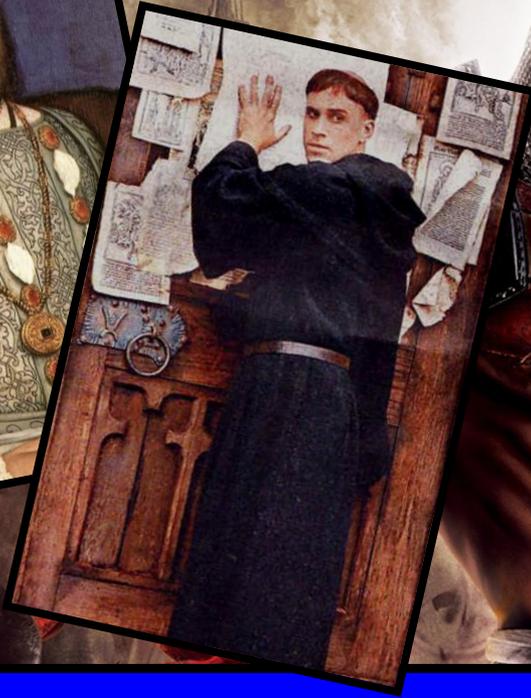


DR. HARTNELL



Rebirth & Reform





TODAY'S UNIT & LESSON



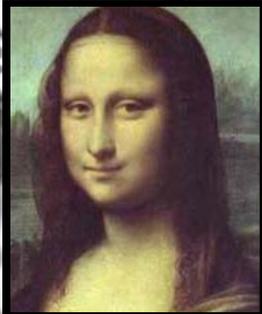
Lesson 20

(MW 2.20)



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MING DYNASTY:

The **Mongol Dynasty in China** was overthrown in 1368. The founder of the new dynasty took the title of **Ming Hong Wu** (the Ming Martial Emperor).

This was the beginning of the **Ming Dynasty**, which lasted until 1644.

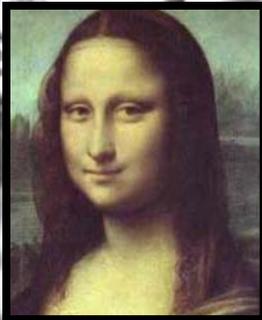


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MING DYNASTY:



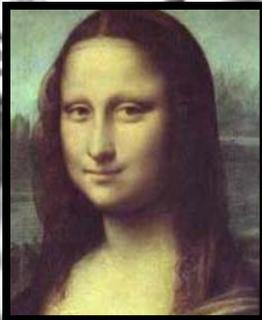
Under Ming emperors, China extended its rule into Mongolia and Central Asia.



Along the northern frontier, the Chinese strengthened the Great Wall and made peace with the nomadic tribes that had troubled them for many centuries.



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MING DYNASTY:

At home, **Ming rulers** ran an **effective government** using a centralized bureaucracy **staffed with officials chosen by the civil service examination system** to make sure they used the most qualified individuals.

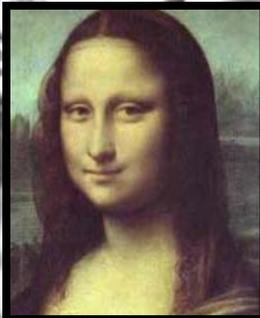


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MING DYNASTY:



They set up a nationwide school system. Manufactured goods were produced in workshops and factories in vastly higher numbers.



New crops were introduced, which greatly increased food production.





MING DYNASTY:

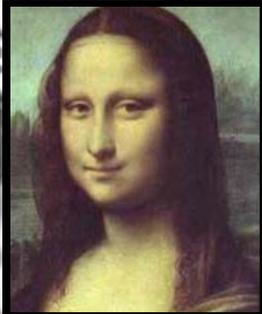
The **Ming rulers** also **renovated** the **Grand Canal**, making it **possible to ship grain** and other goods from **Southern to Northern China**.

The **Ming Dynasty** truly **began** a new era of greatness in **Chinese history**.



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MING DYNASTY:

Ming Hong Wu ruled from 1368-1398. After his death, his son Yong Le became emperor.

In 1406, Yong Le began construction of the Imperial City in Beijing. In 1421, he moved the capital from Nanjing to Beijing.



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MING DYNASTY:

The **Imperial City** was created to convey power and prestige.



It is an immense complex of palaces and temples surrounded by 6.5 miles of walls. Because it was off-limits to commoners, it was also known as the “Forbidden City”.



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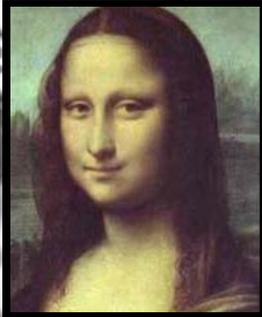


MING DYNASTY:

During his reign, **Yong Le** also **sent** a series of **naval voyages** **into** the **Indian Ocean** that sailed as far west as the eastern coast of Africa.

Led by the court official Zheng He [*pronounced "Juhng-Huh"*], seven voyages were made from **1405-1433**.





MING DYNASTY:

The **first fleet**, consisting of 62 ships and nearly 28,000 men, passed through Southeast Asia, the western coast of India and the city-states of East Africa. It **returned with items unknown in China and with information about the outside world.**

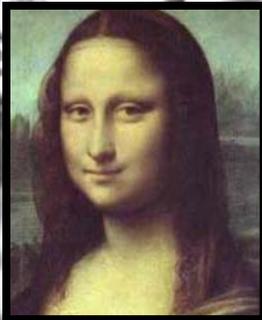


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MING DYNASTY:



In 1514, a Portuguese fleet arrived off the coast of China. It was the first direct contact between the Chinese Empire and Europe since the journeys of Marco Polo.

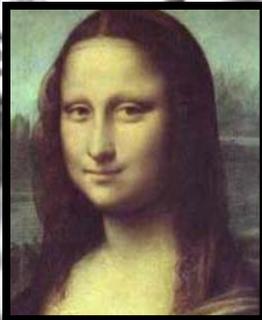


At the time, the Ming Government thought little of their arrival.



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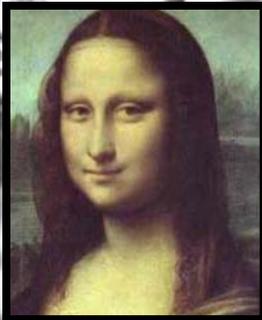


MING DYNASTY:

China was at the height of its power, and **from the perspective of the emperor**, the **Europeans were** only an unusual form of **barbarian**.

To the **Chinese ruler**, the rulers of all other countries were simply “**younger brothers**” of the **Chinese emperor**, who was seen as the **Son of Heaven**.





MING DYNASTY:

The **Portuguese** soon **outraged Chinese** officials **with their behavior**. They were **expelled** from Guangzhou (Canton) but were allowed to occupy Macao, a port on the southeastern coast of China.



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MING DYNASTY:

At first, the Portuguese had little impact on Chinese society.

Portuguese ships carried goods between China and Japan, but direct trade between Europe and China remained limited.





MING DYNASTY:



Perhaps **more important than trade**, however, **was the exchange of ideas.**



Christian missionaries also made the long voyage to China on European merchant ships.



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MING DYNASTY:

Many of them were highly educated men who brought along instruments, such as clocks, that impressed Chinese officials and made them more receptive to Western ideas.



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MING DYNASTY:

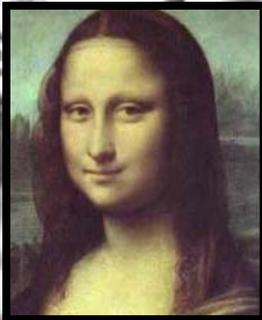
Both sides benefited from this early cultural exchange. Chinese scholars marveled at their ability to read better with European eyeglasses.

Christian missionaries were impressed with the teachings of Confucius, the printing and availability of books, and Chinese architecture.



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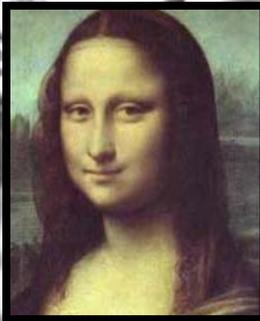


MING DYNASTY:

When these reports began to circulate back home, **Europeans became even more curious about** this great civilization on the **other side of the world.**

After a period of **prosperity** and growth, the **Ming Dynasty** gradually **began to decline.**





MING DYNASTY:

During the late **16th Century**, **internal power struggles** led to a period of **government corruption**.

High taxes, caused in part by this corruption, **led to peasant unrest**. Crop yields declined because of harsh weather.



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MING DYNASTY:

During the 1630s, a major epidemic greatly reduced the population in many areas.

The suffering caused by the epidemic helped spark a peasant revolt led by Li Zicheng [pronounced “Lee-Dzuh-Chuhng”].



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MING DYNASTY:

The **revolt** began in Central China and then **spread to** the **rest of the country**. In 1644, Li and his forces **occupied** the **capital of Beijing**.

When the capital fell, the **last Ming emperor committed suicide** in the palace gardens. Many officials also killed themselves.



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MING DYNASTY:

The **overthrow** of the **Ming Dynasty** created an **opportunity** for the **Manchus**.

The **Manchus** were a **farming and hunting** people who lived **northeast** of the **Great Wall** in the area known today as **Manchuria**.



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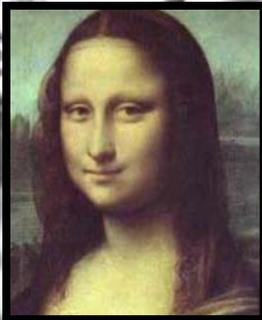
MING DYNASTY:

The forces of the Manchus conquered Beijing, and Li Zicheng's army was defeated. The victorious Manchus then declared the creation of a new dynasty called the Qing [pronounced "Chihng"] Dynasty, meaning "pure". This dynasty, created in 1644, remained in power until 1911.



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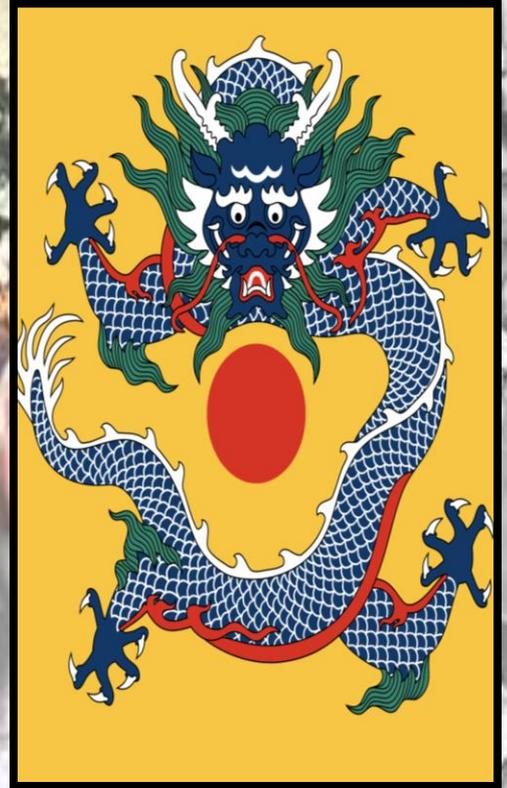




QING DYNASTY:

When some Chinese resisted their new rulers and seized the island of Taiwan, the Manchu Government prepared to attack them.

To identify the rebels, the government ordered all males to adopt Manchu dress and hairstyles.



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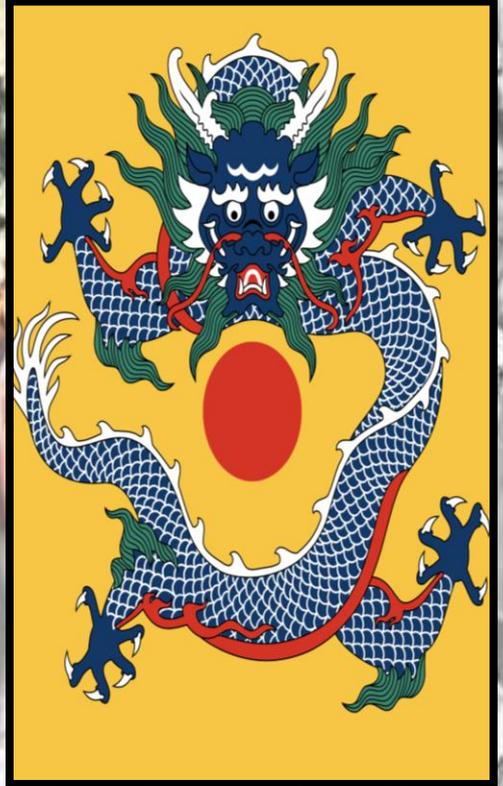




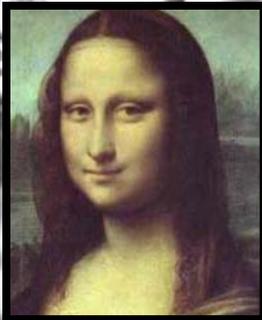
QING DYNASTY:

They had to shave their foreheads and braid their hair into a pigtail called a queue.

Those who refused were assumed to be rebels and were executed under the orders of:
“Lose your hair or lose your head.”



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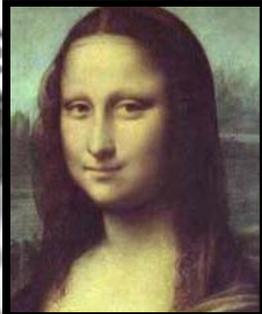
QING DYNASTY:

Gradually accepted as legitimate rulers, the **Qing flourished under** a series of **strong early rulers** who pacified the country, corrected serious social and economic ills, and restored peace and prosperity.



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QING DYNASTY:

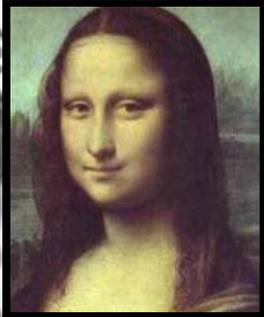
The Qing maintained the Ming political system but faced one major problem: the Manchus were ethnically and culturally different from their subject population.

The Qing rulers dealt with this reality in two ways:



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QING DYNASTY:

1. The Qing tried to preserve their distinct identity within society. The Manchus, only 2% of the population, were defined legally as distinct from everyone else in China. The Manchu nobility maintained large landholdings and received revenues from the state treasury.



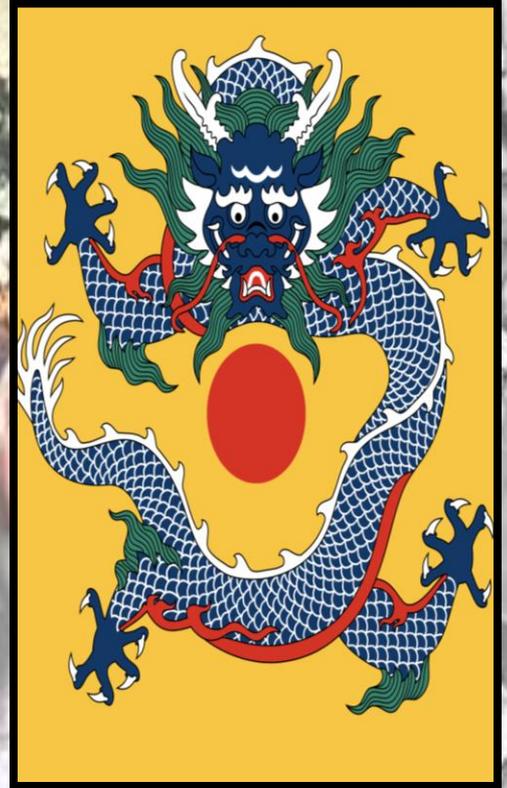
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QING DYNASTY:

2. The Qing dealt with this problem **by bringing Chinese into the imperial administration** to win their support. Chinese held more than 80% of lower posts, but a much smaller share of the top positions.



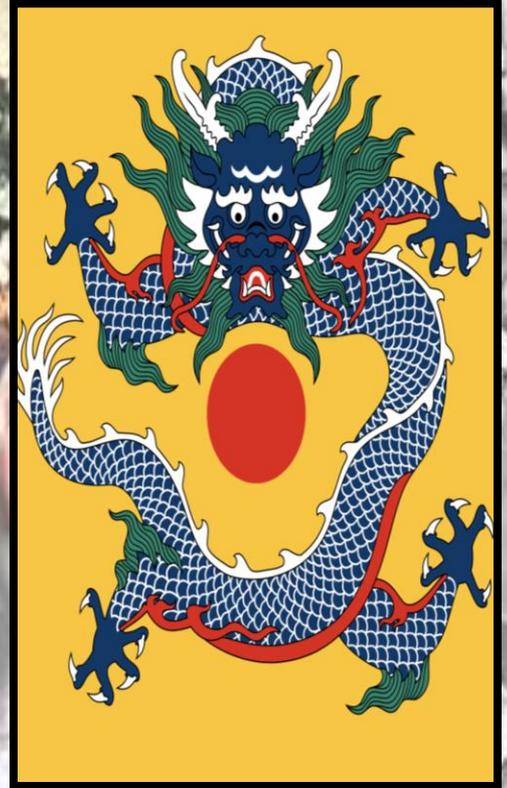
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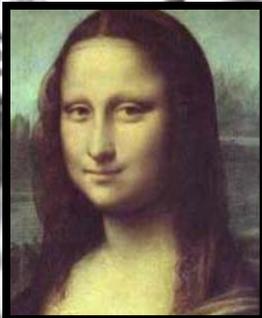


QING DYNASTY:

Kangxi [*pronounced “Kahng-Shee”*], who ruled from **1661-1722**, was perhaps the **greatest** of the **emperors** who ruled **China** during the **Ming and Qing** Dynasties.



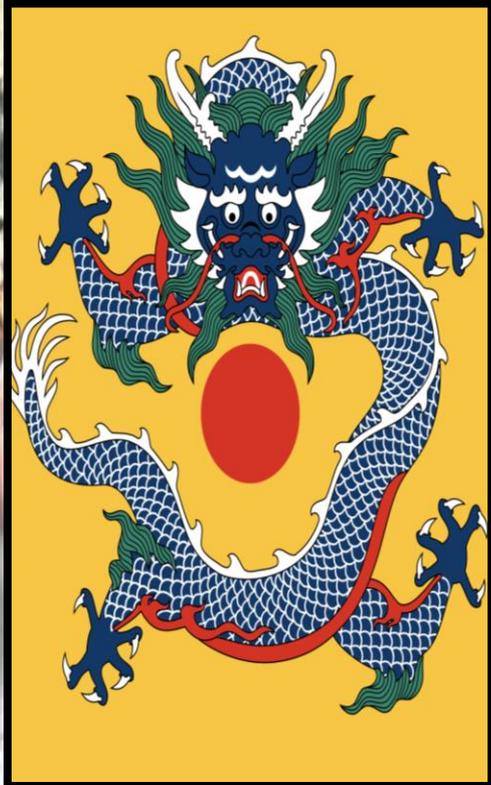
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QING DYNASTY:

A person with political skill and a strong character, **Kangxi** took charge of the government while still in his teens and **reigned for 61 years.**

Kangxi rose at dawn and worked until late at night.

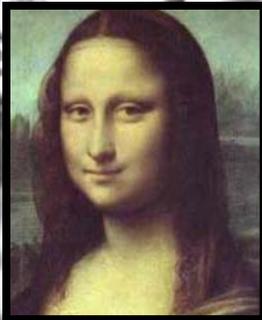


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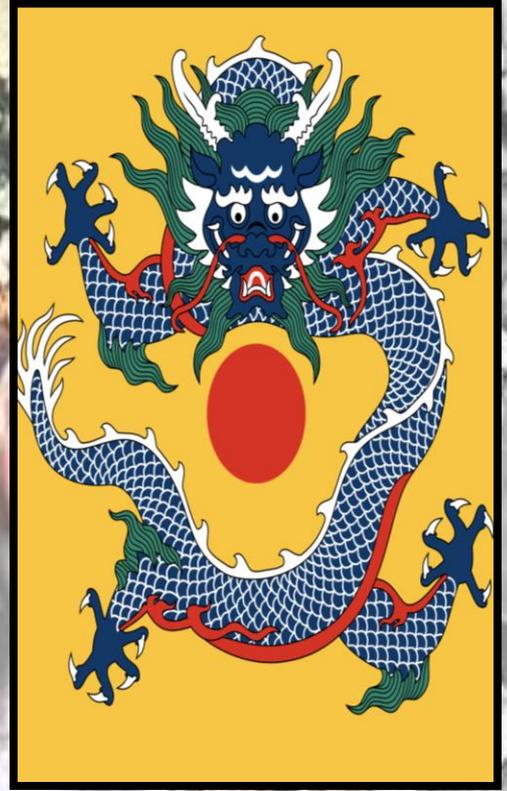
QING DYNASTY:



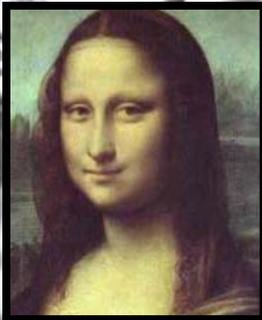
He wrote: *“One act of negligence may cause sorrow all through the country, and one moment of negligence may result in trouble for thousands of generations.”*



Kangxi calmed the unrest along the northern and western frontiers by force.



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QING DYNASTY:

As a patron of the arts and letters, he gained the support of scholars in China.

In 1689, during Kangxi's reign, China and Russia signed the Treaty of Nerchinsk.



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QING DYNASTY:

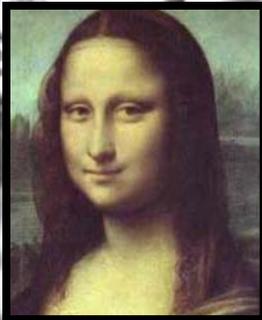
Beginning in the **1620s**,
Russian traders had pushed eastward into land under China's protection in search of trade routes and goods.

The treaty stopped Russia's push east, ended the frontier wars, and established trade between the two empires.



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QING DYNASTY:

This gave the Russians a special status with the Qing. Other European powers were limited to trade at certain ports.

Also during Kangxi's reign, the efforts of Christian missionaries reached their height of influence.



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QING DYNASTY:



The emperor was quite tolerant of the Christians. Several hundred officials became Catholics, as did an estimated 300,000 ordinary Chinese.



Ultimately, the Christian effort was undermined by squabbling among the Western religious orders.



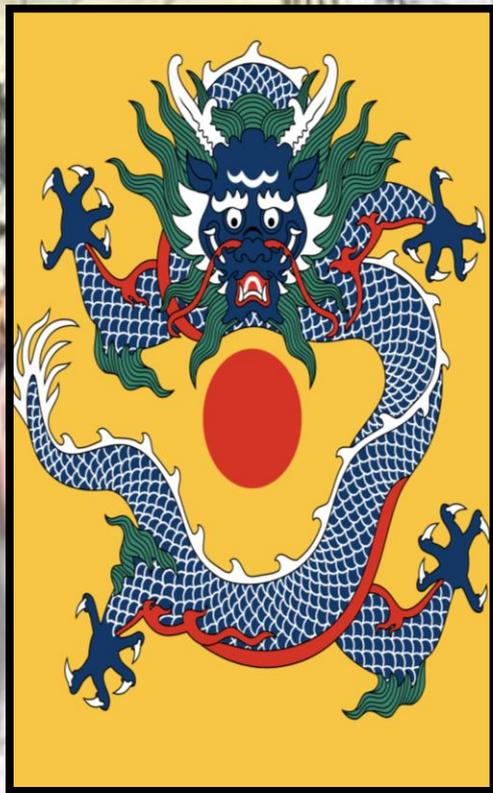
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QING DYNASTY:

After the death of Kangxi, his successor began to suppress Christian activities.



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WHAT
DID WE
LEARN
TODAY?



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FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 20 (MW 2.20)

QUESTION 1 



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1. How did the Ming Government use the civil service examination system? Why did they use it?



FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 20 (MW 2.20)

QUESTION 2 

2. Who built the "Imperial City" in China? What was it? What did the commoners call it?



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FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 20 (MW 2.20)

QUESTION 3 

3. How did Chinese emperors originally view Europeans? What changed their perception?



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FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 20 (MW 2.20)

QUESTION 4 

4. In what two ways did the Qing Government address the issue that the Manchus were ethnically and culturally different?





FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 20 (MW 2.20)

QUESTION 5 

5. What prompted the signing of the Treaty of Nerchinsk between China and Russia? What impact did this have on the two empires?



-  **THINK**
-  **CHECK**
-  **SUBMIT**



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