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# China Limits European Contacts

## CHAPTER 19 Section 2

### China Under the Powerful Ming Dynasty

#### *(WHAT OCCURRED DURING THE MING DYNASTY?)*

Mongol rule in China ended in 1368 when **Hongwu** led a rebel army that took control of the country. He declared himself the first emperor of the **Ming Dynasty**, which was to last for almost 300 years. Hongwu began his rule by increasing the amount of food produced and improving the government. Later he grew suspicious and untrusting. He caused the deaths of many people whom he suspected of plotting against him.

His son **Yonglo** continued his better policies. He also launched a major effort at making contact with other Asian peoples. Beginning in 1405, an admiral named **Zheng He** led several voyages to Southeast Asia, India, Arabia, and Africa. Wherever he went, he gave away gifts to show Chinese superiority.

Eventually the Chinese changed their position on foreign trade. They began to isolate themselves. China allowed Europeans to trade officially at only three ports, but illegal trade took place all along the coast. Europeans wanted Chinese silk and ceramics, and they paid silver for them. Manufacturing never grew very large in China, however. The Confucian ideas that shaped Chinese thinking said that farming was a better way of life, so manufacturing was heavily taxed. Missionaries entered China at this time, bringing both Christianity and technology.

#### 1. HOW WAS CHINA INFLUENCED BY FOREIGNERS DURING THE MING DYNASTY?

#### TERMS AND NAMES

**Hongwu** Commander of the rebel army that drove the Mongols out of China in 1368

**Ming Dynasty** Chinese dynasty that ruled from 1368 to 1644

**Yonglo** Ming ruler; son of Hongwu

**Zheng He** Muslim admiral who led seven voyages of exploration during the Ming Dynasty

**Manchus** People from Manchuria

**Qing Dynasty** Chinese dynasty that followed the Ming Dynasty and was begun by the Manchus

**Kangxi** Powerful Manchu emperor of the Qing Dynasty

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### Manchus Found the Qing Dynasty *(HOW DID CHINA CHANGE DURING THE QING DYNASTY?)*

The Ming Dynasty lost power because the government could not solve several problems. **Manchus**, people who came from a land north of China called Manchuria, took control of the country in 1644. They started the **Qing Dynasty**. Two important emperors were **Kangxi** and his grandson Qian-long. They brought China to its largest size, increased its wealth, and sponsored an increase in artistic production.

The Chinese insisted that Europeans had to follow certain rules in order to continue trading with them. These rules include trading only at special ports and paying fees. The Dutch were willing to do so, and they carried on the largest share of trade with China. The British, though, did not agree to following these rules.

At the same time, a feeling of national pride was rising in Korea, which had long been dominated by China. **2. WHY WAS TRADE A PROBLEM DURING THE QING DYNASTY?**



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### Life in Ming and Qing China *(WHAT WAS LIFE LIKE IN CHINA UNDER THE MING AND QING?)*

In China, the production of rice and the long period of peace gave the people better lives. In the 1600s and 1700s, the number of people in China almost doubled. The huge majority of these people were farmers. Because of the use of fertilizer and better irrigation, they could grow more food. The level of nutrition improved. This caused the population to grow.

In Chinese families, sons were valued over daughters. It was believed that only sons could carry out family religious duties and tend to the family farm. For that reason, many infant girls were killed, and adult women had few rights.

The invasions by the foreigners from Manchuria and the pressure from European traders bothered the Chinese. They tried to preserve their traditions and their isolation. Artists created books and paintings that showed traditional Chinese values and ideas. Plays about Chinese history and heroes were popular. They helped to unify the Chinese people. **3. WHICH PARTS OF SOCIETY IMPROVED DURING THIS TIME, AND WHICH CONTINUED TO BE THE SAME?**

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# Feudal Powers

## CHAPTER 12 Section 4

### in Japan The Growth of Japanese Civilization

#### TERMS AND NAMES

**Shinto** Japan's earliest religion, based on respect for nature and worship of ancestors

**samurai** Japanese warrior who served a lord

**Bushido** Code that samurai lived by—"the way of the warrior"

**shogun** Highest military commander in feudal Japan, ruling in the name of the emperor

#### (HOW DID GEOGRAPHY HELP SHAPE JAPAN?)

Japan benefited from its location. It was near China. Thus Chinese culture influenced Japan. However, there was enough distance between these two countries to make Chinese attacks difficult.

Japan is made up of about 4,000 islands. They vary in size. Most people live on the four largest islands. The country has many mountains. There is not much good farmland. The islands have few natural resources, such as coal and oil.

Early Japan was broken up into many small areas. Each was controlled by a clan. These clans believed in their own gods. Later, all these beliefs became combined. They formed Japan's earliest religion, called **Shinto**. The main ideas of Shinto are respect for nature and the worship of ancestors.

In the 400s, the Yamato clan became the most powerful clan. The Yamato claimed that they were related to a sun goddess. By the 600s, Yamato leaders began to call themselves emperors. The emperor remained an important figure in Japan.

#### 1. WHO WERE THE YAMATO?

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### Japanese Culture; Life in the Heian Period

#### (HOW DID CHINESE CULTURE INFLUENCE JAPANESE CULTURE?)

By the 400s, contact between China and Japan grew. Japan became more aware of Chinese ways. Buddhism from China reached Japan. It became an important religion in Japan.

Japan's emperor sent people to China. They learned about the culture. The Japanese adopted the Chinese system of writing. Japanese artists imitated Chinese paintings. For a while, Japan even used China's government as a model. Yet Japan still held on to its own traditions.

The years from 794 to 1185 are called the Heian Period. Heian was the new capital of the royal court. Japanese culture thrived there.

The gentleman and ladies of the court lived in splendor. Art and good manners formed the center of their lives. The best accounts of Heian society come from the writings of women of the court.

#### 2. NAME TWO PARTS OF CHINESE CULTURE THAT JAPAN ADOPTED.

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### Feudalism Erodes Imperial Authority (HOW DID FEUDALISM ARISE IN JAPAN?)

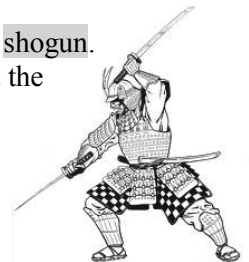
Over time, the power of Japan's central government decreased. Wealthy landowners lived away from the capital. They set up their own armies. These soldiers began to terrorize farmers.

In exchange for protection, farmers gave up some of their land to the lords. This is how the feudal system began in Japan. It was similar to the feudal system in Europe during the Middle Ages. Each lord used a group of trained soldiers. They were called **samurai**. They protected their lord from attacks by other lords. Samurai followed a strict code of behavior. It was called **Bushido**. This word means "way of the warrior."

After a period of war, one of these lords arose as the most powerful. The emperor named him the **shogun**. This means "supreme general of the emperor's army." The emperor remained in power in name. But the new shogun ran the country. This pattern continued in Japan from 1192 to 1868.

#### 3. WHO WERE THE SAMURAI?

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# Japan Returns to Isolation

**A New Feudalism Under Strong Leaders** (*WHY WERE WARRIORS FIGHTING IN JAPAN?*) From 1467 to 1568, Japan entered a long, dark period of civil war. Powerful warriors took control of large areas of land. They were called **daimyo**. They became the most important powers in the country. The daimyo fought each other constantly to gain more land for themselves. In 1568, one of the daimyo, Oda Nobunaga, took control of Kyoto. It was the site of the emperor's capital. Another general, **Toyotomi Hideyoshi**, continued the work of bringing all of Japan under one rule. Using military conquest and clever diplomacy, he won that goal in 1590. He failed in his effort to capture Korea, however.

The work of unifying Japan was completed by Tokugawa Ieyasu. He became the shogun, or sole ruler. He moved the capital of Japan to a small fishing village named Edo. Later, it grew to become the city of Tokyo.

While all of Japan was ruled by Tokugawa, the daimyo still held much power in their lands. Tokugawa solved that problem by forcing them to follow his orders. Tokugawa died in 1616. All of the shoguns to follow him were from his family. They maintained a strong central government in Japan. This system of rule, called the **Tokugawa Shogunate**, lasted until 1867.

## 1. WHICH THREE LEADERS HELPED BRING JAPAN UNDER ONE RULE?

## CHAPTER 19 Section 3

### TERMS AND NAMES

**daimyo** Warrior-chieftains

**Oda Nobunaga** Daimyo who hoped to control all of Japan and seized Kyoto

**Toyotomi Hideyoshi** Daimyo who took control of almost all of Japan

**Tokugawa Shogunate** Dynasty that ruled Japan from 1603 to 1868

**kabuki** Type of Japanese theatre

**haiku** Type of Japanese poetry

**Life in Tokugawa Japan** (*HOW WAS TOKUGAWA SOCIETY ORGANIZED?*) The new government brought about a long period of peace and prosperity for most people. Peasant farmers suffered greatly during this time, however. They worked long and hard on the farms and paid heavy taxes. Many left the countryside to move to the cities. By the mid-1700s, Edo had more than a million people. It was perhaps the largest city in the world. Women found more opportunities for work in this and other cities than they had in the country.

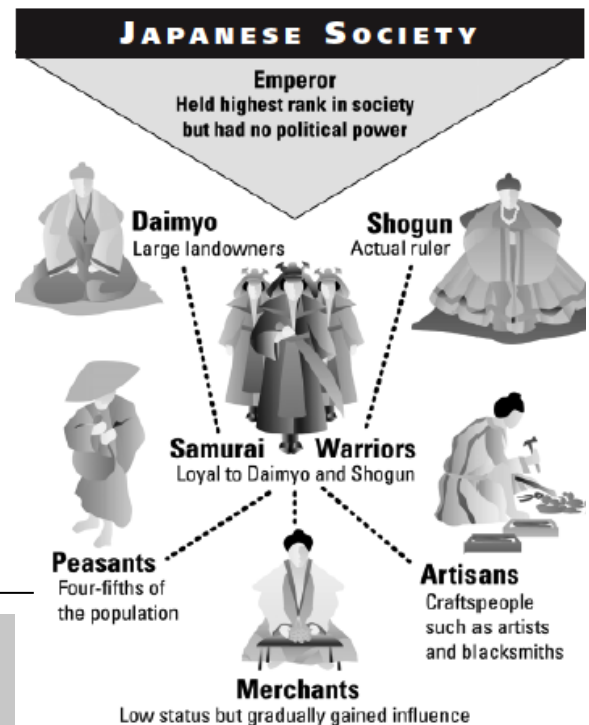
A traditional culture thrived. It preferred ceremonial dramas, stories of ancient warriors, and paintings of classical scenes. However, in cities, new styles emerged. Townspeople attended **kabuki**, dramas of urban life. They hung woodblock prints of city scenes in their homes. They also read **haiku**, poetry that presents images instead of expressing ideas.

## 2. WHAT KINDS OF OLD AND NEW CULTURE WERE FOUND IN THE CITIES?

**Contact Between Europe and Japan; The Closed Country Policy** (*WHO CAME TO JAPAN?*) In 1543, Europeans began to arrive in Japan. The Portuguese were first. In the beginning, Japanese merchants and the daimyo welcomed them. They even welcomed the Christian missionaries who came after 1549. Some missionaries scorned traditional Japanese beliefs. They also got involved in local politics. Tokugawa became worried. In 1612, he banned Christianity from the country. Christians were persecuted. Over the next 20 years or so, Japan managed to rid the country of all Christians. This was part of a larger plan to protect the country from European influence.

In 1639, leaders sealed Japan's borders except for one port city. It was open to only the Chinese and the Dutch. The Tokugawa shoguns controlled that port city, so they had tight control over all foreign contact. For the next 200 years, Japan remained closed to just about all European contact.

## 3. WHY DID THE JAPANESE SEAL ALMOST ALL OF THEIR BORDERS?



## Skillbuilder (Use the illustration to answer these last 2 questions.)

1. What three people or groups of people controlled Japanese society?

2. What was the relationship of the sam