

Transitions in . . . Japan, China, & Russia

THE EARLY MODERN WORLD (1450 – 1750)

Japanese Reunification

THE EARLY MODERN WORLD (1450 – 1750)



China: Late Ming, Early Qing Empires

THE EARLY MODERN WORLD (1450 – 1750)



A Russian Empire

THE EARLY MODERN WORLD (1450 – 1750)



Instructions . . .

- There are three PowerPoint lessons within this one large file. It is your job to read and take note of what you deem important from this file. Since you are doing this, you are NOT required to read these sections from the textbook. However, feel free to do so if you wish.
- As you read over the slides you will notice there are video sections too. Please watch these and take note of things you consider important.
- **NOTE:** This assignment will take close to 2 hours to complete, if done right. I suggest you leave yourself an appropriate amount of time to do it. Also break up the homework into 3 settings. In other words, read & watch the Japan part and then take a break. Start back up with China and take another break before moving on to Russia. This way you won't be overwhelmed or get confused with the different regions.

Japanese Reunification

THE EARLY MODERN WORLD (1450 – 1750)



Japan's close proximity to China meant that it was sure to be influenced by its larger neighbor. For example, Confucianism and Buddhism were both present there.



The last time we talked about Japan . . .

Japan

- Similar to Korea, only a small percentage of the land is suitable for farming.
- Rival clans were united under the Yamato clan.
- They admired Chinese culture (architecture, Buddhism – however Shinto was the main religion in early times).
- Instead of a mandate of heaven (which justified dynastic changes in China), the Japanese royal family wielded no power, thus there was no need to change the dynasty (Very similar to the British royal family today).

The last time we talked about Japan . . .

- In 794, the central government moved to Kyoto, where the Fujiwara family (warriors, priests, bureaucrats) controlled power and protected the emperor. This is known as the Heian Period in Japanese history.
- After their fall, a system of feudalism developed in Japan with samurai warriors fighting for rivaling nobles.



- Japan was under the rule of various warlords, called daimyo (*think nobles*); warfare had become commonplace.
- Each daimyo had his own castle town and army of warriors known as samurais (*think knights*).



- The daimyo pledged his loyalty to the shogun (the hereditary commander of the army) and the Japanese emperor (*think king*) who resided in the capital Kyoto.

Why do you think merchants are so low on the social ladder?





- The most successful of these daimyo fighting in the Japanese civil wars was Hideyoshi.

After his victories in Japan, Hideyoshi even attempted an invasion into Korea. However, this effort was hampered by Korean “turtle boats.” The real significance of Hideyoshi’s attempt to invade Korea (*he was planning to go to China next*) was that it weakened China. *Why?* China felt obligated to protect Korea and as a result wasn’t focusing on problems brewing at home.



- After the death of Hideyoshi the power vacuum did not last long.
- **Tokugawa Ieyasu** defeated daiymo rivals and created a military state.
- This begins the Tokugawa Shogunate, although there is an emperor – real power rests with the shogun – Ieyasu.



Quick Video 1



Japan Empire Documentary Part 8

- Below is an excerpt from the PBS documentary: *Japan – Memoirs of a Secret Empire*.
- Take special note of how Ieyasu is able to govern Japan.
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RHeIV2C_sfY&index=8&list=PL64BD41293D124D25

What do I NEED to know about the Tokugawa Shogunate?

- **Tokugawa Shogunate (1603 - 1868)**
 - Signals an end to the civil wars and a period of domestic peace
 - Began as a military state, but will change
 - Capital moves to Edo (Tokyo)
 - Political unity with regional autonomy (this is called decentralization; imagine the USA with individual states like Florida or Ohio acting almost like independent countries yet still living under the direction of the president)
 - Samurais become better educated and more refined, they frequently purchased sake, silks, & books
 - Commercial routes and “rice exchanges” develop within Japan
 - The status of women deteriorates even more (ex: men were allowed to be promiscuous, but wives were killed if they themselves were unfaithful)

What do I mean by “political unity with regional autonomy?”

- Japan’s government was decentralized.
 - Ieyasu may have been the shogun, but the daimyo still had the flexibility to govern their own province.
 - At the same time the shogun kept a close eye on the daimyo (he forced them to live with him periodically and they weren’t allowed to update their castles without his permission).



Think about the similarities and differences between Japanese exposure to Europeans to that of the Americas exposure to Europeans.



- Not long before the Tokugawa Shogunate began Europeans arrived in Japan, which brought both opportunities and problems.
 - For example, the introduction of Western-style firearms was a benefit, but the influx of Christian missionaries was viewed as a cultural threat by Japanese elites (*why rock a system where you are already sitting on top?*).
 - Eventually the government began to restrict foreign contact and became hostile to Christians even carrying out persecutions. (*Europeans who entered the country illegally were killed, and people were required to show certificates from Buddhist temples to prove their faith*).

Quick (not so quick this time) Video 2



Japan Empire Documentary Part 10,11, & 12

- Below is another excerpt from the PBS documentary: *Japan – Memoirs of a Secret Empire*. Although the link is to Part 10 of 18, I would like you to also watch parts 11 & 12 too. All together, the running time is close to 30 mins.
- These excerpts reveal some of the harsh laws of the time, difficulties Christian converts faced from the government, and also the eventual closing up of Japan to foreigners.
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N0-Q8C3In0Q&list=PL29611729202362C2>

- Although they were able to halt European influence, in regards to the overall economy the decentralized structure of the Tokugawa prevented it from stabilizing rice prices, for which “rice brokers” and merchants could use to take advantage of the samurai class (who were paid in rice and exchanged their rice for cash to buy things).
- In general, to the chagrin of the Confucian ideal that agriculture should be the basis of wealth, commerce was emerging.



- Decentralization actually stimulated market activity and the economy was growing faster than the population (In the modern sense, this is a good thing. It means GDP per capita is going up, individuals have more money, but to a traditional society it was disturbing).
- Country households in Japan had things that were only found in Chinese cities.
- Sumo wrestling, kabuki theaters, colorful woodblock prints and silk-screened fabrics, and restaurants were all present.



- In sum, Japan may have become unified through the creation of a military society, but under the Tokugawa Shogunate they transformed into a civil society.
 - This system fostered innovation, but could not be controlled by the government. As a result, even though the government remained traditional, economic growth was bringing social changes.



Quick Video 3



Tokugawa Japan

- In order to review what you should now know about Japan – please watch the video below.
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OpEpagHOJFA>



- Feudalism in Japan is often compared to feudalism in Europe during the Middle Ages. While there are similarities, there are also some key differences:



Quick Videos 4



European vs. Japanese feudalism

- A short video review of feudalism in both places. Remember, feudalism in Europe occurred much sooner than it did in Japan. So most of the video from the first link will be a review of Europe from our “purple” unit.
- **EUROPE:**
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=68VfakYDxd4&list=P L01C23262E114F6EF>
- **JAPAN:**
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aZ4k4dtRgPw>

China: Late Ming, Early Qing Empires

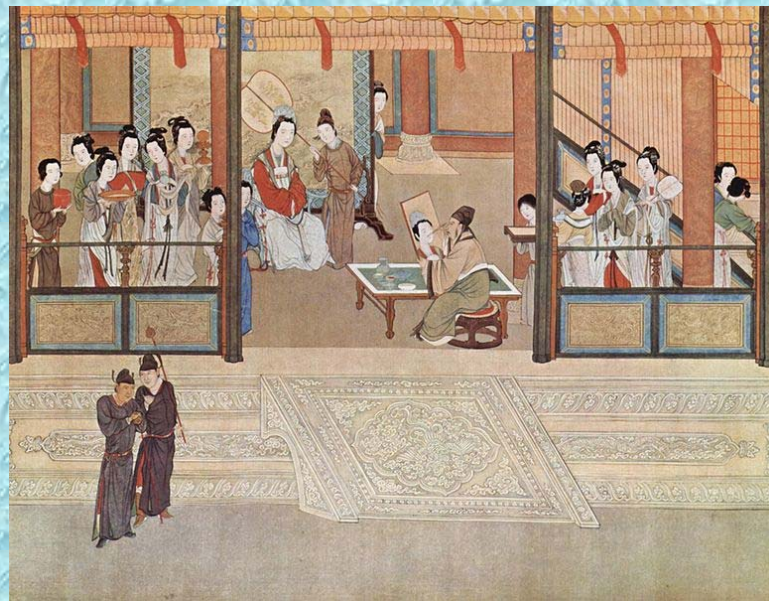
THE EARLY MODERN WORLD (1450 – 1750)



- During the 2nd half of the Ming Dynasty (1368 – 1644), China continued to stimulate the global economy through its exports of silk and porcelain. (In England, porcelain became simply known as *China*).



- It seemed everyone in China was prospering . . .
 - The rural areas that provided food and natural resources to urban communities.
 - Owners of small businesses (i.e. shops that sold paper & ink, tailors, and restaurants).
 - The imperial government that operated the assembly line factories for silk and porcelain.



- However, serious problems were developing . . .
 - The “Little Ice Age” (throughout this “blue” unit there were below average temperatures, it also occurred in Europe) caused a decline in agriculture and thus spurred famines.
 - Famines fueled uprisings.
 - Factory workers went on strike due to mismanagement and government corruption.
 - The influx of silver from Europe caused inflation.
 - Japanese pirates looted coastal towns in the Southeast.



- Yet the Ming's ultimate downfall would stem from Japan's 1590s invasion of Korea. To stop the Japanese, the Chinese combined with Manchu troops (an ethnic group from Northeastern China).



- When the Ming government failed to supply Chinese troops with supplies (they were strained from dealing with revolts and invasions), a revolt from within the army took place; Chinese rebels even took over Beijing.



- As a result, Manchu troops were invited by a Ming general to take back the capital. However, when they came “to help,” they Manchus ended up staying and keeping it for themselves. For the next forty years they would conquer the rest of the Ming territories – subsequently creating the **Qing Dynasty** (1644-1911).



Spot Map 14-1
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Qing relations . . .

- Most of the Chinese never embraced Manchu rule for whom they viewed as outsiders, or foreign rulers.
 - Manchus forced Chinese men to shave the forepart of their head and wear a ponytail as form of subjugation. The Manchus also forbid their people from marrying into Chinese families.
 - The Manchus had difficulties imposing their rule in southern China where a small but persistent minority wanted to restore the Ming.
 - As time when on many of the Manchus assimilated into Chinese culture. For example, Kangxi supported the civil service exams and Confucianism.



- At first Qing contact with European traders was lukewarm. For instance . . .
 - In 1517, Portuguese diplomats were expelled.
 - The Spanish & Dutch were forced to hand over control of Taiwan (where they had trading posts) when in 1662 it was taken over by China.
 - The Dutch East India Company was able to receive approval to trade there only after “acknowledging the moral superiority” of the emperor.



- Following the merchants were Christian missionaries, who found some success in converting China's elites. This was possible because they allowed the Chinese to continue Confucian ancestor worship. (In contrast to Japan where missionaries focused on peasants and then suffered the backlash).
- The Jesuit Matteo Ricci learned Chinese and Confucian classics (which pleased Chinese officials) as a result was permitted to live in Beijing and was paid by the Qing government to be a "Western" scholar.





- Under the rule of Kangxi (1662-1722) China began to openly embrace Christian missionaries and merchants.
- He was considered an intellectual prodigy (mastered several languages and Confucian classics at an early age) and is widely remembered for expanding the Qing empire and maintaining stability.

- In efforts to secure & expand the empire he sent forces along the Russian border (eventually signing a treaty with Russia that defined borders and regulated trade – neither side wanted conflict), and personally led troops into the Mongolian frontiers.



- In contrast to Japanese rulers, Kangxi was open to “foreign” ideas (a similarity he had with Peter the Great of Russia). He considered adopting the European calendar and even wrote a letter to the Pope in support of Jesuits (the Pope wasn’t happy about the modifications made to Christianity in order to gain new converts).

- Europeans were also influenced by the Qing.
 - the medical procedure of inoculation
 - Chinese goods like painted fans, wallpaper, and tea (not just silk & porcelain!)
 - Political philosophy? (Some Europeans were intrigued about the depictions of Qing emperors as benevolent, secular leaders).



- By the late 1700s, the British had a trade deficit with the Chinese (England imported more than it exported) and therefore sent China large quantities of silver to make up for it.
- England viewed China as a giant potential market to buy its cotton, lamp oil (from whale blubber), and guns. However, the Chinese had no interest in changing its relationship.
- A letter was even written to King George III stating that China had no use for Britain's "ingenious" objects.

Quick Video 5



The Qing Dynasty Part 1

- This video starts with a quick summary of Chinese history thus far. Most of this information should be familiar to you.
- The second half discusses the Qing and the triumphs of Kangxi.
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FPovbqhG1TA>

FC.58 THE MING & EARLY QING DYNASTIES (1368-c.1800)

Strong native rule restored by Ming Dynasty (FC.56)

Strong prosperous empire ruled from Beijing in North:

Restore civil service exams & position of mandarins	Extend Chinese rule to old borders of Han Emp.	Reforestation, canal & dike repairs & tax reform
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China once again politically & culturally dominates E. Asia:

Jesuits from Europe exchange tech. & scientific ideas w/China	Sailing exped's to India & E. Africa to spread trade & Chinese influence	Architecture develops with arched bridges & curved roofs
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Until emperors lose interest in govt & retreat to luxury of the forbidden City in Beijing

Corruption & neglect of flood control & irrigation → Famine

Until here ditary offices in army caused its gradual deterioration

Nomadic raids from North & pirate raids from Japan → Decline of Ming Dynasty

Semi-nomadic Manchu from Manchuria rule China as Qing Dynasty (1644-1911j) while maintaining Chinese govt. & scholarship

Greatest expansion of China's borders & contact with outside world in China's history

Import new crops from Americas: sweet potatoes, corn, & better strains of rice

Chinese agr. expands to uplands of some of its rivers

Franciscans & dominicans preach vs. Confucianist ideas & practices

Population grows to 350m. by 1800 → Serious economic & environmental strains

Soil erosion & deforestation → Disastrous floods downstream

China cuts off most contact with Europe → Chinese technology starts to stagnate

China open to aggression from W. Eur. in 1800s (FC124)

Use this flowchart to help you understand the transition from Ming to Qing Dynasties.

- By 1800 the Qing Dynasty had peaked and was now in decline.
 - The population had grown 3x its size since 1500 (350 million people, twice as much as Europe). This population growth was due in large part to the adoption of New World food crops by Chinese farmers. Unfortunately the government could not keep up with taking care of that many people.
 - Although twice the geographical size as the Ming, the same number of bureaucrats were employed.
 - Combined with the dams and canals that went unrepaired, deforestation caused by increased demand for building materials led to flooding.

- Flooding had impoverished farmers, which then led to rebellions.
- Some Chinese peasants found themselves in cities working as prostitutes, beggars, or thieves.



A Russian Empire

THE EARLY MODERN WORLD (1450 – 1750)



Russia, so far . . .

- Mostly woodsmen, hunters
- Slavs and Vikings form the “Russian people”
- Vladimir & Yaroslav form cities (Kiev), trading takes place with Byzantine Empire
- Mongolian influence, cutoff from Europe

FC.92A THE THE RISE OF RUSSIA (c.900-1725)

Vikings (Rus) conquer Slavic settlers & est. 1st Russian state at Kiev (c.900) → Launch raids vs. Byz's

Byzantine missionaries follow them back & influence Russian culture:

Cyrillic alphabet | Greek (later Russian) Orthodox Church | Art & architecture

Rus. civiliz. thrives until Mongols conquer Kiev (1237) & instill harsh absolutist strain in Russian govt.:

Regular censuses & taxation | Use of secret police & terror

Rise of Muscovy which adopts Mongols' absolutist practices to drive out Mongols (1390) & exert control over Russia

Claims it is the "3rd Rome" & its rulers are Tsars (Caesars) after Constantinople falls (1453) & head of Russian Orthodox Church moves to Moscow

Ivan IV "The Terrible" (1533-84) whose reign sees growing influence from West → Both opportunities & stresses in Russian society:

Uses W. artillery to dest. 2 Tatar (Mongol) khanates → Opens Siberia for settlement

Growing fear of encroachment by Cath. Church backed by Eur. scholarship

Tries to replace boyars (Rus. nobles) w/new nobility of service (*dvoriane*) paid w/land

Peasants run away to Siberia to avoid serving nobles → State enserfs peasants → Time of Troubles (1598-1613) marked by rebellions, plague, & Polish invasions

Orthodox Church thwarts efforts of Romanov Dyn. & other reformers to modernize (i.e., Westernize) Russia until Peter I "The Great" (1682-1725) who devotes reign to Westernization:

Eur. style capital & "Window to West" at St. Petersburg (1703)

Eur. style army, navy, & merchant marine

Eur. style econ: mining, textiles, shoes, etc.

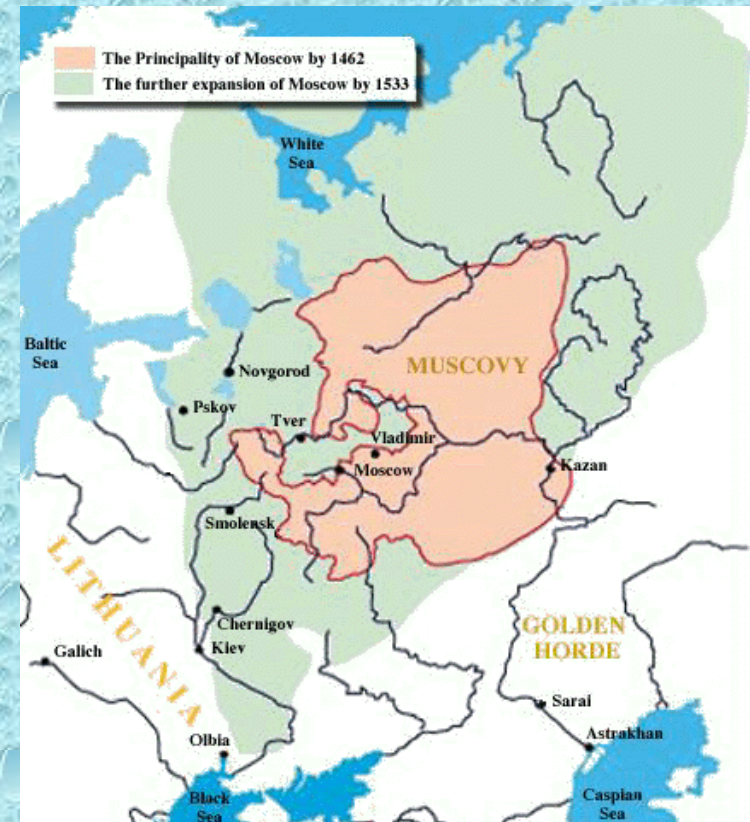
Eur. Style govt. but no educ. MC to provide bur's

Eur. style schools, art, arch., music, theater, libraries, fashions, etc

Despite backlash, Peter's efforts permanently link Russia with the West (FC.129)

Russia thus far and what you're about to learn . . .

- The princes of Muscovy (territory around Moscow) notably Ivan III rid Russia of the Mongols by around 1500.
- Throughout the 16th century Russia expanded beyond what was once the Golden Horde to the Ural Mountains and beyond. (By 1600 they were the largest state in Europe).



- Despite its size and the use of the title *tzar* (or *czar*) by Russian leaders (a reference to the imperial title *Caesar* used by the Romans) **Russia was mostly landlocked** (the seas it did touch were usually frozen) and **relatively powerless**.
 - Ottomans controlled the Black Sea.
 - Safavids dominated the trade routes to the South.
 - Kingdoms in Sweden & Poland prevented Russians from gaining access to warmer water to the west.
 - The Russian army was ill-equipped and not up-to-date.
 - Due to the “*Mongol Yoke*” (when the Mongols had taken over Russia – i.e. Golden Horde) they had been cutoff from developments occurring in Western Europe.

- There was less resistance in the east, land known as Siberia. Despite its harsh environment thick forests were plentiful with furs.
- Yet even then political control was not absolute over local Siberians because they were so far away from Moscow.
- The Russians signed a treaty with the Chinese over land claims.



- As the empire expanded it incorporated cultures that were different than the Russians in Muscovy. (For example, the typical Muscovite was a farmer, builder, or merchant and now herders and caravan workers were added to the mix.)
- Orthodox missionaries attempted to convert the people of Siberia to Christianity (some success), but a majority of those in the Steppes adopted Islam.



- During the “Times of Troubles” (early 1600s) (Moscow was briefly occupied by foreign forces), the Russian aristocracy (known as the boyars) elevated a fellow boyar as tsar starting the rule of the Romanov family.



- Life for peasants also changed. These “serfs” were now bounded more firmly to the “land” than before because many had tried to flee during the chaos across the Ural Mountains.
- Serfdom in Russia was hereditary and drew parallels with slavery in the Americas (they were under the control of landowners who made up only 2% of the overall population).



- Peter the Great (1672 – 1725) speeds up the transformation of a strengthened Russia and a more powerful tsar.
 - He constructed a navy
 - Implemented cultural tolerance
 - Personally went to Europe to learn new ways
 - Had St. Petersburg (new capital) built in the baroque style
 - Pushed the Russian elites to wear Western fashions
 - Raised women's social status
- However, the serfs were left out of this progress, they were still forced to do labor and pay taxes.





Quick Video 6



Peter the Great

- This is a short video on Peter the Great and his efforts to westernize Russia.
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yyLJ2aiKUOw>



- In the decades after Peter, Russia continued to expand and westernize.
- In 1741, Russia crossed the Bering Strait and moved into Alaska, ultimately establishing a monopoly on the fur trade.
- Catherine the Great expanded Russia westward and took lands near Poland. She also was impressed with the European Enlightenment and became a patron of the arts.





Map 14-2
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