Get out stuff for notes
Japan and China during Imperialism
HW: Political Cartoon, Vocab, and Textbook
Notes due Friday
TEST ON FRIDAY!
China of early 19th Century

- Isolated
- Resisted trade with the West
- Self-sufficient
  - Agriculture, silks, mining
  - Sold tea to westerners
- Favorable balance of trade
Trade in China

- Opium Trade
  - British: sought a favorable balance of trade with China
  - Opium addiction

![Opium Imports into China 1650 - 1880](image)
Opium War

- Chinese ban
- British send gunboats to Canton

Opium War (1840-1842)

- Treaty of Nanjing
- ports
- British-Hong Kong
China overrun by foreign influence

- Open Door Policy
  - 1899
  - USA
- Spheres of Influence are created
Chinese Rebellion

- Resentment towards Qing Dynasty
- 1850s-1860s Taiping Rebellion
- 1900 Boxer Rebellion
- Qing Dynasty ends in 1912 after 268 years of rule
Geographic Review

- Japan is a mountainous archipelago
- Located east of Korea and China
Tokugawa Shogunate

- In the early 1600’s, Japan shut itself off from the world (isolationism)
- System of feudalism (strict class distinctions and land ownership)
- Samurai warriors kept Japan protected and fairly peaceful for two centuries.
- Only occasional contact/trade with Korea and China
- Ethnocentric
Tokugawa Shogunate

- American Commodore Matthew Perry sent to Japan in 1853
- Urged Japan to open up its ports to western trade or be destroyed in one years time.
The Japanese reply came in the form of the Treaty of Kanagawa (1854)

- Japan agreed to open 2 ports for the U.S. to take on supplies.
- Soon other European nations were trading with Japan
Meiji Reform and Modernization

- Tokugawa Shogunate steps down in 1867
- Emperor Mutsuhito
  - Nationalism
  - Modernization, industrialization, militarization
- Begins Meiji Era (1867-1913)
  (Meiji = “enlightened rule”)

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Meiji Restoration

- Japan modeled their navy after Great Britain, their government and army after Germany, and their educational system after the United States.

- In 30 years, Japan goes from a weak isolated nation to a powerful, industrial nation
- M = Meiji
- E = Ends
- I = Isolation
- J = Japan
- I = Industrialize
From Nationalism to Imperialism

- Feeling proud of their new strength, Japan's feelings of nationalism grew.
- Japan looked to compete with Europe and build their own imperial empire.
Meiji Restoration

- Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895)
  - Fought between Japan and China for trading rights in Korea
  - Japan drove China out of Korea
  - Destroyed the Chinese navy
  - Gained a foothold in Manchuria (Northeast China)
Meiji Restoration

- Russo-Japanese War (1904)
  - War fought between Japan and Russia for control over Manchuria
    - Region is rich in resources in North Eastern China (borders Korea).
  - Ends in an embarrassing defeat for the much larger Russians
THE BEAR—"I'VE STRUCK A HORNET'S NEST NOW, SURE!"

Drawer by R. D. Handby, of the Duluth News-Tribune.

The cartoon is particularly apt because of the great reliance which Japan placed upon her torpedoes, boats of that type being called the hornets of the navy. Her military tactics, by sea and land, were of the swift and stinging order.

FRANCE—"KEEP IT UP, RUSSIA; YOU'RE WINNING!"
RUSSIA—"WELL, IF THIS IS WINNING, WHAT WILL HE DO TO ME IF I LOSE?"