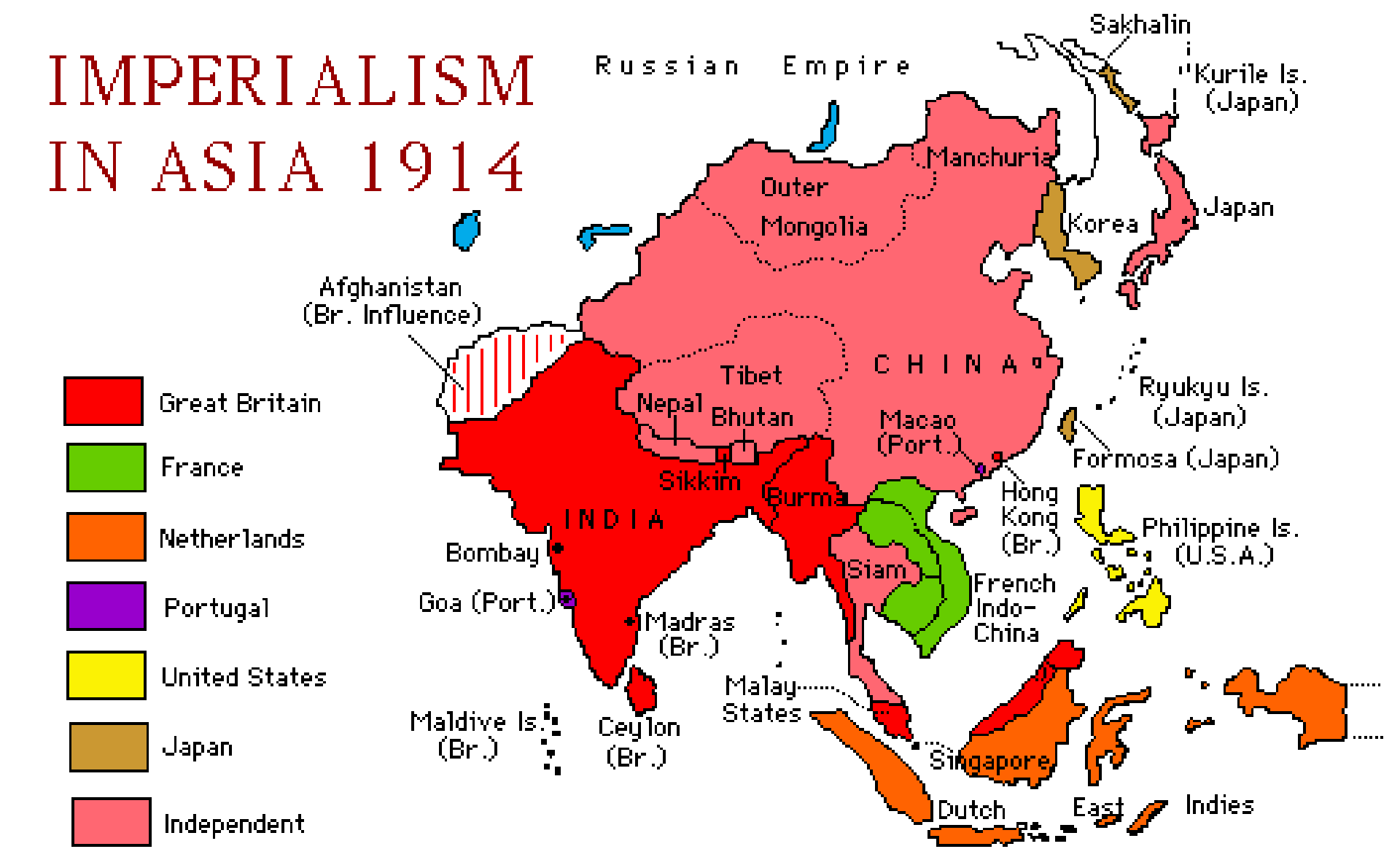
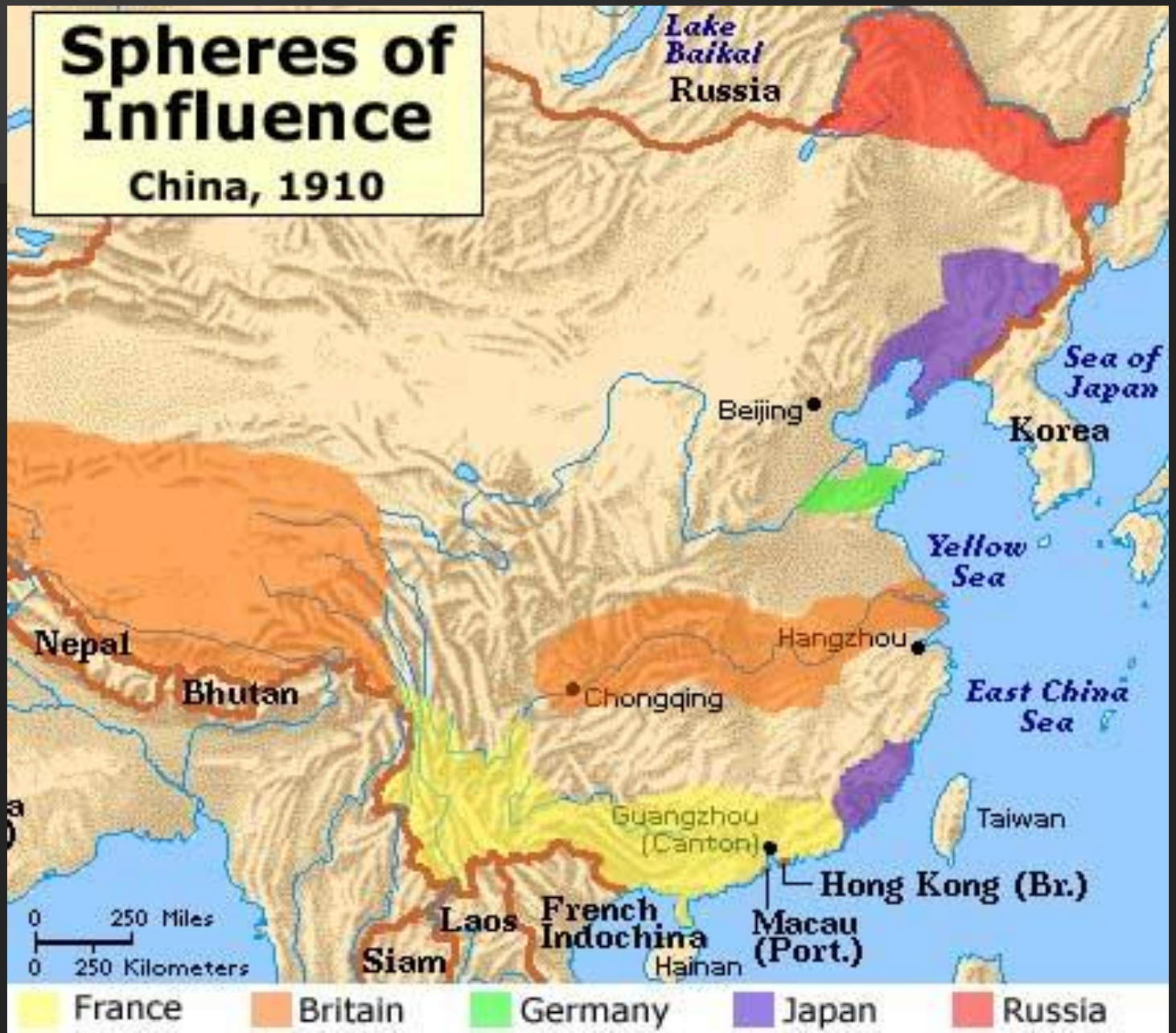
AIM 4.5: How did imperialist nations establish control in Asia? DO NOW: 3 observations



Was China Really Independent?



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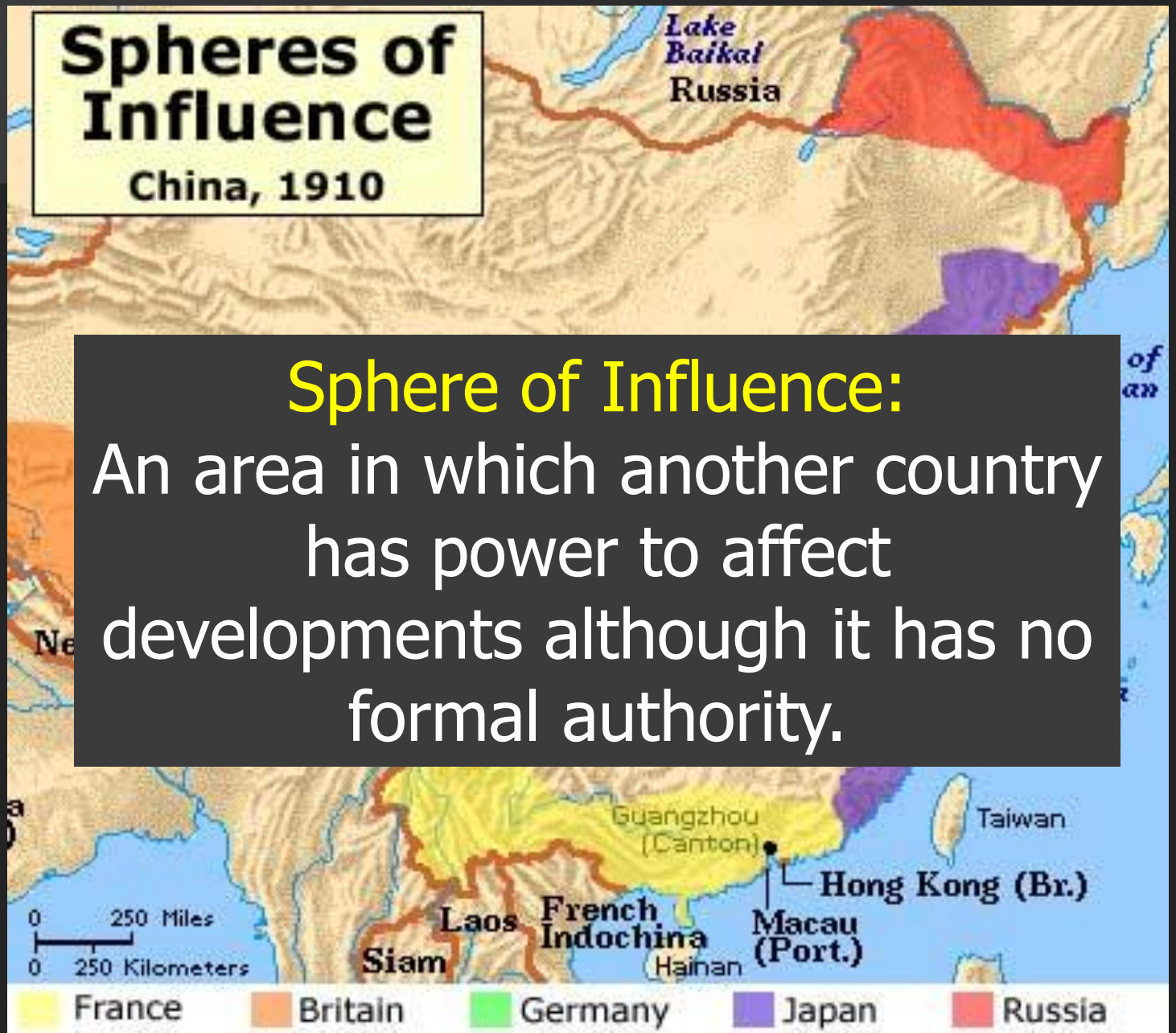

Sphere of Influence:

An area in which another country has power to affect developments although it has no formal authority.

Europeans Conquer Muslim Lands

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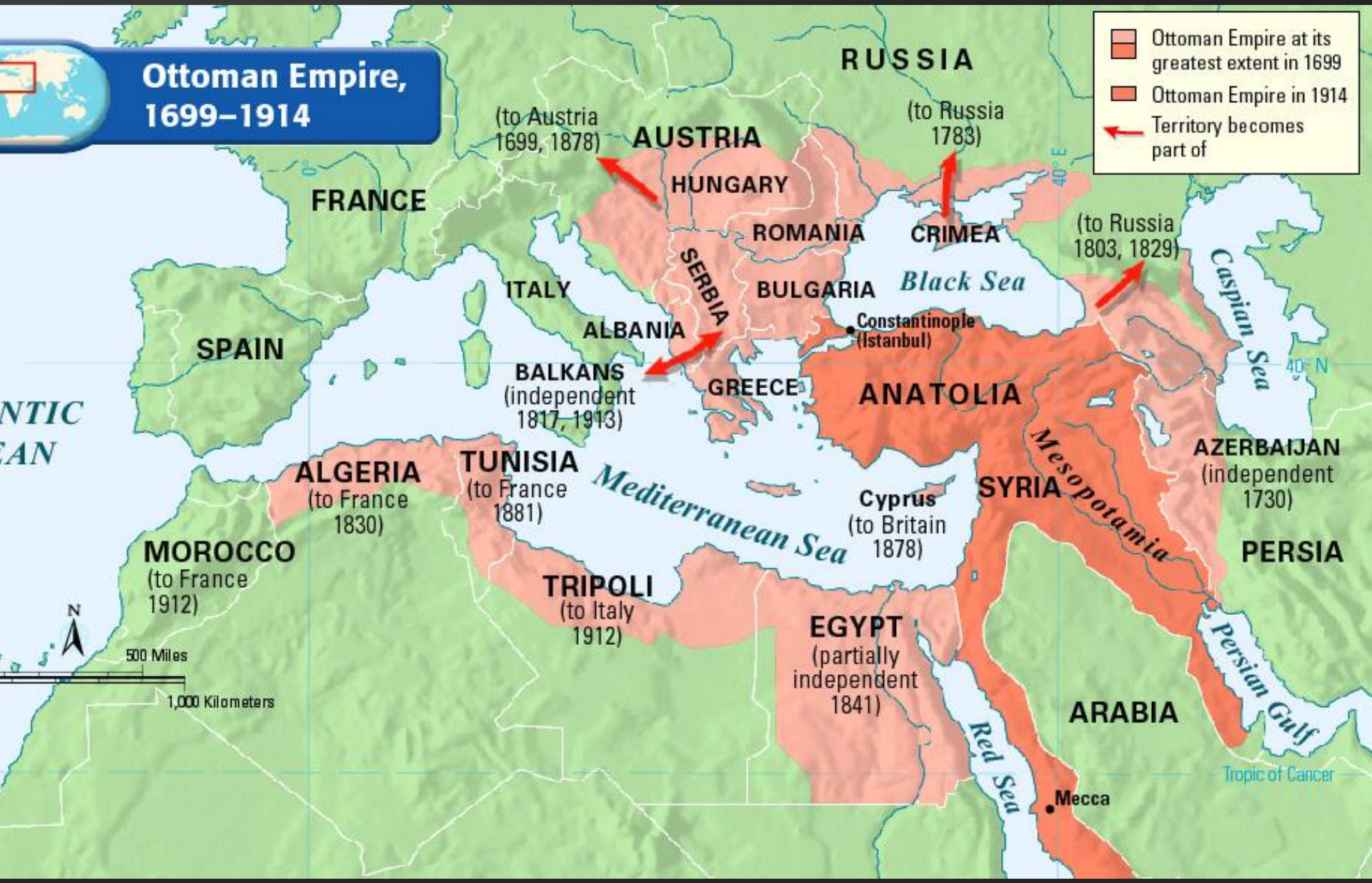
- Russia expands in Central Asia (1860s-70s)
  - Conquers native Muslim groups (ex. Kazakhs, Uzbeks)
- Britain and Russia compete over Afghanistan

Europeans Conquer Muslim Lands



Europeans Conquer Muslim Lands

- Ottomans lose territory to:
  - Russia, Britain, Italy, & France
- Opening of Suez Canal (1869)
  - controlled by Britain after 1882

Europeans Conquer Muslim Lands

- Ottomans lose territory to:
  - Russia, Britain, Italy, & France
- Opening of Suez Canal (1869)
  - controlled by Britain after 1882
- Britain and Russia in Persia (Iran)
  - *spheres of influence* (1907)
  - oil discovered (1908)

Imperialism in India

Mughal Empire (1707)

The British Raj (1914)

The British East India Company

The British East India Company

- An independent company (began 1600s)
- Overtook Mughal Dynasty (1757)

The Company's Private Army

The Company's Private Army

sepoys (Indian soldiers)

Sepoy Mutiny (1857)

- Many Indians unhappy by 1850
- British introduce new rifles (1857)
  - Beef & pork fat used as grease
  - Hindus & Muslims outraged
  - 80-90 sepoys refuse to use them; jailed
- Sepoys capture Delhi → rebellion spreads
- Result: British govt. takes direct command

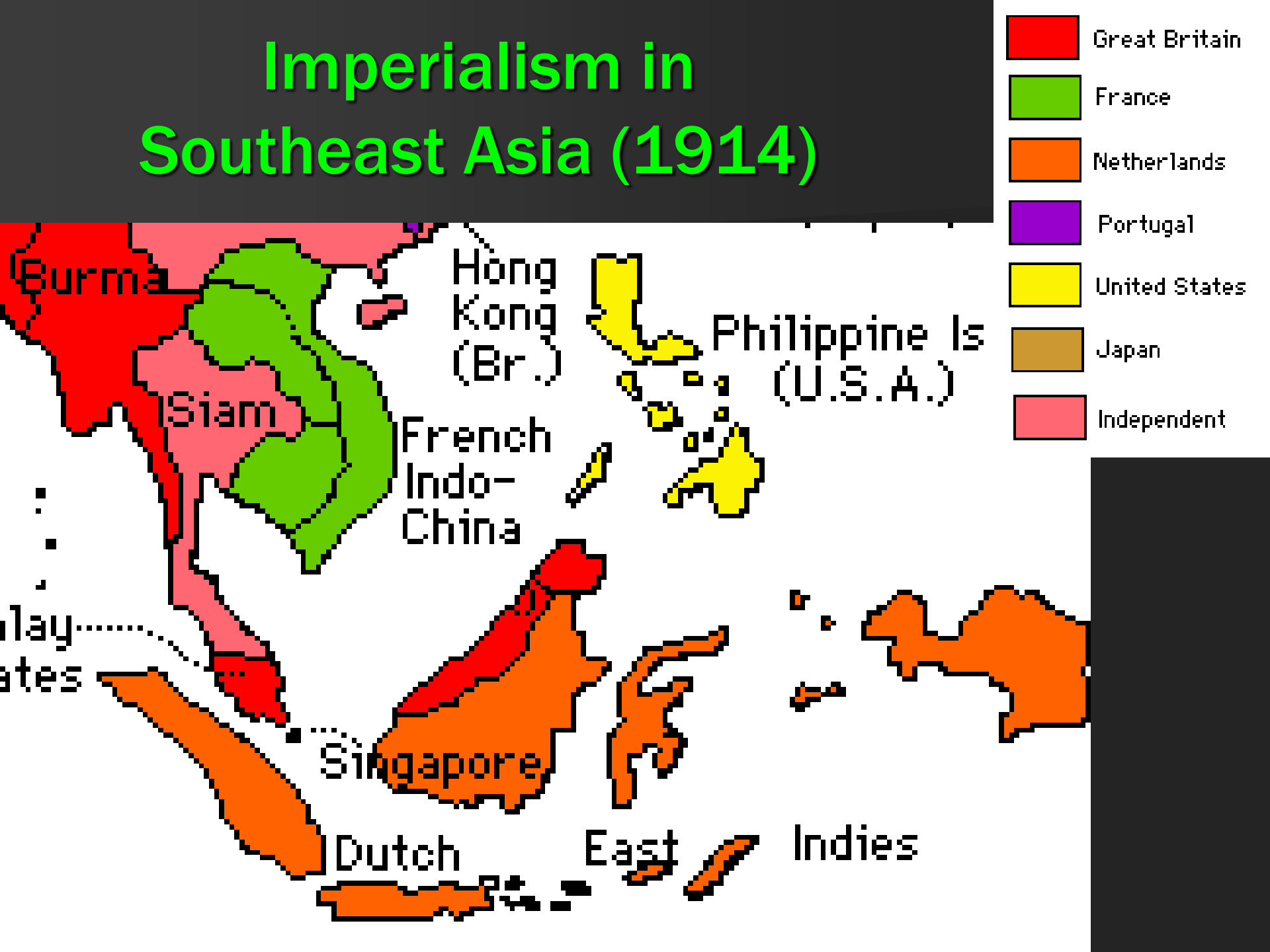
Sepoy Mutiny (1857)

India: “Jewel in the Crown”

India: "Jewel in the Crown"

- Britain's most valuable colony
- Products:
  - Tea, indigo, coffee, cotton, jute, opium
- Large market (300 million people)
- World's third largest railway network

Imperialism in Southeast Asia (1914)



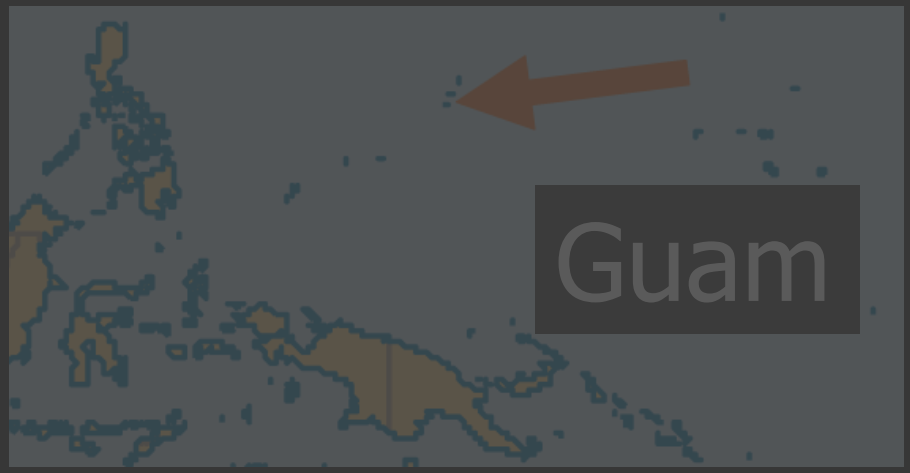
Imperialism in Southeast Asia (1600-1914)

- Products:
  - sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, rubber, tropical fruits
- Dutch East India Company → Indonesia
- British → Burma, Malaysia & Singapore
- France → Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia)
- Siam (Thailand) independent

U.S. Imperialism in the Pacific Islands

U.S. Imperialism in the Pacific Islands

- Philippines
  - Acquired from Spain (1898)
  - U.S. defeats Filipino nationalists (1902)
- Hawaii
  - First sugar plantations (1820s)
  - Queen removed (1893)
  - U.S. territory (1898)



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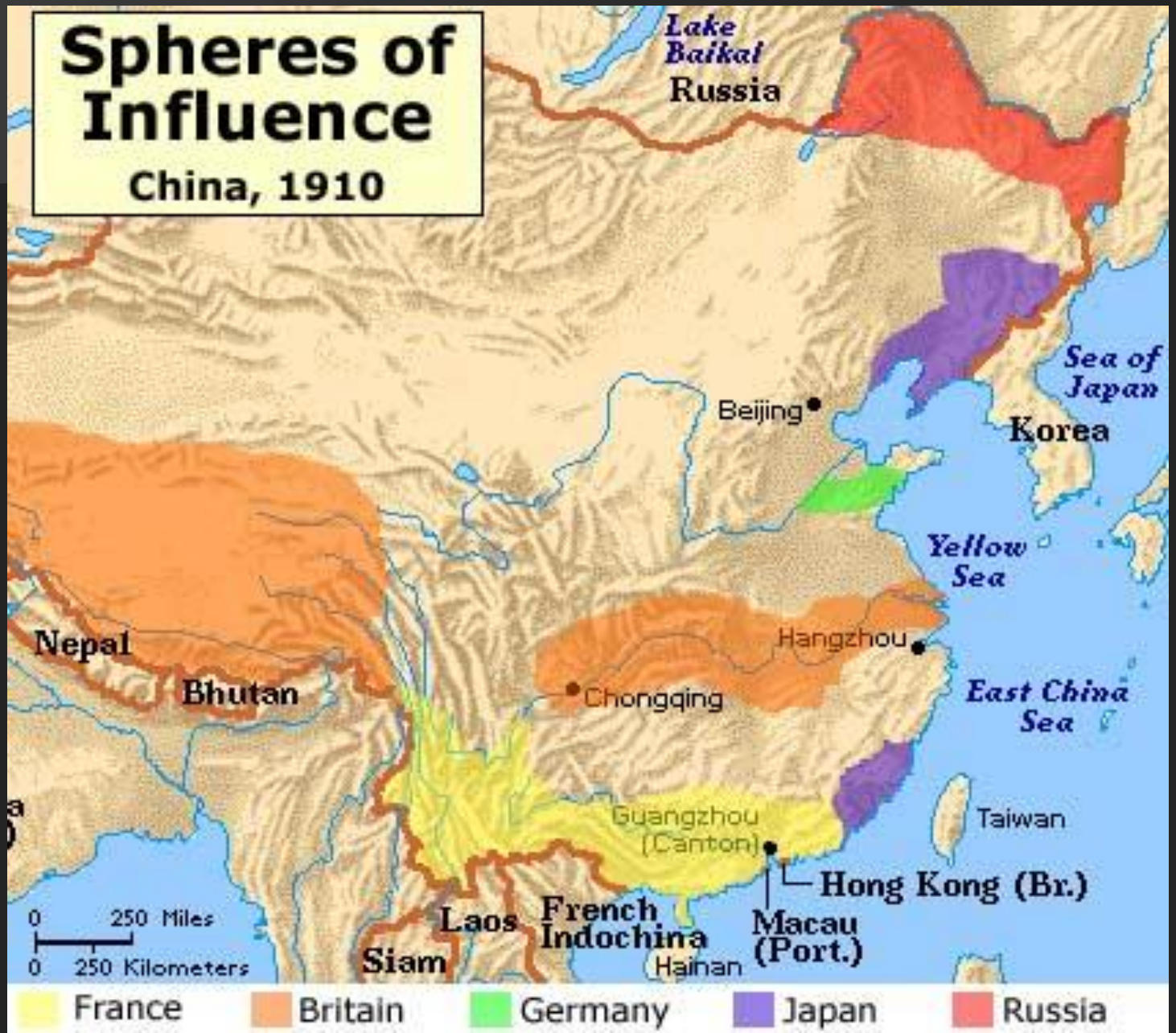

Answer the questions using pp. 805-809

1. Describe China's attitude toward trade with the West. What was the reason for this attitude?
2. In what ways did China limit trade with the West?
3. What conflicting positions led to the Opium War? What was the outcome of the war?
4. What internal problems did China face by the mid-1800s?
5. What were the results of the Taiping Rebellion?
6. How did foreign countries take advantage of Chinese weakness? What was the Open Door Policy?
7. What types of reforms did Emperor Guangxu attempt? Why did they fail?
8. What was the Boxer Rebellion? Why did it fail? How did it affect China?

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An Opium Harvest

An Opium Den in Shanghai

First Opium War (1839-1842)

Video Questions:

What did you learn about the history of opium use?

What did China agree to in the Treaty of Nanjing?

How does opium affect the brain?

The Treaty of Nanjing (1842)

該地方官公文往來令英人按照下條開敍之例清楚交納
貨稅鈔餉等費

一因英國商船遠路涉洋往往有損壞須修補者自應給予
沿海一處以便修船及存寄所用物料今

大皇帝准將香港一島給予英國
君主暨嗣後世襲主位者常遠主掌任便立法治理

一因

欽差大臣等於道光十九年二月間將英國領事官及民人等強留
粵省嗤以死罪索出鴉片以為贖命今

大皇帝准以洋銀六百萬圓償補原價

一凡英國商民在粵貿易向例全歸額設行商亦稱公行者
承辦今

大皇帝准其嗣後不必仍照向例凡有英商等赴各該口貿易者勿
論與何商交易均聽其便且向例額設行商等內有累欠英
商甚多無措清還者今酌定洋銀三百萬圓作為商欠之數
由中國官為償還

一

欽差大臣等向英國官民人等不公強辦致須撥發軍士討求伸理

The Treaty of Nanjing (1842)

- China opens five ports
- Britain gets Hong Kong
- Includes extraterritoriality
- Leads to other ‘unequal’ treaties

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Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864)

Video Questions

What did you learn about Taiping leader Hong Xiuquan?

Why do you think so many people followed Hong Xiuquan?

Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864)

- Results:
  - Taiping defeated w/help of foreigners
  - 20 million dead
  - Qing government weakened

Worst Wars in History By Death Toll (According to Wikipedia)

1. 60,000,000–100,000,000 – World War II (1939–1945)
2. 40,000,000–70,000,000 – Mongol conquests (1206–1324)
3. 36,000,000–40,000,000 – Three Kingdoms War (184–280)
4. 30,000,000 – Eastern Front of World War II (1941–1945)
5. 25,000,000 – Qing Dynasty conquers Ming Dynasty (1616–62)
6. 20,000,000 – Taiping Rebellion (1850–1864) – may be **underestimated**

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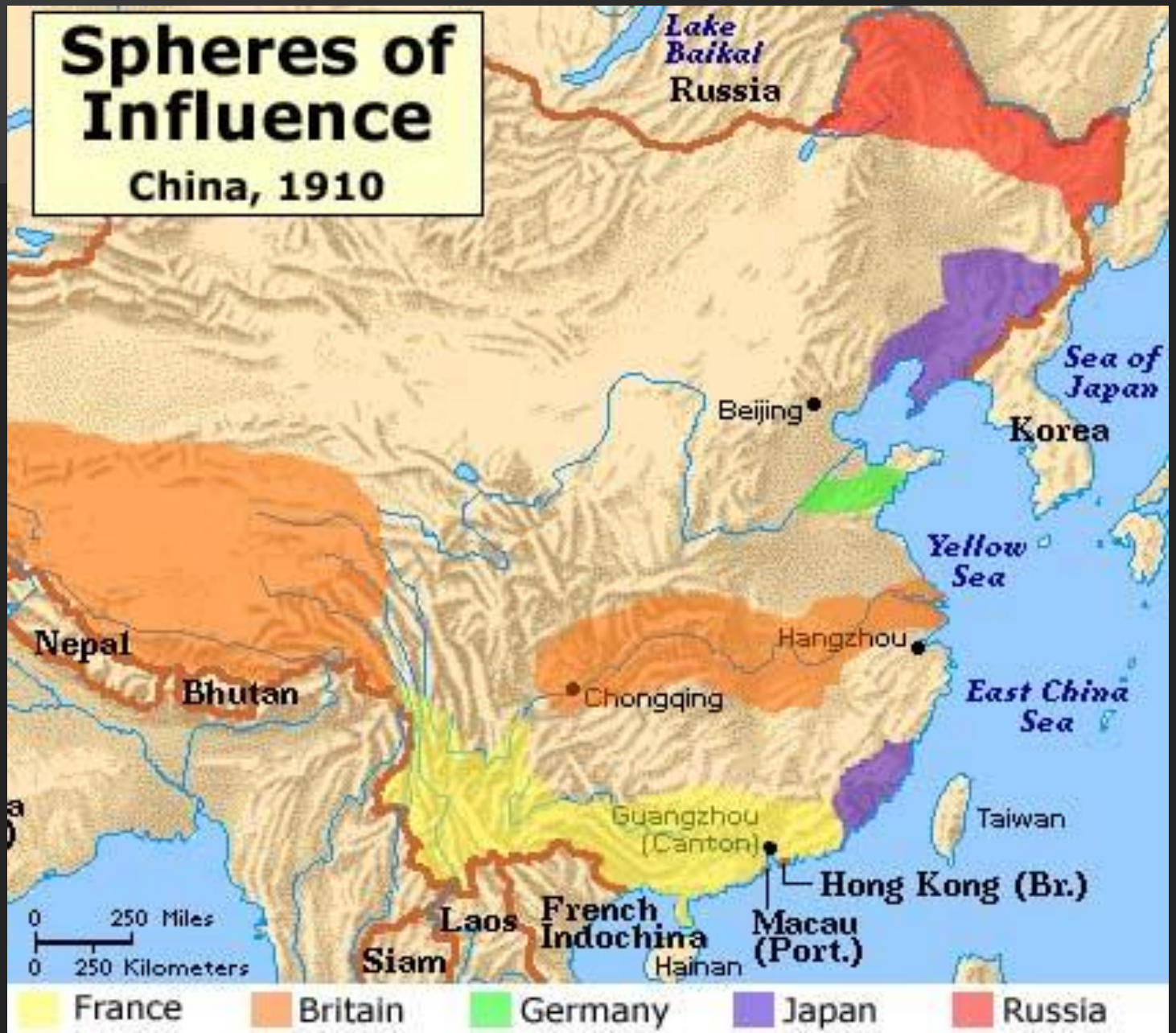

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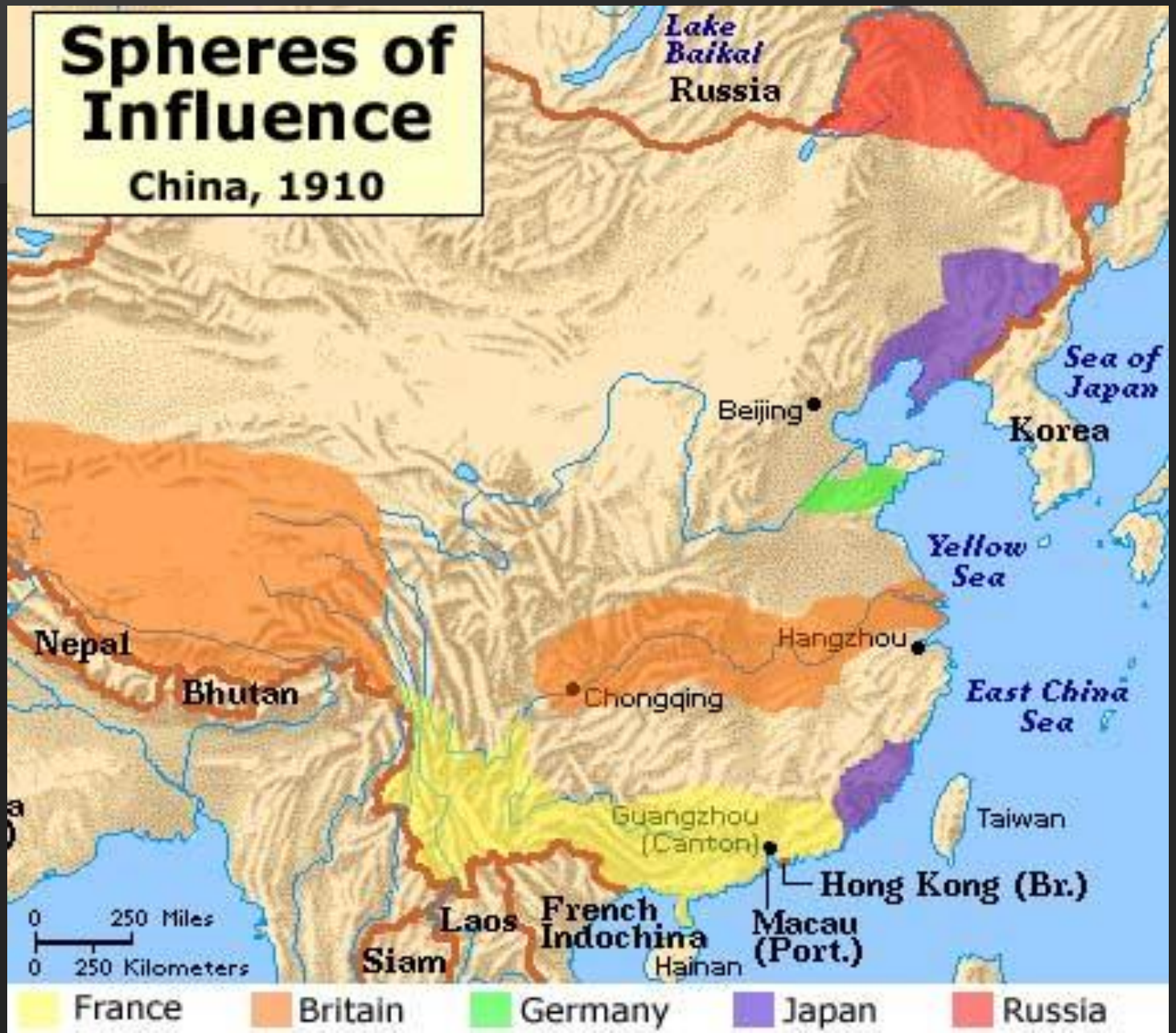

Open Door Policy (1899)

- Initiated by United States
- China ‘open’ to all foreign nations
- Result = China did not become a colony of any one nation

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Boxer Rebellion (1900)

Video Questions

Why was it called the Boxer Rebellion?

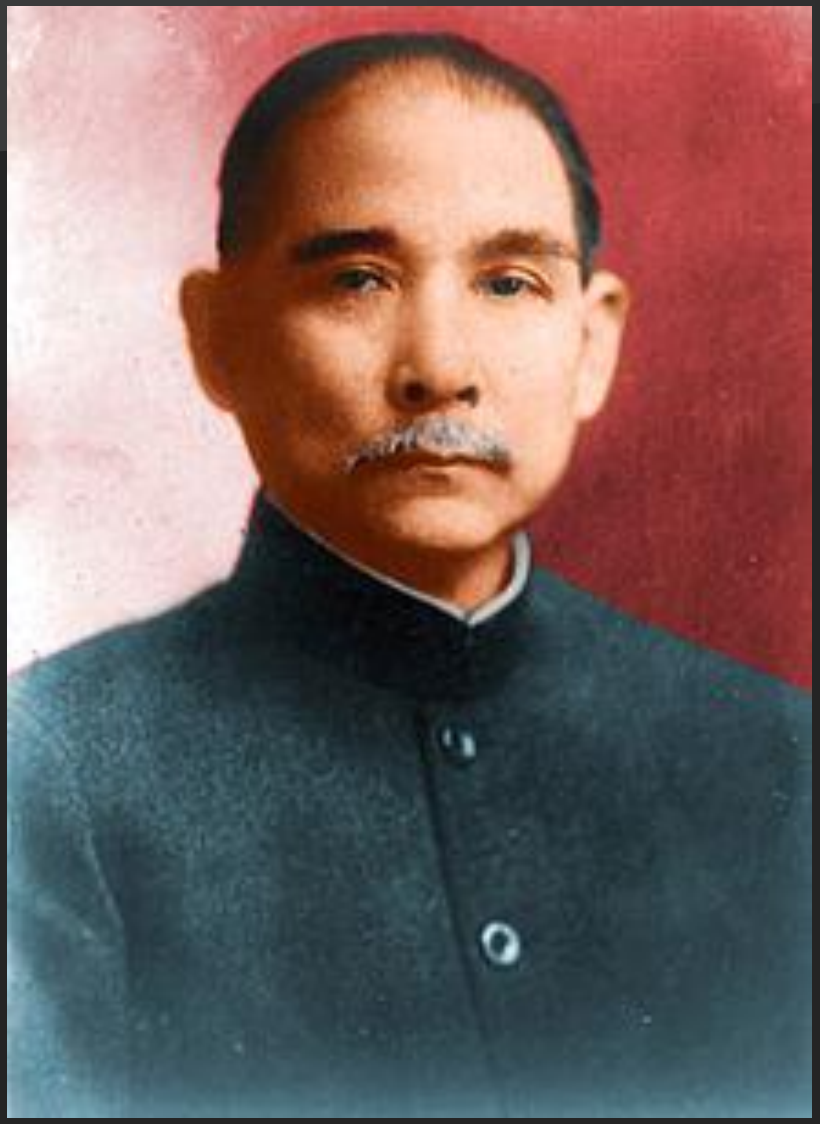
What were the goals of the Boxer Rebellion?

Did the Boxer Rebellion succeed?

Boxer Rebellion (1900)

- Uprising against foreigners and government
- Results:
  - Crushed by foreign armies
  - Rise in Chinese nationalism
  - More unfair treaties

1911 Revolution



- Sun Yat-Sen
- Defeats Qing Dynasty
- Hopes to create a republic & end foreign domination