities
 - Quotas set for government appointments
 - ¼ for Mongols
 - ¼ for foreigners (*semujen*)
 - ¼ for candidates from North China
 - ¼ for candidates from South China
 - The Mongols reinstated the civil service examinations in 1315, but opportunities for scholars were still very limited. There were quotas... On top of that, only about 2 percent of the positions in the bureaucracy were filled through the examination system
 - “Epitaph for the honorable Menggu, great governor of Huaiyuan”
 - Written by a Chinese literati who put his emphasis on the qualities Chinese officials could admire in this Mongol administrator
 - Flourishing of trade
 - Since the Mongols wanted to extract wealth from China, they had every incentive to develop the economy. They encouraged trade both within China and beyond its borders
 - Tolerance for Foreign Religions
 - Nestorians
 - Muslims
 - Christians

-
- Jews
 - European Encounters
 - Italian Franciscan, Giovanni di Monte Corvino arrives in Beijing in 1294
 - baptized some 6,000 Chinese
 - appointed Archbishop of Peking by Pope Clement V in 1307
 - after his death in 1328 (by which time he had converted some 100,000 Chinese), all traces of Roman Christianity disappeared from China
 - 1295 –Friar John of Montecorvino reaches Beijing) and establishes a Franciscan mission and made some converts. This mission survived until the 2nd half of the 14th century
 - in 1342 the Yuan Emperor received John of Marignola, a legate from the pope
 - Westerners in Yuan China
 - 1262 –Maffeo & Niccolo Polo, Venetian merchants reach Khanbalik (mdn Beijing) and are received by Khubilai Khan
 - The Polos return with Niccolo's son, Marco Polo, who spent 20 years in China, from 1271-92
 - Decline of the Yuan
 - Power struggles for succession to the Khan throne
 - Rebellions due to harshness of Mongol exploitation, corruption of state officials, hatred of foreigners, rise in prices
 - Civil wars and factional violence marred the [final Mongol reigns]. The last Mongol emperor...[was] not a strong ruler. By his reign, the central government was failing to keep order in China or even maintain a stable currency
 - Taxes
 - In the south
 - Summer tax in cloth
 - Autumn tax in grain
 - Corvée labour (for public works & army)
 - Groups opposing the Mongols
 - White Lotus (*Pai-lien*) Society
 - dedicated to the Buddha Amitabha, but also included Taoist ideas
 - founded ca. 1133 by Mao Tzu-yüan of Suchow
 - A messianic movement (connected to the cult of Maitreya, Buddha of the future) attracting dissatisfied Chinese

-
- Recruits mostly from poor peasants who were strict vegetarians, refused to pay taxes or to carry out the compulsory labour
 - Red Turban rebellion in central and south China
 - 1351: joined with the White Lotus Society to rebel against the Mongols
 - White Cloud (*Pai-yün*) Sect
 - founded ca 1100 by the monk K'ung Ch'ing-chiao (1043-1121)
 - In 1351, a millenarian sect known as the Red Turbans rose in rebellion. The Red Turbans were affiliated with the White Lotus Society, whose teachings drew on two distinct traditions
 - Koryŏ Dynasty (889-1259)
 - Mongol Rule
 - The Cho'e rulers begin to impose taxes on northern Koryŏ
 - Northern Koryŏ population in retaliation join with the Khitans against the Cho'e
 - 1231: Mongols invade Korea
 - Koryŏ falls to the Mongols in 1259
 - [Khubilai Khan] did not impose direct rule over most of Koryŏ
 - "[the Koryŏ] dynasty was allowed to survive, and intermarriage with Mongols was encouraged, even with the Mongol imperial family...[although in China] marriage between Chinese and Mongols was strictly forbidden
 - Mongol Rule 1260-1351
 - Mongols marry their daughters to Koryŏ kings, thus legitimizing their rule
 - Government reorganized to make Koreans subservient to Mongols
 - Koryŏ aristocracy become Mongolized in culture (supplanting Korean culture)
 - Peasants taxed to pay for invasions of Japan (1274 & 1281)
 - End of the Koryŏ
 - Mongol power wanes with the outbreak of rebellions in China
 - Anti-Mongol Ming forces enter Korea
 - 1388: Yi Sŏng-gye sent to attack Ming forces, but instead of attacking the Chinese, seizes the Korean court
 - 1392: fall of the Koryŏ dynasty

✧ The Kamakura and Ashikaga Shogunates and Civil War in Japan

- Collapse of the Heian Period

- Ruled by Fujiwara
- Ruled by retired monarchs
- Heian court life
- Shoen
 - tax-free estates

- Rise of the Warrior

- *Bushi* 武士 (“warrior”)
- *Samurai* 侍 (“retainer”)
- 至高无上 ➤ Supremacy of the warrior clan, the Taira 宗族
- Taira Kiyomori 平清盛 marries his daughter to the emperor
- An Imperial prince calls on the Minamoto warrior clan, to oust the Taira (Gempei War 1180-1185)
- The Minamoto warrior clan defeats the Taira in 1185
- The emperor confers the title of *shōgun* 將軍 (“the supreme military leader”) on the leader of the Minamoto clan
- Minamoto Yoritomo 源頼朝 (1147-1199), founder of the Kamakura *Shōgunate* (1185-1333)
- *shōgun* 將軍 (“the supreme military leader”)
- *shōgunate* (military government, i.e., government of the *shōgun*), a.k.a. *bakufu* 幕府 (“tent government”)

- the end of Minamoto clan

- Hōjō regency
 - the *shōgun* becomes a puppet of the Hōjō regent who exercises real political power
- Where real political power resided?
 - Emperor
 - Retired emperor
 - *Shōgun*
 - Hōjō regent (*shikken*)
 - most powerful, real power lies here

- Mongol Invasions

- 1258: Mongols conquer Korea
- 1264 Khubilai Khan establishes his capital in Beijing
- 1268 Kubilai Khan sends an envoy to Japan addressed to the “King of Japan”

-
- Kubilai Khan proposes that Japan buy his friendship with tribute, threatening war if Japan does not
 - Hōjō regent Tokimune rejects the request
 - 1274: Kubilai Khan sends 30,000 Koreans, Chinese, and Mongols in about 900 ships
 - a storm scatters the Mongol's ships and as many men die in ships (some 13,000 men) as in battle
 - the Mongols return to Korea, their numbers reduced by 1/3
 - 1279: Mongols establish the Yuan Dynasty
 - Kubilai Khan continues to send envoys to Japan demanding that the king of Japan send envoys to his capital in Peking
 - envoys, sent in 1275 and 1279, are beheaded by the Japanese
 - 1281: Kubilai Khan sends 100,000 Mongols, 20,000 Koreans, and 50,000 Chinese in about 4,500 ships
 - August 12, 1281, the second wave of Kublai Khan's armada arrived with its 100,000 men
 - August 15 a typhoon breaks up the Mongol fleet
 - *Kamikaze* 神風 ("divine winds")
 - End of the Kamakura *shōgunate*
 - Named after a city
 - Emperor Go-Daigo (1288-1339)
 - Kemmu Restoration (1333-1336)
 - Emperor Go-Daigo seizes political power
 - Restoration of Imperial Palace (destroyed by fire in 1227)
 - 1336: Ashikaga Takauji places an imperial prince on the throne (Emperor Kōmyō)
 - 1337: Emperor Daigo flees to Yoshino in Kii and claiming the imperial regalia in Kyoto are fakes and establishes a southern court in exile
 - Period of the Northern and Southern Courts (Nambokuchō 南北朝) 1337-92
 - Ashikaga Takauji, founds the Ashikaga *shōgunate* (aka the Muromachi *shōgunate*), 1338
 - The Ōnin War (1467-77)
 - Succession conflict between clans
 - Warring States Period (*Sengoku jidai* 戦国時代) 1477-1568
 - *shugo* 守護 : provincial military governors
 - *daimyō* 大名 : local lords feudal lords
 - *shugo daimyō*: provincial military lords who gradually attained the status of semi-

autonomous lords (*daimyō*) ruling over one or more provinces

- *gekokujo* 下克上 (“those below overcoming those above”)
 - a term applied to periods of social or political upheaval when those of inferior status displace their superiors
- Of 142 major *daimyō* in existence in 1563, only 45 were still in power some 30 years later

- Europeans in Asia

- 1498: Portuguese reach India
- 1510 military outpost and trading center at Goa
- 1514 the Portuguese reach China
- 1557 Portuguese establish post in Macao

- Japan’s First European Encounters

- 1543—first encounter with Europeans (Portuguese traders)
- 1545—Portuguese start trade with the Japanese
- By 1571 Nagasaki becomes the main port for the Portuguese
- Francis Xavier begins missionary work in Japan in 1549
- By 1596 Christian converts estimated at 300,000 (out of a total population of 10-12 million)

- Reunification of Japan After the Warring States Period

- Oda Nobunaga 織田信長(1534-1582)
 - Rule the realm by force
 - Destruction of Buddhist Military Power
 - 1571: burned over 1,000 Buddhist buildings and slaughters 1,600 monks on Mt. Hiei
 - 1570-80: slaughters 30,000-40,000 Ikkō Buddhists in the provinces of Echizen and Kaga
 - Nobunaga patronizes Christianity
 - Nobunaga at the time of his death controlled 1/3 of the provinces of Japan
- Toyotomi Hideyoshi 豊臣秀吉(1536-98)
 - Sword Hunt: 1588 (Forbidden of sword)
 - Freezing of Social Order: 1591 (one’s social level cannot be changed)
 - Persecution of Christianity
 - 1587: Christian missionaries ordered to leave the country; Christian *daimyō* forbidden to force Christianity on inhabitants of their fiefs
 - 1596: San Felipe affair

- 1597: persecution of Christians
- Death of Hideyoshi (1598)
 - Due to the treachery of one of his own retainer
 - Leaves his 5 year old son (Hideyori) as heir and arranges for 5 of his generals to act as regents
- Tokugawa Ieyasu 徳川家康(1542-1616)
- Japanese Invasion of Korea
 - 1592: Japanese warlord Toyotomi Hideyoshi 豊臣秀吉(1536-98) plans to conquer Ming China
 - 1592: first Korean Invasion
 - January 1593: Ming forces push back Japanese forces
 - 1597: second Korean Invasion
 - Estimated 126,000 Koreans killed
 - Costs of the war adds to the decline of the Ming Dynasty

✳ **Early Choson Korea & the Ming empire in China**

- Choson/ Yi Dynasty 1392-1910
 - the Koryŏ dynasty revived after the period of Mongol domination...King Kong-min took steps to strengthen royal power...After his reign ended with his assassination, Confucian reformers allied themselves with a powerful general, Yi Sŏnggye [i.e., Emperor T'aejo, r. 1392-1398]
 - Yi Songgye, who became the first emperor, Taejo (1335 – 1408; r. 1392-1398)
 - He was confused and broke the law and causing many people to rebel and even his own relatives
- Tributary relation with Ming China
 - Tribute missions sent to China once every 3rd year
 - Tributary missions increased to 3 times a year
 - Central government closely parallel that of Ming China
 - 1395: Ming criminal code adopted
- Adoption of Confucianism
 - Chosŏn Confucians recognized Ming China as a mature example of a Confucian society, but they did not see Confucian civilization as uniquely Chinese or the Chinese manifestation of it as intrinsically superior

-
- Korean Confucians aspired to create a more perfect Confucian society, one that adhered more closely to the classics than Ming China did
 - Examination system
 - It was also in this period that the civil service examinations became the main route to high office...The exams were used to select men with literary educations and inclinations to be put in charge of the government apparatus
 - Birth alone was no longer enough. To advance to high office, passing the examinations became necessary
 - Nevertheless, the vast majority of officials in the Cho'sŏn Dynasty came from long-established *yang-ban* families. They were the ones who could best afford education
 - The Traditional Role of Women in Korea
 - Record of Rites
 - Ban Zhao's (ca. 45-116 B.C.E.) "Admonitions for women"
 - Now, according to the *National Code* [1469], thrice-married women are listed together with licentious women, and their sons and grandsons are barred from the examinations and cannot receive posts in the censorial and administrative offices
 - Twice-married women are not mentioned
 - For a woman of a poor and lowly house who on neither side has supportive relatives, it is difficult to keep her chastity when she becomes widowed in early years
 - If her parents or relatives decide that she should marry for a second time, this does not harm propriety
 - If a man takes someone who has lost her integrity to be his own match, it means he himself has lost his integrity
 - Writing system
 - Han' gul
 - A phonetic writing system
 - Japanese Invasion of Korea: Imjin Wars 壬辰倭亂 (1592-98)
 - 1592: Japanese warlord Toyotomi Hideyoshi 豊臣秀吉 (1536-98) plans to conquer Ming China
 - In 1592, Hideyoshi asked King Sŏnjo for free passage through Korea so that he could attack Ming China. When Sŏnjo refused, Hideyoshi sent his army to invade Korea and overwhelmed the Korean defenders
 - 1592: Japanese army of over 158,000 men
 - Capture Seoul in three weeks

-
- Under the tributary system, the Ming emperor had a moral obligation to send forces to defend Chosŏn, but the Ming government was at that time plagued by the raids of Mongol tribesmen
 - Still, seven months after the Japanese invasion, Ming forces began to arrive
 - January 1593: Ming forces push back Japanese forces
 - 1597: second invasion of Korea
 - Estimated 126,000 Koreans killed
 - 60-70,000 Koreans taken to Japan as prisoners
 - Costs of the war adds to the decline of the Ming Dynasty
 - Ming ('Radiance') Dynasty 明朝 (1368-1644)
 - Zhu Yuanzhang/Chu Yuan-chan
 - 1st Ming emperor
 - aka. Taizu
 - 1368-99
 - The Ming Dynasty was founded by a man who lived through the disorder of the late Yuan and knew poverty firsthand. His efforts to impose order on Chinese society sometimes took draconian forms, but his thirty-year reign brought China peace and stability
 - Proclamations of the Hongwu Emperor
 - Makes taxation fairer for the poor
 - Imposes high taxes on the rich
 - Cuts government expenses
 - Encourages filial piety and harmony
 - Had sections of the *Mencius* that implied curbing the power of the ruler removed
 - Suspended the examination system for 10 years because he felt the selected candidates were incompetent
 - 1380: Purge of those thought to be plotting against him or ridiculing him: 30,000
 - Second purge takes 70,000 lives

* The Ming Empire in China (cont'd.)

- Yongle/ Yung-lo Emperor 永樂; (1360 – 1424)
 - Capital moved from Nanjing to Beijing
- Zheng He/Cheng Ho's Voyages

-
- 7 naval expeditions between 1405-1433
 - Arrival of giraffe in Beijing in 1414
 - 36 countries agreed to a tributary relationship with China, with the Ming dynasty as their overlord
 - included 8 countries in SE Asia
 - 1 in India and Ceylon
 - 5 in Persia & Arabia
 - 5 on the east coast of Africa
 - Reasons for the Voyages
 - Not to conquer new territory
 - Not to conduct private trade
 - Emperor Yongle claims it was an attempt to find the escaped prince he had overthrown
 - Probably to enhance Emperor Yongle's reputation
 - Why were these voyages abandoned?
 - One likely reason is that they did not bring much of a return. Officials complained of the cost of the expeditions, which they saw as wasteful.
 - Another possibility is that they had a special appeal to the Yongle emperor, who died in 1424 after the sixth expedition
 - Diplomacy and Defence
 - Tributary system
 - To the Ming court, the arrival of envoys from dozens of countries, bringing strange or valuable goods with them, served to confirm China's moral centrality
 - Ming Anticommercialism
 - Emperor Taizu forbids private foreign trade—all trade is to be conducted within the framework of the tributary system
 - The Ming court wanted trade subordinated to diplomacy and stipulated
 - Ming government forced people to move away from the coast for the fear of pirates
 - Mongols and the Great Wall
 - The early Ming emperors held Mongol fighting men in awe and saw in them the potential for another great military machine of the sort Chinggis had put together
 - As it turned out, the Mongols in Ming times never formed the sort of federation that could have seriously threatened China
 - Although in Ming times, the Mongols were never united in a pan-Mongol federation,

-
- groups of Mongols could and did raid
 - 1542: Altan Khan captures or kills 200,000 Chinese & seizes 1 million head of cattle and horses
 - 15th & 16th centuries: reconstruction of the Great Wall
 - Jesuits in China
 - 1514 the first Portuguese trading ships put in at Guangzhou
 - Portuguese crews clashed with the Chinese
 - 1517 at Canton they took young boys & girls into slavery
 - refuse to make the ceremonial bow (*kowtow*)
 - give a minor dignitary the important task of delivering a letter from the king of Portugal to the Chinese
 - 1557: Chinese lease Portugal-Macao, as a trading base
 - 1574: barrier wall erected to seal off the colony and to keep foreigners inside
 - Matteo Ricci (1552-1610)
 - 1583 the first Jesuit to enter China
 - 1589 builds a Church in Chinese architectural style
 - 1598 Ricci introduced to the Emperor Wanli (r. 1573-1620)
 - presents the emperor with 2 clocks and a clavichord 1601 given permission to reside in Beijing and given an imperial stipend as a Western scholar
 - 1610 buried at Peking in a special plot granted by the emperor
 - Technologies
 - Cartography
 - Astronomy
 - Calendars
 - Cannons
 - Chinese introduced to, and adopt, vanishing point perspective
 - Revised calendar, devised by Johannes Adam Schall von Bell (1591-1666)
 - Examination System
 - From five thousand to ten thousand candidates descended on the city...Each [exam] cell was open in front, to allow guards to watch the candidate
 - Population
 - Population of Ming China grows to 250 million (cf. 1381: 67 million)
 - Reason

-
- Besides stimulating the Ming economy, the expansion of maritime trade brought New World crops to China. Sweet potatoes, maize, peanuts, tomatoes, chili peppers, tobacco, and other crops were quickly introduced into China
 - Decline of the Ming
 - Weak emperors:
 - Emperor Shenzong (r. 1573-1620), who Neglects affairs of state
 - Emperor Xizong (r. 1620-1627), who was under the influence of the palace eunuch Wei Zhongxian
 - Eunuchs
 - By 17th century there are some 70,000 eunuchs serving throughout the country, 10,000 in the capital
 - Eunuchs are educated and some become expert in bureaucratic affairs
 - Sources of Eunuchs
 - In the Ming Dynasty eunuchs rarely recruited from war captives
 - Most eunuchs came from parents who hoped to improve their lives by castrating their sons, making them eligible for court service
 - Society considered eunuchs the basest of servants and heaped scorn on them
 - Yang Lien (d. 1625) arrested and tortured to death
 - Wei Zhongxian (1569-1627)
 - Many provinces erect temples to honor the “grand” eunuch
 - Installs a division of eunuch troops to control the imperial palace
 - Sets up network of secret police
 - Had his nephew take the emperor’s place in performing sacrifices in the imperial temple
 - 1627: when Emperor Xizong dies, Zhongxian is banished and hangs himself
 - Financial problems
 - Cost of defending Korea during the Japanese invasions (1592 & 1597), nearly 26 million ounces of silver
 - Estimated 126,000 Koreans killed
 - Costs of the war adds to the decline of the Ming Dynasty
 - Support of imperial clan (some 23,000 members being supported; costs more than half the revenue of some provinces)
 - Inflation due to scarcity of silver

-
- Japan ends trade with foreigners in 1639
 - Sino-Spanish trade in Philippines comes to an end
 - Natural disasters
 - Drop in average temperatures in early 17th century leads to poor harvests
 - Epidemics (e.g., smallpox) kills tens of millions
 - Rebellions

* **China: The creation of the Manchu**

- **Manchus**
 - Jurchen tribes: ethnic group from Manchuria
 - They are not nomads, but rather than hunters as Mongols
 - Both the choson and Ming welcomed diplomatic missions from Manchu and they approved markets where Manchus sell horses and cattles
- **Nurhaci**
 - Unites the Manchus
 - Creates a social-political organization of Manchus, Mongols, and Chinese
 - 1590: leads an embassy to Beijing and offers to help the Ming repel the Japanese
 - 1616: declares himself Khan of the Jin Dynasty
 - Declares wars on the Ming
- **Ming China**
 - 1644: the rebel Li Zicheng enters Beijing
 - Emperor Chongzhen, last emperor of the Ming Dynasty
 - Committed suicide rather than captured by Li Zicheng
 - The Ming general, Wu Sangui Wu Sangui lets the Manchus enter through the Great Wall at Shanhaiguan
 - Manchus decide to conquer all of China
 - Manchus bury the Ming emperor Chongzhen with honors
 - Manchus claim they have come to suppress rebels and to restore peace to China
 - The Ming general, Wu Sangui joins them
 - Ming court flees south and establish a capital at Nanjing
 - The Ming try to buy off the Manchus, just as the Song had bought off the Jurchens, but the Manchus refuse the offer
 - As the Qing forces moved south, many local officials opened the gates of their cities to

surrender

➤ Fall of Nanjing: 1645

● Qing Dynasty (1644-1911)

➤ Creation of the Manchu empire

□ Manchus comprise 1-2% of population

- Build up of wealth through landholdings and special taxes
- Manchurian homeland is maintained (Chinese not allowed to settle there)
- Manchus forbidden to intermarry with Chinese
- Distinctions made in dress, customs, etc. (e.g., Manchu women do not bind their feet)

□ 1645: all Chinese males forced to adopt Manchu hairstyle

□ Chinese to adopt the Manchu style of dress—high collar and tight jacket fastened at the right shoulder—rather than the loosely hanging robes of the Ming

□ 1642 heavy penalties were threatened for those who bound their feet

□ 1645 and 1664 bound foot women were barred from the imperial harem

□ 1664 laws prohibiting binding of feet of girls born after 1662 stipulated punishment of relief from office if an official and flogging for commoners

□ Law was rescinded in 16698 because the custom would not stop

▪ Banner system

□ Method of organizing Manchu soldiers

□ The Kangxi, Yongzheng, and Qianlong emperors used the banner system to maintain military control and preserve Manchus' privileges

□ Adoption of Ming political institutions, including the examination system

□ About half of the highest government positions were kept in Manchu hands

□ Bannermen enter into government service

□ Quotas for Manchus; 5 % of *jinshi* degrees reserved for bannermen, though they comprise only 1% of the population

□ 70% of metropolitan positions reserved for bannermen (less than 20% for Chinese)

□ Bannermen had legal privilege

➤ The Qing at its height

-
- Population growth from start of the Qing to 18th century: from 150-175 million, to 300-325 million
 - Due to
 - Global warming
 - Use of new world crop
 - Efficiency of Qing government in providing relief in times of famine
 - Emperor Kang Xi
 - Could speak, read and write Chinese
 - Realized the importance of persuading the Chinese of that Mandate of Heaven
 - Kangxi studied Latin, mathematics, and Western science with Jesuit tutors at his court and he corresponded with European monarchs
 - Favored Jesuits in court
 - 1683: Taiwan, the last hold out of Ming loyalists subdued
 - 1700: 300000 Chinese Christian converts (out of a total population of 250 million)
 - Accommodation
 - Confucian ancestor worship
 - Cult of Confucius
 - Ricci didn't preach the crucifixion of Christ
 - Sunday as a day of rest was not possible for the poor of China
 - Fasting impractical for the poor
 - Avoiding baptizing women in full ritual
 - In 1701
 - 59 Jesuits
 - 29 Franciscans
 - 18 Dominicans
 - 15 secular priests
 - 6 Augustinians
 - Rites controversy
 - 1705 Pope forbids missionaries to show the slightest tolerance for traditional Chinese practice
 - 1705 Emperor Kangxi orders all missionaries must accept the 'edict of tolerance,' or leave
 - 1715: Pope demands that Christian converts give up their Confucian practice

-
- of ancestor worship
 - 1717: Imperial decree prohibits the preaching of Christianity and orders the deportation of missionaries from the empire
 - 1722: Christianity a heterodox sect
 - 1724: Christianity banned
 - Kang Xi objected strongly to the pope's issuing directives about how Chinese should behave
 - Defining the borders
 - The Kangxi emperor subdues the Mongols and annexes Mongolia, thus securing China's northern border
 - 1689: Manchus and Russians sign a treaty defining their borders and regulating trade
 - Another treaty in 1727 allowed a Russian ecclesiastical mission to reside in Beijing and a caravan to make a trip from Russia to Beijing once every three years. The Russians were especially interested in securing a steady supply of tea
 - 1720's: Qing establish permanent garrisons in Tibet
 - Emperor Yong Zheng
 - Christianity
 - All Christian missionaries to assemble in Macao or Canton
 - Examinations on Ceremony and deference
 - a lecture by an 18th century salt commissioner named Wang Youpu
 - Emperor Qian Long
 - Under emperor Qian Long the Qing empire reaches its largest extent
 - 80% of Qianlong's officials are Chinese
 - Distinction between Manchus and Chinese maintained:
 - Qian Long orders compilation of Manchu genealogies and histories
 - Promotes study of Manchu language by Manchu
 - Insisting on maintaining Manchu custom
 - Manchu became the second language learned at school
 - The elements of Manchu culture was horsemen
 - Within a generation of settling in China, the banner population were using the Chinese dialect of the Beijing area as their common

language

- For all these displays of Chinese virtues, the Qianlong emperor still was not fully confident that the Chinese supported his rule, and he was quick to act on any suspicious anti-Manchu thoughts or actions
- Qian Long employed European artist and architects
- Random Notes From Prison: 1711

--- Fang Bao (1668-1749): he & his family are arrested in 1711 because he wrote a preface to a collection of works that were condemned for language implying support for the revival of the Ming Dynasty

- Encounter with European

- Trade

--- Silk

--- Porcelain

--- Tea

.....1 First imported to England in the late 17th century

.....2 1684: 5 chests

.....3 1720: 400000 pounds

.....4 1800: 23 million pounds of Chinese tea purchased for

.....5 Early 19th century: 30 million pounds were imported

.....6 'Boston Tea Party' 1773

--- Trade with England

1.1.1.1.1.1 Starts in 1635

1.1.1.1.1.2 Trade limited to Guangzhou

1.1.1.1.1.3 Chinese good paid by cash

1.1.1.1.1.4 Foreigner forbidden to enter the city of Guangzhou

1.1.1.1.1.5 Lord Macartney's Mission---1793

1.1.1.1.1.6 Secure trade ports outside Guangzhou

1.1.1.1.1.7 Negotiate commercial treaty

1.1.1.1.1.8 Create a desire for British products

1.1.1.1.1.9 Arrange diplomatic representation in Beijing

1.1.1.1.1.10 No markets for British woolend in China

1.1.1.1.1.11 Limited trade in clocks, music boxes, and British curios

1.1.1.1.1.12 British imports into China covered only 10% or less of

the cost of exports (mainly tea); rest paid for in precious metals

1.1.1.1.1.1.13 Failure of the Macartney Mission

---- Attempts to establish trade outside of Guangzhou/Canton

.....1 1759: attempt by the British trader James Flint to trade outside of Guangzhou

---- as up-holders of Confucian anti-commercial values, the Qing state could not acknowledge the importance of trade, but profited from it through official & unofficial exactions imposed on the Cohong (Chinese merchant guild acting as agents of the government)

- Western images of China
 - Confucius,” a Latin rendering of Kong Fuzi by 17th century Jesuit priests

* Edo Japan

- Death of Hideyoshi 1598
 - Leave his 5 year old son as heir
 - Go-tairo
- Tokugawa Ieyasu 徳川家康(1542-1616)
 - Battle of Sekigahara (October 21, 1600) –tilts the balance of power in Ieyasu’s favour
 - Tokugawa Ieyasu assumes the title of *shōgun* in 1603
 - Tokugawa period, the same period as Qing
 - Edo becomes the de facto political centre of Japan
 - 1605: Ieyasu “retires” as *shōgun* and puts his 26 year old son, Hidetada (1579-1632) in the office
 - Controlling daimyo (feudal warlords)
 - *fudai daimyō*
 - successive generations *daimyō*; *daimyō* whose family stood in hereditary subordination to the Tokugawa clan
 - *tozama daimyō* (“outer *daimyō*) : “outside *daimyō*
 - *daimyō* whose family was not subordinate through kinship or hereditary service to the Tokugawa clan
 - *sankin kōtai* 参勤交代 “alternate attendance”

- system whereby *daimyō* were obliged to spend every other year living “in attendance” in the capital of Edo (now Tokyo)
- Cost of alternate attendance
 - Saga *han* [domain] in the mid-17th century
 - some 20% of its expenditures were applied to the travel costs of the *sankin kōtai*
 - 28% of its expenditures was used for its residence in Edo
- *Bakuhan taisei* 幕藩体制 (system of *bakufu* and *daimyō* domains)
 - Han: domains
 - 1690s: 240 *daimyos*, 105 *tozama*, 115 *fudai*, 20 *shinpan*
 - Government structure of the Tokugawa period whereby the Tokugawa *shōgunate* (i.e., *bakufu*) ruled as the central government but the *daimyō* maintained local autonomy with respect to their domains (i.e., *han*)
 - Smallest domains: 10000kofu
 - Largest: the Maeda of Kaga with 1022700 kofu (a unit of rice)
- Sakoku: isolation policy
 - National isolation policy adopted by the Tokugawa *shōgunate* through a series of edicts issued from 1633-1639
 - Japanese ships are strictly forbidden to leave for foreign countries
 - No Japanese is permitted to go aboard
 - Christianity is forbidden
 - Samurai are not permitted to purchase any goods originating from foreign ships directly from Chinese merchants in Nagasaki
- Prohibition of Christianity
 - 1614: all foreign priests to leave Japan and Christianity prohibited
 - 1622: Great Martyrdom of Nagasaki: 55 Christians executed
 - 1624: some 50 Christians burned alive in Edo
 - 1633: some 30 missionaries executed
- Shimabara Rebellion: 1637
- Rites controversy
- Restrictions on guns
- 4 class division of Tokugawa society: *shi-nō-kō-shō* 士農工商
 - | | | |
|----------------|---|------------------------------|
| <i>samurai</i> | | |
| farmers | | |
| artisans | 】 | collectively called townsmen |
| merchants | 】 | (<i>chōnin</i> 町人) |
 -
 - outcastes (*burakumin* 部落民)

-
- Neo-Confucianism in Tokugawa Japan
 - Samurai Class: 6-7% of population
 - Literature first, arm next
 - Yamaga soko
 - (1622-1685) Confucian scholar
 - Bushido: the way of warrior
 - *Hagakure* 葉隱 (“*In the Shadow of the Leaves*,” The Book of the Samurai, 1716)
 - The ako affair
 - The 47 Rōnin (masterless *samurai*)/ Chūshingura (“treasury of loyal retainers”) 忠臣蔵
 - Imperial court sends envoys bearing New Year’s greetings to the *shōgun* in Edo
 - Asano Naganori (1667-1701; lord of Akō domain): chosen to serve as *shōgunal* representative to receive the imperial envoys
 - Kira Yoshinaka (direct retainer of the Tokugawa *shōgun*): *shōgun*'s chief of protocol, i.e., the expert in court ceremonies
 - The act of drawing a sword in Edo castle was illegal
 - Asano ordered to commit suicide; his domains are confiscated by the *shōgunate*
 - His retainers become ronin (masterless samurai)
 - 47 retainers take revenge 2 years later
 - 2 years later in the early hours of January 31, 1703, forty-seven of Asano’s former retainers, under the leadership of Ōshio Yoshio, attack Kira’s mansion and kill him
 - the 47 retainers march to Sengaku-ji temple and present the head of Kira to their lord’s grave
 - Dilemma for shogunate
 - Violating the public law and resorting to violence VS. faithfully living up to the main duty of a *samurai*—absolute loyalty to his lord
 - Farmers (80% of the population)
 - Peasants are like sesame seeds. The more you squeeze, the more oil you get
 - Tax rate: 40-50%
 - Although between 1721 and 1846 Japan’s population remained more or less stable, China’s population between 1749 and 1819—that is during a contemporaneous but even

shorter period of time—*doubled*

- The Qing at its height
 - Population growth from start of the Qing to 18th century
- Infanticide in the Tokugawa period
 - Does not appear to have been primarily a response to poverty (i.e., practiced by large landholders as well as small; practiced in good as well as bad growing years)
 - 1667: a directive promulgated in Edo telling abortion clinics to take down signs advertising their businesses
 - 1687: child abandonment prohibited by law
 - *Mabiki* (“culling”)
 - 1767: official government prohibition of abortion & infanticide
- Urban Growth
 - Edo: Estimates of its population in the early 18th century run from 800,000 to 1 million, making it the 2nd largest city in the world after Peking
 - By 1700: 5-6% of Japanese live in cities with populations over 100,000

* Japan in Turmoil

- Urban growth
 - Edo: Estimates of its population in the early 18th century run from 800,000 to 1 million, making it the 2nd largest city in the world after Peking
- The pleasure quarters
- **Bunraku 文楽**
 - Is a form of traditional Japanese puppet theater, founded in Osaka in 1684
 - Three kinds of performers take part in a bunraku performance
- **Kabuki 歌舞伎** (classical Japanese dance-drama)
 - 1603: a female attendant at Izumo Shrine leads a company of mostly women in performances of dancing and comic sketches in Kyoto

- 1629: the Tokugawa government bans women from appearing on stage. Young men (wakashu) take over the roles
- 1652: the Tokugawa government bans “young men’s” Kabuki
- Men’s kabuki develops
- Ukiyo-e 浮世绘 “pictures of the floating world”
 - Is a genre of Japanese woodblock prints (or woodcuts) and paintings produced between the 17th and the 20th centuries, featuring motifs of landscapes, tales from history, the theatre, and pleasure quarters. It is the main artistic genre of woodblock printing in Japan.
- Song Dynasty
- Rangaku 兰学(Dutch Learning)
 - 1720: ban on Western books lifted (except for books directly concerned with Christianity)
 - A body of knowledge developed by Japan through its contacts with the Dutch enclave of Dejima, which allowed Japan to keep abreast of Western technology and medicine in the period when the country was closed to foreigners, 1641–1853, because of the Tokugawa shogunate’s policy of national isolation (sakoku)
- Strains in the Tokugawa System
 - Population increases some 50% between 1600 and 1721 (about 30 million), the levels off
 - Yield from taxes on agriculture peaks before 1800
 - Domain expenses outpace income
 - 1801: Owari province, with an income of about 250000 ‘*koku*’, was forced to borrow the cash equivalent of 127000 *koku*
 - Choshu’s domain debts were the equivalent of 20 years’ of domain income
 - Satsuma with 770,000 *koku*, had a debt of 5 million *koku* by 1830
- The new Western Challenge
 - Russian start to expand eastward
 - 1780s: Russian reach the eastern shores of Siberia
 - 1771: Russian Russians try to open commercial relations with Japan
 - Russian send an envoy to Nagasaki in October 1804 requesting trade with Japan but are turned down
 - 1803 American William Robert Stewart enters Nagasaki and tries to get trade with Japan (fails)
 - American captain John Derby tries to open Japan to the opium trade

the economic in the late Tokugawa period did not go well
 government were in too much debt.

While they are facing challenges from the west.

Russian and American try to open Japan but failed.

长崎

- 1808: British warship *Phaeton* enters Nagasaki harbour, and seize supplies
- 1815: end of Napoleonic Wars 拿破仑战争结束
- 1818: England sends a vessel near Edo asking for opening of commercial relations, but is rejected as well as England try to open Japan.
- From 1820s whaling boats (mostly American), and American clipper ships active in trade to and from Canton, arrive in Japan seeking for food and water
- “Order to Drive Away Foreign Ships” *Ikokusen uchiharairi* 異国船打払令
- 1827: The American merchant ship Morrison arrives in Japan, ostensibly to repatriate three Japanese sailors who had been shipwrecked a few years before on the coast of Oregon, but also with the intent of establishing trade
- Opium Wars (1839-42)
- 1644 the King of Holland advises the Japanese to abandon its seclusion
- 1845: American whaling ship *The Manhattan* rescues 20 Japanese shipwrecked sailors, allowed into Edo harbour, left unharmed, but told not to return
- 1846 America sends 2 warships to Edo bay under Commodore Biddle to propose opening trade but ends in failure 船长
- 1848: California joins the United States
- Steam ships start to replace sails
- July 8 of 1853 Commodore Perry arrives at the entrance to Edo bay
- Manufacture of 25 large bronze cannon
- Samurai inspecting finished cannons (1851)
- Convention of Kanagawa 协议
 - Kanagawa Treaty march 31, 1854
 - Treaty of peace and amity between the united States and the empire of Japan
- the British & the French were able to negotiate similar agreements in 1854, the Dutch & the Russians in 1855
- First American consul to Japan, Townsend Harris, procures a trade treaty in 1858
 - Unfavorable treaties for Japan 获得
- ‘bakufu’: hold on to power, open up the country, reform economy
- ‘shishi’: *shishi* (‘men of high purpose’—young men from lower ranks of the samurai class): radical anti-foreigner, pro emperor; motto: "Revere the Emperor and drive out the barbarians!" ("尊皇攘夷" "Sonnō Jōi")
- Anti-Tokugawa sentiments by *tozama* “outer *daimyō*” (domains of Satsuma and Choshu)
- First Am 观点

- erican consul 领事 to Japan, **Townsend Harris**, procures a trade treaty in 1858
 - unfavourable treaties for Japan
- 1861: Townsend Harris' translator killed by Satsuma
- 1862 (8th month): Satsuma samurai wound 2 British civilians and kill a merchant (Charles Richardson) in Yokohama
- 1863: British avenge Richardson's death by bombarding Kagoshima
- Anti-foreigner, loyalist samurai from all over Japan 集結 at Chōshū
- 1863: Anti-foreigner, loyalist samurai from choshu launch attack on American ships
- Shimonoseki Bombardment (September 5 & 8 1864)
- Joint forces of Britain, France, Netherlands, and the USA retaliate
- **September 14, 1864: truce**
 - **Tokugawa shōgunate to pay a large indemnity**
- Choshu troops reorganize using Western arms and military techniques
- Purchase arms and ships from British merchants
- 1866: *bakufu* see Chōshū as a threat and attempt to eradicate its forces, but is defeated
- Nov 1867: **the last shogun, Yoshinobu resigns, dissolves the shogunate and restore power to the emperor**
- Dec 1867: Choshu and Satsuma troops march into Kyoto
- Jan 1868: Choshu and Satsuma troops seize the palace and proclaim an imperial "Restoration"
- **Emperor Komei: 121st Emperor**
- Tokugawa ends: Shogun were subdued by barbarians
- Meiji ishin 明治维新
 - The 14 years old crown prince ascends the throne on Jan 3, 1868, and the **"Restoration of imperial rule"** is proclaimed
 - Emperor Meiji (1868- 1912)
 - 1869: **daimyo from Satsuma, Choshu, Tosa and Hizen surrender their domains to the emperor**
 - August 1871: all han (domains) abolished and converted into prefectures headed by newly appointed governors
 - **Domain taxes became the government's**
 - Daimyo pensioned off (1/10 of their former domain revenue)
 - Han debts assumed by the central government

Existing han guards and armies abolished

Japan: The Meiji State

❖ The Meiji Restoration 誓言

➤ The Charter Oath (April, 1868)

- **Implicit in the Charter Oath was an end to exclusive political rule by the *bakufu* and a move toward more democratic participation in government
- Deliberative assemblies shall be widely established and all matters decided public discussion
- All classes, high and low, shall unite in vigorously carrying out the administration of affairs of state 活泼的
- The common people, no less than the civil and military officials, shall each be allowed to pursue his own calling so that there may be no discontent
- evil customs of the past shall be broken off and everything based on the just laws of nature
- knowledge shall be sought throughout the world so as to strengthen the foundations of imperial rule

➤ Capital moved to Edo (now Tokyo)

➤ Eliminating the Status System

- Used to be 4 divisions of Tokugawa

➤ New social order:

- Kozoku: imperial family
- Kazoku: nobility; court aristocracy and ex-daimyo
- Shizoku: high ranking ex-samurai 贵族
- Heimin: commoners (90% of the population)

➤ 1871: samurai pensioned off (incomes reduced to ½, and eventually to 1/10 of what have been)

➤ 1871: samurai encouraged to cut off their topknots

➤ 1876: samurai obliged to accept government bond in place of their stipends as a lump sum payoff

➤ Samurai encouraged to give up their customary dress and in 1876 they were forbidden to publicly wear their swords

❖ National effort

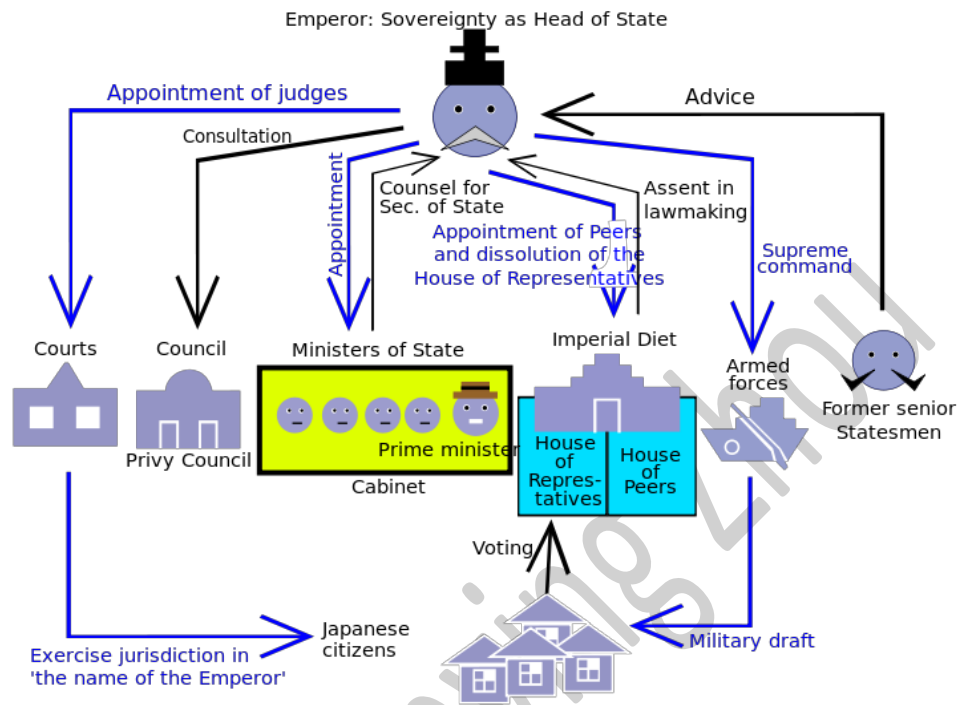
➤ Creation of a Nation-state

➤ Creating a history

- Emperor Meiji

-
- State approved National Holidays Established (1873)
 - Feb 1st: Day of the founding of Nation
 - Nov 3rd: Birthday of the emperor Meiji
 - Monuments
 - Symbols
 - Cherry blossom
 - National Anthem
 - Music by Ha
 - Hi no maru
 - Pattern set in 1870
 - Establish of Military
 - 1871: formation of the imperial Guard
 - 1871: Japanese government formally adopt the French military model
 - France defeated by the Prussians in the Franco-Prussian War (1871)
 - ca. 1878: switch to the Prussian style
 - Conscription ordinance of 1873
 - At age of 20, all males to serve in the military for 3 years, with an additional 4 years in reserves
 - Punch magazine, 1904
 - **Iwakura Mission** 1871-73
 - Very important mission
 - Government leaders
 - Education system
 - Kids in Tokugawa period only worked from day to night
 - French model of highly centralized education system
 - USA system of education adopted
 - 1872: 8 years of compulsory education
 - 1879: shorten to 4 years
 - 1907: increased to 6 years (reaches 95% of the population)
 - Mid-19th century: 40% of boys, 15% of the girls receiving some form of education outside of home
 - 1870s: only 25-50% of eligible children attend compulsory schools
 - 1907: compulsory education reaches 95% of population
 - Ideal of national identity!!!!!!!!!!!!!! Very important

-
- Challenges to the New Order
 - The Satsuma Rebellion 1877
 - Commoners oppose military conscription
 - Commoners discontent over compulsory education
 - Samurai discontent over loss of privileges
 - O'yatoi gaijin (“hired foreigners”)
 - Foreigners hired to teach Japanese Western techniques
 - Economic development and industrialization
 - Transportation
 - 1876: first railway in China (built by a British company)
 - Industrialization
 - Cement works
 - Glass and tie manufacturing
 - Shipyards
 - Mines
 - Textile mills
 - Munition factories
 - Zaibatsu (financial cliques)
 - Abortion and infanticide made illegal in the Meiji period (1868-1911)
 - 1873: infanticide made the same terms as the law against homicide
 - The Meiji Constitution
 - Feb 1889
 - Prussian model
 - Army and navy are controlled only by emperor
 - Constitutional monarchy imperial diet
 - A combination of Britain and German
 - Diet
 - House of peers
 - ◆ Appointed by emperor
 - House of Representatives
 - ◆ Elected
 - ◆ Voiced opposition to the upper house; could veto the annual state budget



➤ Shinto religion

- Emperors are the springs of the Sun-goddess

❖ Japanese imperialism

- Objectives of the Meiji Restoration
 - Secure borders
 - Prevent colonization
 - Modernize
- Restricting of Japan's relationship with the world
 - Clarifying borders
- Domestic imperialism
- By 1740 over half the rice paddies in Western Japan were using fish meal fertilized from Hokkaido
- Ainu forbidden to use Japanese or Japanese customs
- 1792 Adam Laxman from Russia lands in Hokkaido requesting trade with Japan
- Japan refuses
- Tokugawa bakufu annexes Ezochi (territory of Ainu)
- Policy implemented to 'civilize' the Ainu by converting them to Japanese customs
- Kaitakushi (colonization Commission) in 1869 renamed the island to Hokkaido and transformed it into an internal colony
- Ainu legally Japanese citizens, but designated "native" population
- 1872 the Land Regulation Ordinance (*Jisho Kisoku*) appropriates all Ainu land
- How to deal with Aborigines?
 - Meiji government invites Horace Capron, US commissioner of agriculture who had helped devise plans to overpower native resistance in the US West, to be the colonial department's advisor
 - Meiji government compels the Ainu to adopt Japanese names, and to worship at Shinto shrines
 - Ainu ordered to stop wearing their clothes, earrings, tattooing, and pressured to adopt Japanese clothing and hairstyles
 - Samurai families encouraged to settle in Hokkaido
 - 1890s the government announced it would provide all newcomers, regardless of social background, homesteads, and the right to cultivate land rent and tax free for 10 years, after which they received title to the land
 - Late 19th century the 17-18,000 Ainu accounted for only 2% of the population of Hokkaidō
 - Japanese population in Hokkaidō leaps from an estimated 60,000 in 1850 to 110,000 in 1873, to 1,800,000 by 1913

-
- By the beginning of the 20th Century, scholars, educators, officials and journalists ensure the image of an ‘inferior’ and ‘dying race’ informed by both government policy and public opinion
 - Japanese racial ‘homogeneity’ Vs. racially ‘different’ Ainu
 - 1871: aboriginals in Taiwan kill 54 shipwrecked Ryukyans
 - China disavows any responsibility for activities of ‘aboriginals’
 - May 1874: Meiji government sends punitive expedition to Taiwan
 - 1874: China pays Japan indemnity for the cost of the expedition
 - According to the international law, Japan now has claims on the Ryūkyū Islands and in 1879 the islands are made a prefecture
 - ❖ Korea and imperialism
 - Korea in the Yi Dynasty (1392-1910)
 - 1592: Hideyoshi’s invasion of Korea
 - 1597: Hideyoshi’s 2nd invasion of Korea
 - Christianity enters Korea in early 16th Century via Matteo Ricci’s work on astronomy
 - Western science and Christianity put together in the term ‘Western learning’ (*Sōhak*)
 - Korea adopts Western calendar in 1653
 - Christianity in Korea
 - Mid-18th Century: interest in Christianity
 - 1785: Christianity banned since it disapproves of ancestor worship and Confucian mourning periods
 - 1791: Christianity actively persecuted
 - Christianity spreads underground in provinces despite persecutions
 - 1800: letter from the Korean Christian, Hwang Sayong, requesting the papal court to send French troops to protect Korean Christian from persecution
 - Empress Dowager considers this treason and has over 300 Korean Christians executed
 - “Practice Learning” movement
 - Rejects Confucianism
 - Advocates ‘practical’ measures to solve problems (i.e., Western technical innovations, scientific knowledge, etc.)
 - Backlash to “Practical Learning”: Tonghak (“Eastern Learning”): a religious cult opposed to all foreign influences
 - Ch’oe Che-u departs from Confucianism orthodoxy and therefore seen as a subversive

- 1863: King dies without an heir
- The **Taewōngun**, the “Grand Prince,” heads the Korean government as regent from 1864-73, promotes conservative reforms
- 1871: *Ch’ ōkhwa-bi* 斥和碑
- By 1864 there were 12 French Jesuit priests preaching illicitly in Korea and perhaps some 23000 Korea converts
- The Taewongun

Go back to before, everything will be fine

➤ The “Hermit Kingdom” (more isolated)

Japan was open at that time

- 1866: 2 French **bishops** and 7 priests killed
- Oct 1866: in response, France launched a naval attack of 7 ships and 600 men
- Korea pushes the French back with 20000 troops 韩国军队用2万余人击退了法国军队
- French withdraw 法国人最终撤退

1866: the American commercial ship *The General Sherman* attempts to open trade

1866年，美国人率领舰队进入韩国，结果被韩国军队杀害！最终导致美国人率领舰队

- Koreans kill the entire crew and destroy the ship
- 5 ships under Admiral Rodgers and 650 Americans land on Kanghwa Island to revenge the *General Sherman* incident and to open trade and diplomatic relations with Korea
- US fleet destroyed 5 forts and kills 350 Koreans US舰队摧毁了5个碉堡，和350名韩国人
- Koreans refuse to negotiate 韩国人和美国和谈。
- Americans withdraw due to lack of authorization to fight
- Koreans feel that they have repulsed both the French and America 这一时期，韩国人认为他们应该拒绝法国和美国人，同时他们也嘲笑日本效仿西方文化同化自己。
- Korea is contemptuous Japan for imitating Western technologies

it's Japanese open the Korea

➤ The Uryu-kan incident of September 1875

- Japanese sailors are fired upon when they seek water and provisions in Korea
- January 1876: Japan sends modern warships to Kanghwa demanding an apology & treat

Treaty of Kanghwa (Feb 26, 1876)

《江华岛条约》

- Korea is an independent state 1. 确认韩国是一个独立的国家
- 3 ports open to the Japanese 2. 开放3个通商口岸给日本。
- Extraterritoriality for Japanese citizens 3. 日本人在韩国拥有治外法权

1881: Korea signs unequal treaties with US, Britain and Germany

1881年韩国又与美，意，德签署不平等条约

➤ An emerging imperialist Mentality

新兴的帝国主义心态形成！

- strategy of Euro-American traders, bankers, industrialists: 1. 与欧洲的交易战略！（银行，工业。。。）
 - Maximized personal profits by exploiting sales to overseas markets 1. 海外贸易利益的最大化
 - Buy cheap raw materials and foodstuffs to send home 2. 海外购买便宜材料和粮食产品
- State policy 2. 国家政治

Herbert Spencer, advanced industrial society

1. 获得殖民地，附属国，和增加自己的财富，权力和影响力。

3
2

3
2

- Acquire colonies, protectorates, and spheres of influence to augment wealth, power, and prestige
- 1886: the journalist and historian, Tokutomi Sohō, accepts Herbert Spencer's view that all advanced industrial societies are peaceful and nonaggressive by nature
- This period is not a peaceful period, wars, colonies and competitions
- 1892: Sohō change his attitude: imperial expansion presents Japan's last chance to **earn the respect of the Great Powers**, ensure its security and survival, and **bring civilization to other countries in East Asia**
- Following treaty of Kanghwa 日本持续和韩国江华岛通商。(通过海运带韩国的商品数量增加了4倍)
 - Value of Japanese commodities shipped to Korea increases 4 times 日本也要有殖民地, 想跟西方一样, 所以想要韩国
- Insurrection of 1882 **Treat them in the same way as do the Eastern Nations**
 - The regent (**Taewongon**), capitalizing on dismissed old soldiers who are victims of the queen's military reforms, incites them to attack the palace, thus regaining power
 - China, fearing Japanese punitive action, arrests the regent and detains him in China
- Korea in the 1880s
 - Korean conservative faction (enforce exclusionist policy & keep out foreigners VS. Progressives led by Kim Ok-kyun (follow Japan's model and Westernize)
- Kapsin coup 甲申政變 (1884) **appeal to China for help** 甲申政变主要是要脱离中国统治, 日本协助, 但在最终失败
 - Attempt by the modernization supporters (Kaehwadang—"progressive Party") to seize power and overturn foreign influence at the court of King Kojung
 - December 4, 1884
 - The King taken to the Japanese embassy
 - Kaehwadang ("progressive Party") seize power and form a new government
 - Resident General Yuan Shikai ends the coup and restore King Kojong
 - **Korean government controlled by Chinese Resident General of Korea**
 - Japanese minister burns the Japanese legation and flees
 - Some plotters are killed, others escape to Japan
- April 18, 1885: Tianjin Convention 天津条约
 - Preoccupied with Sino-French war 注意力在中法战争
 - **Neither Japan or China would station troops in Korea without giving prior notification**
 - Korean government to pay indemnity for loss of lives and property and to the Japanese
- 1885: Major Klemens Meckel, German advisor to Japan's Army War College, characterizes Korea as "**a dagger pointed at the heart of Japan**"
- The Tonghak Rebellion (Eastern learning)

- Japanese exports of rice do not benefit Koreans
- Despite droughts Korean peasants are heavily taxed
- Strong anti-foreigner
- 1894: Tonghak rebellion; a religious uprising rallying peasants to improve conditions for Korea's poor and toleration for their religion
 - King of Korea asks China for assistance
 - China sends 3,000 troops without informing Japan, violating the Tianjin convention 以此为由发动战争
 - Japan added extra expedition forces

➤ **Sino-Japanese War, 1894-95**

- August 1, 1894, China and Korea declare war to each other
- Sep 1894:
 - Japan overwhelms the Chinese at P'yongyang
 - Japan wins decisive naval battle at Yalu River
- Nov 1894: Japan seized Port Arthur
- Feb 1895: Japan destroyed Chinese fleet at Weihaiwei
- Not all of China's fleet was mobilized some provincial squadrons remained 'neutral' for self-preservation
- China's fleet was old, slow and poorly led and supplied

➤ **Treaty of Shimonoseki** 马关条约

- Heavy indemnity
- China was to recognize Korea as an independent country
- Formosa 台湾 and the Pescadore Islands were given to Japan. Japan was also given sovereignty in the Liaotung Peninsula 辽东半岛
- China signed a commercial treaty with Japan similar to those China had signed with Western powers
- Li Hongzhang subject to severe criticism and dismissed Li hongzhang's inefficient in international relationship.
- Show the failure of self-strengthen movement

➤ **Reasons for China's defeat**

- Japan had become a modern nation state with a national consciousness
- There was no such consciousness in China, the state and the people formed separate entities
- No demarcation of authority in China; Li Hongzhang could control diplomatic and military affairs in Korea, but not in China
- Corruption at court: empress Dowager's use of funds for the Summer Palace; trust in eunuchs
- Li Hongzhang's inefficiency in international relations

白人

- 1894: Anglo-Japanese Commercial treaty
 - Ends unequal treaties between Britain and Japan
 - Ends British extraterritoriality in Japan
 - 1902: the Anglo-Japanese alliance
 - Britain does not want to see Russia get too powerful in China
 - Japan realizes it needs international power
 - 1902: the Anglo-Japanese alliance
 - Each nation recognize each other's privilege
 - Britain recognizes Japan's 'special interest' in Korea
 - Agrees to support each in case of a Russian attack
 - 1897: tariff autonomy recognized by other Western powers
 - 1911: equalization of all relations with Western powers
 - **The triple intervention 1895**
 - Russian, French and Germans 'advise' Japan to return the Liaodong Peninsula
 - France: Franco-Russian Alliance (1892-1917) Russian, they want a ice free port from China
 - Germany: wants a port of China
 - 'the Yellow Peril'
 - Russian Trans-Siberian Railway
 - May 5, 1895: Japan informs the 3 powers that the Liaodong Peninsula would be restored to China
 - Japan gets an increase in their indemnity from China
 - **All Japanese troops withdrew from the peninsula by December 1895**
 - 1896: Russia demands the right to construct the Chinese Eastern Railway from Lake Baikal to Vladivostok
 - **Japan and Russia discuss their common interest in northern Asia** international law didn't work, it's the power work. So Japanese become more military
 - Russian promised to withdraw all troops from Manchuria but are slow to do and
- Russo-Japanese war 白露战争
1894: Anglo Japanese commercial treaty

❖ Tonghak religion

- Founded by Ch'oe Cheu
- Ch'oe Sihyong

❖ Tonghak rebellion

- Started in Feb 1894
- As the first step to the loss of national independence by Joseon

-
- Made a significant contribution to Korean modernization
 - ❖ Son Pyonghui
 - ❖ March 1st movement
 - A major change in imperial policy towards Korea
 - A catalyst for the establishment of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea in Shanghai in April 1919
 - Influenced nonviolent resistance in India and many other countries

 - ❖ Compare with the modernization between China, Japan and Korea

Rise of modern Japan Remaking China

- ❖ Rise of modern Japan
 - Russo-Japanese War (1904-05)
 - 1905: Japan defeats the Russian fleet at Tsushima Strait
 - The treaty of Portsmouth
 - Russia recognizes Japan's interest in Korea
 - Japan takes over Russia's lease over Liaodong
 - Japan gains sovereignty over half of Sakhalin
 - Queen Min ("Myongsong Hwanghu") (1851-1895), wife to King Kojong advocates stronger ties between Korea and Russia to block Japanese interests in Korea
 - Queen Min: assassinated by Japanese agents
 - Strategy
 - Cheap Korea rice, soybeans, and other agricultural products would flow into Japan
 - The increased income of Korea's rural population would lead to a demand for Japanese light industry
 - May, 1904: Japanese cabinet decides that Japan must assume for Korea's internal stability and security
 - Korean-Japanese Convention of Nov 17, 1905 (The Protectorate Treaty)
 - Korea becomes a protectorate of Japan
 - Japanese office of the Resident General dictates Korea's foreign relations

-
- Japanese troops enforce law and order in Korea
 - Response of the International Community
 - Britain: January 30 1902, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance
 - each nation recognizes each other's privileges in China
 - Britain recognizes Japan's 'special interests' in Korea
 - agrees to support each other in case of a Russian attack
 - The Korean King Kojong's appeals to the US State Department to help preserve Korea's independence: his request is ignored
 - USA: Taft-Katsura Agreement (July 29, 1905): America recognizes Korea as part of Japanese sphere of interest in return for a Japanese recognition of U.S. domination over the Philippines and Guam (captured in the Spanish-American War, 1898-1900) **Abandon Korea**
 - 1907: Emperor Kojong appeals to Second Hague Conference on World Peace for support for Korea's independence
 - Hague Secret Emissary Affair
 - Not allowed to take part in the Hague Conference as the major powers view Japan as representing Korea
 - Japan replaces Kojong with his son, Sunjong in 1907
 - 1909: Ito Hirobumi, resident general of Korea is assassinated by Korean patriot
 - 1910: Annexation Treaty
 - Korea becomes a colony of Japan
 - Due to new Japanese land survey rules many Koreans lose their farms
 - **March first Movement (Samil-undong)**
 - **March 1, 1919: demonstrations calling for independence**
 - Estimated 7509 Koreans killed by Japanese army
 - 16000 wounded
 - 20000 arrested
 - 1919: 22% of the rice produced in Korea was shipped to Japan
 - 1931: 57% of the rice produced in Korea was shipped to Japan
 - August 1911: Japanese made the primary language of Korean schools
 - 1929: schools forced to use only Japanese textbooks and language
 - 1938: Korean encouraged to take Japanese names
 - Feb 1940: "Name Creation Order" all Koreans were forced to assume Japanese names
 - Lost Names: tutorial reading **Book review!!**

❖ **Remaking China**

-
- Treaty of 1901 (aka. Xin-Chow Treaty)
 - Foreign legations were allowed to keep troops in Beijing for self defence
 - China forbidden to import foreign weapons for 2 years
 - China to pay an indemnity
 - Russian use the rebellion as an excuse
 - Manchu reforms Under Empress Cixi 其实她不想改革，只是为了please那些说改革的人
 - August 20, 1900: empress Cixi issues a decree accepting responsibility for the Boxer Rebellion
 - 1901: establishment of a national school system
 - Civil service examinations to include on BOTH Chinese and Western ideas
 - 1905: abolishment of civil service examination system
 - Establishment of military academies
 - The constitutional Movement 1905- 1911
 - 1905: defeat of Russia by Japan in the Russo-Japanese War
 - Call for constitutional monarchy
 - December 11, 1905: empress Cixi sends mission abroad to study constitutionalism
 - September 1, 1906: recommendation for a constitution within 5 years endorsed by Cixi (but omits to specify the date of promulgation)
 - 1907: plans for national and provincial assemblies (full constitution to be in place in 1917)
 - Nov 14, 1908: death of Guangxu Emperor, Cixi was acting as his regent
 - November 14, 1908: Cixi died
 - Puyi, great nephew of Empress Cixi ascends the throne at the age of 3
 - Prince Chun, regent for the Emperor Puyi
 - Feb 17, 1909: Qing court established provincial assemblies
 - Provincial assemblies meet for the first time in Oct 1901 (elections limited to males with age limits)
 - November 1, 1910: period of constitutional preparation to be shorten from 9 to 6 days
 - May 8, 1911: Royal Cabinet consisting of 8 Manchu, 4 Chinese
 - Anti-Manchu Revolutionary Movement
 - Sun Yatsen (Sun Zhongshan)
 - Promotes a “National Revolution” to bring down the imperial system and introduce a republic
 - Three People’s principles
 - 1. Nationalism

-
- 2. Democracy
 - 3. People's livelihood
 - The 1911 revolution
 - October 10, 1911: Wuchang Rising
 - Army officers mutiny and take control of the city
 - Units in other provinces follow
 - November 1911: 2/3 of Chinese provinces secede from the Qing Dynasty
 - Feb 1912: The last Emperor, Puyi, age of 6, abdicates
 - Sun Yat-sen is made provisional president of the new Republic of China
 - April 1, 1912: Sun Yat-sen relinquishes his duties as provincial
 - Yuan Shikai (commander-in-chief of the Qing imperial army) accepts the provisional presidency of the Republic
 - Yuan Shikai sworn in as Provisional President of
 - 1912: Song Jiaoren forms the Guomindang (national people's party)
 - February 1913: Nationalist Party (Guomindang) wins election
 - Feb 1913: Song was assassinated by Yuan Shikai
 - April 1913: instead of addressing tax-collection problems, and to bolster his position against the Nationalists, Yuan Shikai takes out a loan of \$100 million from The Five-Power Banking Consortium (Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Japan)
 - "Second Revolution: 1913"
 - Summer 1913: Revolt against Yuan by Nationalists
 - Yuan's military puts down rebellions by September
 - October 5, 1913: Yuan coerces parliament to elect him president for a 5 year term (takes 3 ballots before he can pass this)
 - Oct 10, 1913: provisional government becomes the regular government
 - May 1, 1914: "Constitutional Compact"
 - ◆ Extends presidential term for 10 years
 - ◆ President can nominate his successor
 - 1914: Yuan virtual dictator of China
 - Attitude of foreign powers
 - Priority to protect their investment
 - Willing to accept any government that creates a favorable economics climate
 - Finances of China

-
- 1913: Only 2 million yuan coming in from taxes (government deficit of 13 million *yuan* each month)
 - Yuan's government surviving largely on foreign loans
 - Securing of Power
 - Tactics to forestall foreign opposition:
 - Accepts "Twenty-One Demands" from Japan
 - Signs agreement with Britain recognizing "special interests" in Tibet
 - Signs agreement with Russia to recognize "special interest" in Outer Mongolia
 - Monarchical Movement
 - Dr . Frank J. Goodnow argues that constitutional monarchy is more suitable for China
 - Constitutional monarchy a source of national strength (e.g., Japan & Britain)
 - November 20, 1915: a specially convened "National People's Representative Assembly" approves monarchy in China and with a vote of 1,993 in favour (and none opposed) "begs" Yuan to become emperor
 - December 11, 1915: representatives of Chinese provinces petition Yuan Shikai to become emperor in China
 - December 12, 1915: Yuan "reluctantly" accedes and decrees that January 1, 1916 will be the first year of his reign, *Hung-hsien* (Glorious Constitution anti- Monarch factions)
 - Anti-monarch factions
 - Yunnan, Guizhou and Guangxi declares independence
 - Mass protest throughout China
 - Foreign powers do not lend support to Yuan's monarchy plans
 - Yuan abandons his reign of "Glorious Constitution"; declares he will cancel the monarchy
 - Yuan died in June 16, 1916
 - Period of warlords 1916-27
 - Local military rulers
 - Japan in World War 1
 - 1914-18
 - Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey Vs. the Allies (mainly France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Japan, and, from 1917, the United States)
 - August 3, 1914: Germany declares war on France
 - August 4, 1914: Britain declares war on Germany

-
- Japan: domestic resources dwindling; opportunity to secure raw materials
 - European nations too preoccupied to maintain East Asian imperialist order
 - Japan asks Germany to surrender her leased territory of Jiaozhou-Qingdao
 - September, 1914: Japan declares war on Germany
 - Japan seizes the German leasehold on Shandong Peninsula
 - Takeover of German holdings
 - Acceptance to Britain
 - acceptable to a neutral USA
 - By the end of 1914
 - Japan seizes the German holdings of Caroline, Mariana, Marshall, & Palau Islands (seen as stepping stones to southern regions)
 - Japan's role in Asia
 - The Japanese force Yuan Shikai
 - Twenty One demands
 - ◆ Confirmation of Japan's railway and mining claims in Shandong province
 - ◆ Granting of special concession in Manchuria
 - ◆ Sino-Japanese control of the Han-Yeh-P'ing mining base in central China
 - ◆ access to harbours, bays, and islands along China's coast
 - ◆ Japanese control, through advisers, of Chinese financial, political, and police affairs (this would have turned China into a virtual protectorate of Japan)
 - Chinese outrage: boycott of Japanese goods
 - Britain & USA object to the last of the demands
 - China agrees to Japan's control of the former German possessions
 - China gives Japan rights to build railways in Shandong
 - Recognition that Japan has a special position in southern Manchuria
 - BUT rejects the last demand
 - Japan and the USA
 - 1917: America enters the war and automatically became the ally of Japan's
 - Ishii-Lansing Agreement
 - ◆ Japan agrees to respect China's independence and promises not to obstruct America's equal commercial access to China
 - ◆ America recognizes Japan's 'special interests' in China
 - ◆ Recognition of each other's colonial interests in Asia

-
- Paris Peace Conference, 1919
 - ◆ Japan joins the conference as one of the victorious allies
 - ◆ 1919 Versailles Peace Treaty
 - Japan receives international recognition of Germany's former claims to Shandong & the Pacific Island
 - Chinese public finds
 - 1917: China enters WW1 by declaring war on Germany
 - 1919 Versailles Peace Treaty
 - May 4th Movement

Women in Meiji Period (Modernization and Westernization)

❖ Success

➤ Education

- Goals of women's education
 - Wise mothers
 - Good wives

➤ Work

- Women began to work in national factories
- Poor family girls were collected to factories instead of farming

➤ Western marriage moral spread

- Equity of men and women (Yukuzawa Yukichi)
- The number of both sexes are equal and they have the equal rights
- For one man sharing several women is not right

❖ Barriers

➤ Abuse of equal rights for men and women

- The rights of Western women seem rather to surpass the men
- Misunderstanding of the equal rights
- The reason why men should respect women is because the women are weak
- In this situation, every weak person in a family can surpass a man

Rise of modern Japan; Modernizing Korea and Colonial Rule; Remarking China

❖ Communism in China

- Communism
 - Society organized without private property (property is in common ownership)
 - All productivity property held communally (no private ownership of the means of production)
 - No exploitation of man by man (each should work according to their capacity and receive according to their needs)
- Bolshevik Revolution (1917)
 - Lenin (1870-1924)
 - Leading revolutionary leader of the Bolshevik Revolution
- Perception of Communism in China
 - Scientific
 - Anti-Western
 - Anti-imperialism
 - Successful
- Moscow renounces Tsarist rights and privileges in China
 - Moscow offers to negotiate the abolition of unequal treaties with China
 - The new Soviet Union rejects the past policies
 - Soviet Union relinquishes its special rights in Manchuria and
 - Second Comintern (Communism international) congress (July 1920)
 - Lenin proposes that capitalism need not be inevitable for backward nations if they are aided by the Soviet Union
- The Chinese Communist Party
 - 1922: 200 members in China (not including overseas Chinese communists)
- The New Culture Movement
 - A movement among young Chinese scholars in the early 20th Century to re-evaluate traditional values
 - Conservatism and traditionalism seen as the roots of China's problems
 - Chen Duxiu
 - Founder of the periodical, *New Youth*

-
- Hu Shi
 - Promotes use of popular vernacular language
 - Lu Xun (1881-1936)
 - *The True Story of AQ*
 - The first United front (1922-27)
 - Sun Yat-sen
 - Lack of unity within his party
 - Lack of Western support for China
 - The Soviet Union offers to help Sun Yes-sen
 - Ideological reason: foster revolutions in other countries
 - Strategic: a strong China to keep Japan in check
 - Period of cooperation between the Nationalism Party (Guomindang) and the Chinese Communist Party
 - Soviet Union urges CCP (aka. Chinese Communist Party) to join the Nationalists in a “United Front” in the National revolution
 - August 1923: SunYet-sun sends Chiang Kaishek to Soviet Union
 - March 12, 1925: death of Sun Yet-sen
 - Chiang Kaishek assumes to be the president of Nationlaist Party
 - The Northern Expedition
 - Nationalist Party campaign to subdue the warlords
 - Popular support for the Northern Expedition
 - Chinese bankers and industrialists support a national, but not a social revolution
 - Chiang Kaishek breaks with the CCP and initiates suppression of the Communism in Shang Hai
 - The “White Terror”: kills the members of CCP
 - Foreigners support the Nationalists
 - “Green Gang” supports the Nationalists
 - 1927: 499 unions representing 821282 workers in Shanghai
 - Green Gang
 - Organized criminals in Shanghai before 1949
 - Nationalists Capital in Nanjing (1927)
 - Alliance with warlords
 - Western Support for Nationalists
 - Foreign powers reduce their special privileges

-
- Tariff autonomy recovered
 - Extraterritoriality reduced
 - Support of Shanghai banks for Nationalists
 - Number of banks in Shanghai:
 - Plight of the Peasants
 - Indifference on the part of the Nationalist Party to the conditions of the countryside
 - Excessive population (by 1930, 500 million)
 - Small plots of land to cultivate
 - Poor yield of crops
 - Taxation
 - Chiang Kaishek seeks German advisor:
 - Can fascism save China?
 - Blue Shirts: function as secret police of Chiang Kaishek; anti-Communist, anti-“New Culture Movement
 - New Life Movement
 - Nationalist campaign launched on February 19, 1934 by Chiang Kaishek
 - A renewal of Confucian and traditional Chinese values
 - Mirrors Fascist movement in Europe and Japan
 - Communists Strongholds after the 1927
 - Encirclement Campaign
 - Attacks on the Communist-controlled Jiangxi Soviet by the Nationalist force
 - Campaigns in 1930, 1931, 1932
 - 5th campaign: Oct 1933: Long March
 - The Long March: 1934-1935
 - October 15, 1934: 85000 soldiers, 15000 government and party officials
 - October 1935: 6600 miles Long March came to an end, 8800 survivals
 - Mao Zedong reaches top leadership of the CCP
 - ❖ Japan
 - “Taisho Democracy”
 - Emperor Taisho (1912-
 - Protests “to protect constitutional government”
 - From 1924-32 party leaders in the House of Representatives serve as prime minister
 - Development of party politics
 - Diet forces changes in cabinet’s budget

-
- 1914-1919: wartime inflation leads to rise in price of consumer goods; rice prices rises by 60% in some cities
 - Citizens protest high prices
 - Wartime Boom and Postwar Bust
 - WW1 cuts European traders off from Asian markets
 - Between 1914-1918 Japan's industrial outputs rises from 1.4 Billion to 6.8 billion
 - Inflation
 - Between 1914-1920: price of rice increase 174 percent
 - April, 1920: stock market plunge
 - Great Kanto Earthquake (1923)
 - October 1929: New York Stock market Crash
 - 1929-31: Japan's exports fall by 50%
 - Washington Conference
 - Called by the United States to limit the naval
 - Limits ships to a 5:5:3 ratio (US, Britain, Japan)
 - November 14, 1930: assassination attempt of Japanese prime Minister Hamahuchi Oschi
 - Manchuria
 - Arguments for economic expansion in Manchuria
 - 75% of foreign investment in Manchuria from Japan
 - 1 million Japanese in Manchuria
 - 40% of Japan's China trade in this area
 - Guangdong Army
 - Created in 1906
 - Assigned to defend the Guangdong
 - Japan in Manchuria
 - Status quo favored
 - No policy of reducing Manchuria to a colony
 - ◆ Façade of Chinese sovereign
 - Zhang Zuolin
 - ◆ Warlord of Manchuria in 1911
 - Guangdong Army Officer plants a bomb on Zhang's train
 - Zhang Xueliang
 - ◆ Son of Zhang Zuolin

-
- ◆ More uncooperative
 - **Sep 18, 1931: Mukden (Manchuria) Incident**
 - September 18, 1931: a soldier of the Japanese Kwantung army detonates bombs on the South Manchurian Railway
 - The Kwantung Army places blame on the Manchurian warlord Zhang Xueliang
 - JAPANESE mass media accept un
 - China's response
 - Sep 20, 1931: Chiang Kaishek's Nationalist Government appeals Nationalist Government appeals to the League of Nations
 - October 5, 1931: mass demonstration in Canton
 - March 1932: Manchuria proclaimed an independent state
 - Pu yi
 - Qing's last emperor
 - September 1932: Japan Manchuria protocol---Japan is made responsible for manchuria's security and defence
 - International response
 - January 7, 1932: USA proclaims it will not acknowledge the legitimacy of Japan's military conquest
 - President Herbert Hoover moves part of America's Pacific fleet to Pearl Harbour
 - League of Nations accepts the Lytton Report
 - March 27, 1922: Japan withdraws from the League of Nations
 - Japan annuls the
 - Organization of the league of Nations
 - Japan proposes principle of racial equality (i.e., member nations would not discrimin
 - No Western nation would endorse the proposal
 - Australia's "White Australia" policy---created in 1901
 - USA: Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882; US Immigration Act of 1924
 - Terrorism in Japan
 - February 9, 1932: Former financial administrator assassinated
 - May 15 Incident (1932)
 - February 26 Incident
 - Young officers and 1400 soldiers seize control of central of Tokyo, occupying the Diet building

-
- Finance minister assassinated
 - Other public figures wounded
 - Outcome:
 - ◆ Military increases its power
 - ◆ Obtain large budget
 - The Marco Polo Bridge incident (卢沟桥事件, July 7, 1937)
 - 1 Japanese soldier disappeared
 - July, 17, 1937: the 2nd United front
 - Late July: Japanese move troops to Beijing
 - July 30, 1937: Tianjin falls
 - August 14, 1937: Chinese aircraft bomb Japanese naval installations in Shanghai
 - The “China-incident”
 - ◆ Japan expects an easy victory
 - ◆ Expect a 3 month campaign using 3 divisions at a cost of 100 million yen which will have the Chinese asking for peace
 - ◆ Within 6 months they had sent 20 divisions
 - ◆ Also known as the second Sino-Japanese War
 - Shanghai Campaign (fall 1937)
 - 3 month campaign
 - Chinese lose 250,000 men
 - Fall of Shanghai, December 1937
 - December 13, 1937: Nanjing falls
 - Rape of Nanjing
 - 7 weeks of killing and rape
 - Estimates of casualties range from 20,000 to 300,000 (450,000?)
 - Foreign response to Japan Aggression
 - August 21, 1937: Soviet Union and China sign a nonaggression pact
 - 1938-1940: Soviet Union extends credit for military aid of \$250,000,000
 - Soviet Union sends ‘volunteer’ pilot to China
 - Aids end in June 1942 when Germany attacks the Soviet Union
 - USA provides \$170 million for civilization aid
 - ‘OPEN DOOR’ policy. The “Open Door” notes, issued by Secretary of State John Hay
 - Great Britain provides \$78 million

-
- France provides \$15 million
 - With outbreak of war in Europe in 1939, France and Britain try not to antagonize Japan
 - 3 November 1938, Prime Minister Konoe
- Japanese slogan
 - “Three All”
- ❖ New order in East Asia
 - Permanent stability for East Asia
 - Neighborly amity and international justice
 - Joint defence against communism
 - Economic cooperation
 - Creation of a new culture
 - World peace
- ❖ “Free China”
 - Frequent air raids
 - Runaway inflation
 - Corruption in government
 - Chiang Kai-shek is not interested in organizing peasant resistance, fearing that it might be turned against him
 - GMD loses all the major eastern cities and their revenues, as well as nearly all the income from foreign taxes
 - Ill trained conscript army (up to ½ died before battle)
 - Chiang Kai-shek saves his best troops to fight against communism later
 - Red army (renamed the 8th Route army)
 - Communists have strong sense of mission
 - Mobilized rural population to wage guerrilla warfare
 - Organized the population to supply food, recruits, and sanctuaries for guerrilla troops
 - Breakdown of the United front (January 1941)
 - Nationalists attack Communist troops for failing to comply with orders rapidly enough
 - 3000 Communists killed
 - Stalemate in China
 - 1941: 300000 Japanese dead, 1 million Chinese dead
 - Nearly all major Chinese cities held by the Japanese
 - Withdrawal not an option
 - Japan’s reliance on overseas resources

-
- 1936: 60-80% of iron and steel, 100% of cotton, wool and rubber, 75%-80% of petroleum comes from abroad
 - Empire as a source of Resources
 - 1913: trade with Japan's colonies consists of about 10% of total overseas trade
 - Aggression in Manchuria
 - By 1940: China is supplying Japan with coal, iron, steel
 - Coal produced in northern China and Mongolia
 - Until termination of the Japanese-American Commercial Treaty
 - The Japanese Communist Party founded in 1922
 - Peace Preservation Law of 1925 ---“thought policy”
 - March 27, 1933: Japan withdraws from the league of Nation
 - Germany withdraws from the League of Nation in 1933
 - Italy withdraws
 - Blaming the West
 - Autumn 1938: army vice- Minister Tojo Hideki declares that China is able to
 - Anti-Comintern Pact with Germany in 1936
 - With Italy in 1937
 - August 23, 1939, German and Russia signed a nonaggression pact
 - Sep 27, 1940: Tripartite Pact between Germany, Italy, and Japan
 - Nisso Churitsu Joyaku, Soviet Japanese Neutrality Pact
 - April 13, 1941
 - Nullifies the 1937 Sino-Soviet nonaggression treaty
 - April 1941: Japan signs neutrality pact with Russia
 - June
 - Japan ignores Germany's request to attack Russia in the east
 - Germany invades France in the spring of 1940
 - June 1940: France discontinues rail service from Vietnam to Yunnan
 - July 1940: Britain bows to Japanese demands and temporarily closes Rangoon to military supplies to China
 - July 1940: Japan occupies northern Indochina
 - USA embargos gasoline and oil to Japan
 - July 22, 1941: the Japanese occupy the whole of
 - Americans, British and Holland impose a total embargo on all exports to Japan and freeze all the Japan assets that they controlled

-
- The embargo cuts off scrap iron, but most importantly
 - Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere”
 - August 1, 1940
 - October 1941: army Minister, Hideki Tojo, appointed Prime Minister
 - Power of the military
 - From 1936 to 1945 only officers on active duty could serve as army and navy minister
 - By refusing to provide military generals to serve
 - Japanese Proposals for Peaceful Resolution
 - November 1941:
 - Japanese withdraw from Indo-China and most of China (except Hainan Island)
 - November 26, 1941: Washington dismisses the proposal (fear that concessions to Japan would endanger US relations)
 - Admiral Yamamoto Isoroku
 - Pearl Harbour Strategy:
 - Quick strike to cripple US navy fleet
 - Defence perimeter to protect SE Asia
 - Negotiate an armistice with the USA
 - Pearl Harbour
 - Tactical victory for Japan
 - But: public opinion in USA (until now favouring isolationism) now unified into supporting a war
 - December 25, 1941: Hong Kong surrenders
 - January 2, 1942: Manila falls
 - Reason for early victories
 - Japanese neutralize or destroy US and British battle fleets
 - Coordination of Japanese forces
 - Allied defenders spread thin
 - Allied have no prospects of reinforcements
 - Allies unsupported by their colonial subjects
 - Battle of midway, June 4, 1942
 - Objective:
 - To seize the Midway Atoll as a base for attacks on Hawaii
 - To lure and defeat the remnants of the US Pacific fleet
 - US intelligence break Japanese navy code; Japan unable to seize Midway

-
- Ends Japanese supremacy at sea
 - Allied
 - America's economics and industrial resources greater than Japan
 - Americans leapfrog across Central and SW Pacific, bypassing well defended
 - The Ti
 - Iron ore
 - Fall of Saipan (July, 1944)
 - Bombing of Japan
 - Bombing of Japan starts the second half of 1944
 - Iron bombs gave way to incendiary bombs
 - Firebombing raids in 1945
 - By early August 1945, some 66 Japanese cities had been largely destroyed
 - Germans surrender on
 - Potsdam Declaration, July 26, 1945
 - August 6, 1945: Atomic bomb dropped on
 - Reason for Japan's defeat
 - The China conflict
 - Dependence on external sources of energy
 - Food production; starvation
 - The Japanese economy could not compete with that of the US
 - Loss of transport shipping
 - Underestimated the Allies' ability to conduct air operations against Japanese
 - There was almost no planning with the German
 - Occupation of Japan (August 14, 1945-April 28, 1952)
 - Far Eastern Commission
 - 11 countries that were at war with Japan
 - Initial goals of the Occupation
 - Demilitarize Japan
 - November 30, 1945: Japan's armed forces disbanded
 - Japanese stocks of arms and ammunition were traced and destroyed
 - All weapons in private hands were seized and any activity which could be interpreted as having military overtones
 - Military equipment which could be converted to civilian use was
 - Repatriating Japanese Abroad

-
- Democratize Japan
 - Postwar Japan
 - Scramble for jobs
 - 1947: average family spends 70% of its income on food
 - High infant mortality
 - 3.7 million families still lack housing
 - War Crime trials
 - 6000 Japanese tried in “minor” trials
 - 900 sentenced to death
 - 28 political and military leaders indicted on charges as Class A war criminals
 - Assessment
 - Victor’s justice?
 - War trials considered only Japanese acts, not acts committed by allies
 - About 10 times as many Japanese executed as Germans on conventional war crime charges
 - The question of the Emperor of Japan
 - The emperor was not accused of war crime, but he was required to deny his divinity
 - New Constitution
-
- ❖ Korea under Japanese rule
 - Three periods
 - 1910-1919
 - 1920-1931
 - 1931-1945
 - Historical context
 - 1907: King Kojong is forced to give up the throne
 - 1910: Korea
 - March 1st Movement
 - Catalyst
 - Size and Scope
 - Level of Success
 - International response

-
- Declaration of independence
 - Involvement of Korean abroad
 - Provisional Constitution
 - Promotion of democracy
 - Consequences of Japanese imperialism
 - Totalitarian Military rule
 - Stabilizing effects
 - Political reforms and activism
 - Economic revolution
 - Cultural assimilation
 - ◆ Shintoism is promoted
 - ◆ Schools are forced to teach in Japanese
 - Lost names

War and aftermath in Japan; War and Revolution, China; China under Mao

❖ Japan

- New constitution
 - Promulgated Nov 3, 1946
 - Chapter 1, the emperor
 - The people has the right to choose their public officials and to dismiss them
 - Marriage shall be based on the mutual consent of both
 - Chapter II, Renunciation of war
 - Aspiring sincerely to an international peace
 - Japan can't have an army (article 9)
 - Land reforms
 - Individual land holdings limited to 10 acres
 - Abolishment of “zaibatsu” 财阀
 - Perception that head of “zaibatsu” had conspired with the military to enlarge Japan's overseas empire
 - Anti-monopoly law

-
- Trade unions
 - ◆ December 1945: Trade Union Law
 - ◆ August 1945: almost no factory workers belong to Union
 - Education
 - 1948: “the reverse course”
 - The cold war
 - Civil war in China
 - Japanese communist party
 - Legally established in October 1945
 - Increasingly hostility between the 2 Koreas
 - The “Red Purge,” May-December 1950
 - About 11000 people in the private sector and 1200 in government service purged
 - The Marshall Plan, July 1947
 - Reform of “zaibutsu” into “keiretsu”
 - “attitude to Unions”
 - February 1947:
 - 1949: Labor Relationship Adjustment
 - Released December 1948
 - Kaya Okinori
 - Shigemitsu Masoru
 - Reparations for SE Asia
 - May 1949: USA unilaterally
 - Japan’s Self-Defence Force
 - June 25, 1950: North Korea invades South Korea
 - July 1950, MacArthur orders Prime Minister Yoshida to establish a National Police Reserve of 75000
 - 1954: name changes to the self-defence force
 - September 1951: San Francisco Peace Treaty
 - PRC and the Republic of China (Taiwan) want to sign as the sole Chinese government
 - Neither are invited to the peace conference
 - United States plans to keep troops in Japan
 - The total amount demanded from the defeated Axis powers: \$7 billion
 - Total US war expenditures: \$275 billion

-
- China
 - Nationalists attack Communist troops
 - Americans attempt to reconcile Mao Zedong and Chiang Kaishek
 - Civil war between Communist and Nationalist
 - Nationalists
 - Recognized as the legitimate gvt of China by the Allies and Russia
 - Spring of 1949: Chiang Kai-shek moves Nationalist troops to Taiwan which Japan had surrendered in 1945
 - Mao Zedong at Tiananmen Square declaring the found of PRC
 - Failure of the nationalists
 - Economic problems
 - Corruptions
 - Unemployment
 - Success of the communists
 - Close to common people
 - Moral remained high in the army and was continuously bolstered by indoctrination and effective propaganda
 - Communist troops tried in many ways to with support of the masses
 - Instead of promising reform only after fighting stopped, the CCP implemented on charge after another
 - December 1949:
 - Mao goes to Moscow
 - Soviet Union provide China with loans and technical assistance
 - Government
 - Unicameral National People's congress
 - 2987 seats
 - Members elected by municipal, regional, and provincial people's congress
 - Constitution
 - Head of State: The President of the People's Republic of China
 - Elected by the National People's Congress
 - Receives foreign
 - The politburo (political bureau): set policy and controls all administrative, legal and executive appointments

-
- The standing Committee of the Politburo is a select group of 9 people
 - Political Parties
 - Chinese Communist Party or CCP
 - Eight small parties controlled by CCP
 - June 1950: Agrarian Reform law
 - Marriage reform law
 - The hundred flowers Campaign
 - Anti-Rightist Campaign (Fan Youpai yundong) June 1957
 - Target of 5%
 - Almost 10% of the students of Beijing University, sent to the countryside to work at manual labour to correct their opinion
 - ❖ Great Leap Forward (1958-60)
 - Catch up with or surpass British industrial capacity in 15 years
 - People's Commune (1958-82)
 - Mao accepts the responsibility for the failure of The Great Leap Forward
 - ❖ Sino-soviet split
 - Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev denounces Stalin in a speech of the Communist party
 - 1957: Soviet Union agrees to help China develop atomic bomb
 - China takes aggressive stance to Taiwan
 - Khrushchev: "peaceful coexistence"
 - 1959, scientific information and Soviet technicians withdrawn from China
 - China develops its own atomic weapons program
 - June 1960, the USSR stops all aids to PRC and calls home thousands of Soviet experts working in China
 - 1962, Mao denounces the government of USSR as a capitalist
 - ❖ Great Revolution in Proletarian
 - 1959, Liu Shaoqi replaces Mao
 - "January 1962: Three Private and One Guarantee"
 - Permission for peasants to cultivate their own plots of land
 - 1962: Mao instigates the socialist education movement
 - Attack of the "Four Olds"
 - Bookstores, libraries, private homes, churches and other religious buildings destroyed
 - Elites targeted: Party officials, teachers, writers, all intellectuals, those tainted by foreign influences

-
- January 1967: Peoples' Liberation Army intervenes
 - July 1968: Red Guard disbanded
 - CCP decimated
 - Industrial and agricultural production setbacks
 - A generation deprived of education
 - 3 million rehabilitated

❖

❖ Reasons for Japanese defeat

-
- The government doesn't acknowledge the defeat
- Civilian ignorance

❖

Sino-American détente

❖ Post WW2

- USA refuses recognition
- In America: general call for reassessment of the China policy by liberal politicians and academics, and powerful business interests desiring trade with China
- CCP leaders realized that the country cannot continue in isolation and it especially needs help in technology
- By 1970 Mao worried by buildup of Soviet Union troops on CHINA BORDERS SINCE 1969
- 1971: US allows Chinese goods to be exported into the US for the first time since the Korean War
- October 25, 1971: UN votes to expel the ROC and gives the seat to
- February 22, 1972 Nixon visits China
- 1972: USA AGREES THAT there is but only one China and Taiwan is a part of China
- China gets to purchase American airlines, scientific instruments, chemical product, etc. needed for China's modernization
- Exchange of scholars, journalists, athletes
- USA: reduces possibility of war between Russia and China

-
- USA gets trade from China
 - Canada establishes diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in 1970
 - Canada breaks off official diplomatic relations Taiwan in 1970
 - "Trade Office" in Taiwan
 - Sep 9, 1976, death of Mao
 - Mao's successor, Hua Guofeng
 - Gang of Four: Blamed for the excesses of the CR
 - Ten Year Plan
 - Deng Xiaoping replaces Hua as top officials
 - ❖ **The Four Modernizations**
 - Agricultural
 - Industry
 - Science
 - technology
 - They are as follows:
 - We must uphold socialist road
 - ❖ People's commune
 - 1957-78 annual growth of agricultural growth
 - China
 - ❖ Responsibility system
 - Farm families given responsibility for farming a given area of land
 - Contracts for land were for 1 year, but extended to 15 years
 - Government sets quotas for crops
 - Families grow the required quotas and sell them to the state at a fixed price
 - Families can grow over the quota and keep those
 - Agricultural revenue triples from 1979-1985
 - 1982-83: communes are dissolved
 - 1949-1959: China maintains diplomatic and commercial relations with only the Soviet Union
 - ❖ **The open door policy**
 - America-Chinese trade grew rapidly
 - Deng Xiaoping visits China
 - Trading partners:
 - Japan, Hong Kong,
 - Attracting foreign capitals and investment

-
- 1984: 14 coastal sites and Hainan Island open to foreign investment with preferential terms
 - ❖ Student unrest
 - December 1986: student demonstrations break out in 15 major cities, demanding freedom of speech, assembly
 - ❖ May, 1989: Tiananmen Square incident
 - More than 3000 people died, 10000 wounded in Western sources
 - PRC: 24 students died
 - International response
 - USA suspensions of weapons sales of China
 - USA-China relations are restrained 8 months
 - The PRC endures nearly 3 years of political isolation and economic sanctions
 - Global tourist boycott
 - Fall of the Berlin Wall
 - Growing economy growing vital for the remaining socialist countries
 - Without a strong economic base socialism will fall
 - Beijing, May, 1992: leading scholars conclude that the disintegration of the Soviet Union as a “Useful
 - ❖ Hong Kong reverts to China in 1997
 - “One Country, Two System”
 - A special administrative Region
 - Has its own legislature and legal codes, except in matters of foreign affairs
 - ❖ One Child policy

Korea

- ❖ Cairo conference
- ❖ Yalta conference
 - 38th parallel should form a temporary dividing line between Russian and American military
- ❖ February 1946: establishment of the provisional People’s committee for north Korea, adopting the political structure of Soviet Union
- ❖ September 9, 1948: establishment of the People’s Republic of North Korea
- ❖ September 6, 1945: establishment of the People’s Republic of South Korea
- ❖ August 15, 1948, establishment of the Republic of Korea, with its capital Seoul

-
- ❖ Syngman Rhee, the first president of South Korea
 - ❖ Military strength in South Korea
 - 98000 man force equipped only with small arms
 - US occupation forces completely withdraw from Korea
 - 135000 men, including a tank brigade
 - Thousands of Koreans are being trained in the U.S.S.R
 - 1949-1950 China transferred about 12000 troops from its army to the North Korea forces
 - Russian troops withdraw
 - June 25, 1950, North Korean troops launched a full-scale invasion in the south
 - June 26, the UN security Union
 - UN approves the creation of a unified command in Korea
 - General Douglas MacArthur
 - 1951-53: stalemate
 - Two-fifths of Korea's industrial facilities destroyed
 - One-third of its homes devastated
 - ❖ The first Republic (1948-60)
 - April 3, 1948: communist rebellion on island of Cheju
 - ❖ Politics in South Korea after the Korean War
 - Executives and military based government
 - Syngman Rhee appoints all the
 - Police suppression of the political parties
 - Scandals in government
 - Charges that Rhee had rigged elections in 1956 and 1960
 - April 26, 1960: Syngman Rhee forced to resign as President of South Korea
 - Goes into exile in Hawaii where he dies in 1965
 - ❖ 2nd Republic (1960-1961)
 - Parliamentary cabinet system
 - Economy suffers from years of corruption under Rhee
 - ❖ Military rule (1961-1963)
 - 1961 coup: General Park Chung-hee seizes power in a bloodless coup
 - Dissolves the National assembly
 - Imposes a strict ban on political activities
 - Newspapers closed down
 - Korean placed under martial law

-
- Korean central intelligence Agency created

❖ Responses of the USA

- Assurances that Park is working towards restoration of democratic civilian rule
- Under US pressure Park assumes civilian role
- 1963: Park retires from the army
- May 1967:
 - Charges that Park stand for a 3rd term means that he is turning S. Korea into a militaristic police state
 - He promised to leave office in 1971
 - Park clamps down on the press, students, and political opponents (including imprisonment of political opponents)
 - The population endures many limitations on their freedom in the name of
 - Activities of the Korean central Intelligence Agency are widely feared
 - Stories of human rights and civil liberty
 - Threat of another invasion from the North used to justify
 - Foreign relations improve (1965-Korea-Japan Treaty-establishes embassies in the respective capitals) and more foreign investment comes to S. Korea
 - By the 1960s the South had begun to recover from the war, and by the 1970s to leap ahead economically
 - Korean troops sent to Vietnam improving relation with USA
 - Kim Dae-jung gathers 46% of the vote
 - Kim charges that Park used the 'threat from the North
 - Claims that they intended to kill him, but he was saved by US intervention
 - Frequently arrested thereafter for anti-government
 - 1980: Kim sentenced to death
 - Following the US pressure sentence is commuted
- 1972: revises constitution to: guarantee him a 2/3 majority of the National Assembly
- Decalsre martial law at any time
- Ban any criticism of the president
- December 1971: Park declares a state of national emergency
- October 1972: Park suspended the constitution and dissolved the legitimacy
- 1978: anti-government riots break out in Pusan and suppressed by government troops
- October 26, 1979: President Park assassinated by his own director of the Korean Intelligence Agency

- South Korea placed under military rule under
- Charging North Korean communist infiltration military:
 - Extends martial law
 - Bans all political activity
- 1987: popular dissatisfaction
- December 1987: Roh Tae Woo, a first president is voted for direct election
- Chun's presidency was criticized for corruption
- December 1997: Kim Dae Jung elected presidency

❖ Economic and social development

- South Korea in the 1950s: underdeveloped, agrarian economy; highly

❖ North Korea

- After Korean War, Kim Il-sung purges his rivals and successfully became the first president
- Kim shifts his positions

❖ The sino-Soviet Dispute: 1960s

- June 1960 the USSR stops aids
- 1962 Mao denounces the government of USSR as a right
- The four self-reliance principles
 - Autonomy in ideology
 - Independence in politics
 - Self-sufficiency in economy
 - Self-alliance in defense
 - North Korea emphasizes strengthen
 - The post war economy of North Korea enjoyed a head start because most Japanese-developed

Postwar Japan

❖ Recovery

- 1948: "reverse course"
- Technological gap between USA and Japan
 - USA assistance
- Japan has to rebuild its factories and equipment from scratch, resulting in the most modern and efficient facilities

❖ War reparations

- May 1949: USA unilaterally drops all demands for reparations
- Military spending limited by Article 9

-
- Revenues put into industries
 - Self Defence budget limited to 1% of GNP
 - ❖ Korean War
 - Japanese companies received contracts worth 2 billion
 - 1960 Vietnam provided another stimulate
 - ❖ Labor force
 - Literate, skilled labour force
 - Lifetime employment
 - Unions
 - ❖ Japanese unions
 - Unions company based, not occupation based
 - Gap in wages and treatment between managers and workers was smaller in USA
 - ❖ Shock absorbers
 - Part time workers
 - Women
 - Low wages, limited benefit
 - ❖ Savings
 - Government investment in education, welfare, and retirement does not keep up with overall growth rate of the economy
 - ❖ Government guidance
 - bank of Japan provides capital for investment
 - US: 2/3 of capital from stocks
 - Japan: 80% debt, 20% from stocks
 - Savings (low interest rate)
 - Relationship between government and business closer than in any other industrialized country
 - Finance Ministry and the Ministry in international Trade and Industry (MITI)
 - Forbidding foreign investment in Car production
 - Zaibatsu---Keiretsu
 - Prewar period 4 zaibatsu controlled nearly 1/4 of all capital
 - 1970: 8 Keiretsu maintained the same level of economic dominance
 - Cartels
 - Japanese government not only tolerated, but encourages mergers and the creation of cartels to boost the competitive advantage in international trades

-
- Under MITI the goal of cartels was to establish the minimum price, in which to maintain profit
 - ❖ Japan Inc.
 - Japanese corporations and employees all playing an assigned role
 - Income-doubling plan
 - Objective: to double national income in the decade from 1961-1970
 - ❖ China
 - The open door policy
 - ❖ North Korea
 - The post-war economy of North Korea
 - N.K.'s economic growth hampered by
 - Decline in foreign aid
 - Its heavy expenditures on defense
 - Continued priority
 - ❖ South Korea
 - In 1950: underdevelopment
 - ❖ Japan's economy in the late 1970
 - 1970: Nixon announces that he plans to normalize relations with Beijing
 - 1972: Japan recognize the PRC
 - 1973: oil crisis
 - Organization of APEC
 - They started to do more fuel-efficient industry
 - ❖ 1980's stability: the "bubble" economy
 - Japanese investment in California is the largest
 - ❖ Reaction from USA: "Japan Bashing"
 - US criticizes Japan for dumping cheap goods on US markets, but not providing enough access for foreign commodities
 - ❖ Bubble burst
 - ❖ Reasons for Japan's position
 - International Military Tribunal for the Far East
 - Focus on those who committed crimes against the allied powers
 - Execution of 7 Class A war criminals
 - "Units 731"
 - Article 5



Made by Guanying Zhou