

Chapter 28.1 (Sample of a Chapter section)

Terms

Sphere of influence
extraterritorial rights
open door policy
opium
Chinese nationalism
Boxer
civil war
nationalism
western influence

People & Places

Guangzhou
Empress Cixi
Hong Kong
Guangxu
Queen Victoria
Great Britain
Taiping
Nanjing/Nanking

Events

- Boxer Rebellion erupts as the Chinese rebel against Western Influences
- Taiping Rebellion sparks China's civil war
- Opium War of 1839, Great Britain & China vie for power
- Treaty of Nanjing ends 1st Opium War
- Nationalism vs. Reform rocks China's infrastructure
- Qing Dynasty; last of the great Chinese Empires

Definitions: (from the textbook, not the dictionary)

1. sphere of influence - Many of Europe's major powers and Japan gained a strong foothold in China. This foothold was an area in which the foreign nation controlled trade and investments.
2. The Treaty of Nanjing - This treaty gave Britain the territory of Hong Kong and its islands to end the first Opium War. The "lease" for this territory lasted for 99 years.
3. Emperor Guangxu - introduced measures in 1898 to modernize China. Because of that, he was placed under arrest by the Dowager Empress and she reversed his modernization efforts immediately.
4. Opium - a drug made from poppies. The only item Europeans could sell in quantity to the Chinese.
5. Chinese nationalism - an upsurge in the desire to reform & modernize China in order to compete equally with the foreigners controlling trade and territory in China as a result of the Opium Wars.

Summary Conclusion: During the Qing Dynasty in China, trade with the west would expand. Although China had a long-standing policy of isolationism and self-sufficiency, it began to open connections with Great Britain and other western nations, but only through the port of Guangzhou. Great Britain imported massive quantities of tea, but couldn't interest China in larger trade until Britain began supplying them with opium. Britain, under Queen Victoria, refused to stop supplying the drug which led to the Opium War of 1839. Britain outgunned China badly, which led to the Treaty of Nanjing, ceding the island port of Hong Kong to Britain and giving the westerners "extraterritorial rights". Chinese nationalism led to internal uprisings, such as the Boxer & Taiping Rebellions. The crushing defeat from the Opium War led Empress Cixi and Guangxu's westernizing reforms. The Boxer Rebellion especially targeted foreigners, although it was unsuccessful in removing them.