

Chapter 1 : Chapter Northern Eurasia, Flashcards | CourseNotes

This river valley was a contested frontier between northern China and eastern Russia until the settlement arranged in Treaty of Nerchinsk. Macartney Mission The unsuccessful attempt by the British Empire to establish diplomatic relations with the Qing Empire.

Do you live in NYC? Is your home starting to look a bit messy and dirty? Have it professionally cleaned by my company! Check us out or refer us to someone you may know that may need our services. Civil War and the Invasion of Korea and Manchuria, 1. In the twelfth century, with imperial unity dissolved, Japan came under the control of a number of regional warlords called daimyo. Warfare among the daimyo was common, and in the most powerful of these warlords, Hideyoshi, chose to lead an invasion of Korea. Although the Korean and Japanese languages are closely related, the dominant influence on Yi dynasty Korea was China. Despite the creative use of technological and military skill, the Koreans and their Chinese allies were defeated by the Japanese. The Japanese withdrawal left Korea in disarray and the Manchu in a greatly strengthened position. The Tokugawa Shogunate, 1. The Tokugawa Shogunate gave loyal regional lords rice lands close to the shogunal capital in central Japan, while those lords who had not been supporters of the Tokugawa were given undeveloped lands at the northern and southern extremes of the islands. The Japanese emperor remained in Kyoto but had no political power. This political structure had an important influence on the subsequent development of the Japanese economy. The samurai became bureaucrats and consumers of luxury goods, spurring the development of an increasingly independent merchant class whose most successful families cultivated alliances with regional lords and with the shogun himself. By the end of the s the wealthy industrial families were politically influential and held the key to modernization and the development of heavy industry. Japan and the Europeans 1. Jesuits came to Japan in the late s, and while they had limited success in converting the regional lords, they did make a significant number of converts among the farmers of southern and eastern Japan. A rural rebellion in this area in the s was blamed on Christians; the Tokugawa Shogunate responded with persecutions, a ban on Christianity, and, in , the closing of the country. The closed country policy was intended to prevent the spread of foreign influence, but not to exclude knowledge of foreign cultures. Elite Decline and Social Crisis 1. Population growth in central Japan put a strain on the agricultural economy, but in the outer provinces, economic growth outstripped population growth. The Tokugawa system was also undermined by changes in rice prices and in interest rates, which combined to make both the samurai and the regional lords dependent on the willingness of the merchants to give them credit. The Tokugawa shoguns accepted the Confucian idea that agriculture should be the basis of the state and that merchants should occupy a low social position because they lacked moral virtue, but the decentralized political system made it difficult for the shogunate to regulate merchant activities. In fact, the decentralized system stimulated commerce so that from to the economy grew faster than the population and merchants developed relative freedom, influence, and their own vibrant culture. This incident demonstrates the necessity of making the difficult decision to force the military to obey the civil law in the interests of building a centralized, standardized system of law with which the state could protect the interests of the people. The Later Ming Empire, to 1. The cultural brilliance and economic achievements of the early Ming continued up to But at the same time, a number of factors had combined to exhaust the Ming economy, weaken its government, and cause technological stagnation. Some of the problems of the late Ming may be attributed to a drop in annual temperatures between and , which may have contributed to the agricultural distress, migration, disease, and uprisings of this period. Climate change may also have driven the Mongols and the Manchus to protect their productive lands from Ming control and to take more land along the Ming borders. The flow of New World silver into China in the s and early s caused inflation in prices and taxes that hit the rural population particularly hard. In addition to these global causes of Ming decline, there were also internal factors particular to China. These included disorder and inefficiency in the urban industrial sector such as the Jingdezhen ceramics factories , no growth in agricultural productivity, and low population growth. Ming Collapse and the Rise of the Qing 1. The Ming also suffered from increased threats on their borders: Rebellions of native

peoples rocked the southwest, and Japanese pirates plagued the southeast coast. Rebel forces led by Li Zicheng overthrew the Ming in 1644, and the Manchu Qing Empire then entered Beijing, restored order, and claimed China for its own. A Manchu imperial family ruled the Qing Empire, but the Manchus were only a small proportion of the population, and thus depended on diverse people for assistance in ruling the empire. Chinese made up the overwhelming majority of the people and the officials of the Qing Empire. Trading Companies and Missionaries 1. Europeans were eager to trade with China, but enthusiasm for international trade developed slowly in China, particularly in the imperial court. Over the course of the sixteenth century, the Portuguese, Spanish, and Dutch gained limited access to Chinese trade. Catholic missionaries accompanied Portuguese and Spanish traders, and the Jesuits had notable success converting Chinese elites. The Jesuit Matteo Ricci used his mastery of Chinese language and culture to gain access to the imperial court. Kangxi was an intellectual prodigy and a successful military commander who expanded his territory and gave it a high degree of stability. During the Kangxi period the Qing were willing to incorporate ideas and technology from Mongolian, Tibetan, Korean, and Chinese sources. The Jesuits were also affected by their contact with China. They revised their religious teaching in order to allow Chinese converts to practice Confucian ancestor worship and they transmitted to Europe Chinese technology including an early form of inoculation against smallpox and the management techniques of the huge imperial porcelain factories. Chinese Influences on Europe 1. The exchange of ideas and information between the Qing and the Jesuits flowed in both directions. The wealth and power of the Qing led to a tremendous enthusiasm in Europe for Chinese things such as silk, tea, porcelain, other decorative items, and wallpaper. Jesuit descriptions of China also led Europeans such as Voltaire to see the Qing emperors as benevolent despots or philosopher-kings from whom the Europeans could learn. Tea and Diplomacy 1. The Qing were eager to expand trade, but wanted to control it in order to be able to tax it more efficiently and to control piracy and smuggling. In order to do so, the Qing designated a single market point for each foreign sector: This system worked fairly well until the late 1700s. At the same time, the British Parliament was at once worried about the flow of British silver into China and convinced that opening the China market would help to bring more English merchants into the trade and bring about the end of the outmoded and nearly bankrupt EIC. In 1792 the British sent a diplomatic mission led by Lord Macartney to open diplomatic relations with China and revise the trade system. The Macartney mission was a failure, as were similar diplomatic embassies sent by the Dutch, the French, and the Russians. Population and Social Stress 1. Population growth was accompanied by increased environmental stress: The result was localized misery, migration, increased crime, and local rebellions. While the territory and the population of the Qing Empire grew, the number of officials remained about the same. The Qing depended on local elites to maintain local order, but was unable to enforce tax regulations, control standards for entry into government service, or prevent the declining revenue, increased corruption, and increased banditry in the late 1700s. The Russian Empire A. The Drive Across Northern Asia 1. Following the dissolution of Mongol power in Russia, the city of Moscow became the foundation for a new state, Muscovy, which absorbed the territory of the former Kievan state and Novgorod in the west and conquered the khanates of Kazan, and Astrakhan and the northern Caucasus region in the east. The natural direction for Russian expansion was the east; expansion in Siberia was led by groups of Cossacks who defeated the only political power in the region, the Khanate of Siber, and took land from the small hunting and fishing groups of native people. Siberia was valued first for its furs and timber, after for gold, coal, and iron, and as a penal colony. Treaties between the two powers in 1689 and 1725 had the effect of weakening the Mongols and of focusing Russian expansion eastward toward the Pacific coast and across to North America B. Russian Society and Politics to 1725 1. As the empire expanded it incorporated a diverse set of peoples, cultures, and religions. This often produced internal tensions. The Cossacks belonged to close-knit bands and made temporary alliances with whoever could pay for their military services. Despite the fact that the Cossacks often performed important services for the Russian Empire, they managed to maintain a high degree of autonomy. Threats and invasions by Sweden and Poland and internal disputes among the Russian aristocracy boyars in the seventeenth century led to the overthrow of the old line of Muscovite rulers and the enthronement of Mikhail Romanov in 1689. The Romanov rulers combined consolidation of their authority with territorial expansion to the east. As the power of the Romanov rose, the freedom of Russian peasants fell.

In Russian peasants were legally transformed into serfs. Peter the Great r. Peter the Great fought the Ottomans in an attempt to gain a warm-water port on the Black Sea and to liberate Constantinople Istanbul from Muslim rule, but did not achieve either goal. Peter was more successful in the Great Northern War, in which he broke Swedish control over the Baltic and established direct contacts between Russia and Europe. Petersburg, which was to contribute the Westernization of the Russian elites and demonstrate to Europeans the sophistication of Russia. The new capital was also intended to help break the power of the boyars by reducing their traditional roles in the government and in the army. Peter wanted to use European technology and culture in order to strengthen Russia and to strengthen the autocratic power of his government; he was not interested in political liberalization. As an autocratic ruler, Peter brought the Russian Orthodox Church under his control, built industrial plants to serve the military, and increased the burdens of taxes and labor on the serfs, whom the Russian Empire depended upon for the production of basic foodstuffs. Consolidation of the Empire 1. Russian expansion in Alaska and the American northwest was driven by the search for furs, which British and American entrepreneurs had also been interested in. Control of the natural resources of Siberia put the Russians in a position to dominate the fur and shipping industries of the North Pacific. During the reign of Catherine the Great r. Between and , China and Russia grew dramatically, both in territory controlled and population. In comparison to Russia and China, the seaborne trading empires of the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and English had less territory, tighter administrations, and much more global sweep. Japan and Russia made greater progress in improving their military than did the Chinese. Of Japan, Russia, and China, Russia did the most to build up its imperial navy. Cultural, Social, and Economic Comparisons 1. As they expanded, both China and Russia pursued policies that tolerated diversity, while promoting cultural assimilation. While both Russian and Chinese leaders were willing to use foreign ideas and technologies, they tended to see their own culture as superior. Both China and Russia had hierarchical and oppressive social systems.

Chapter 2 : Chapter Northern Eurasia by Fatima Perez on Prezi

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Get Full Essay Get access to this section to get all help you need with your essay and educational issues. In Hideyoshi launched an invasion of the Asian mainland with , men. The most dramatic consequences were in China. The battles in Manchuria weakened Chinese garrisons there, permitting Manchu opposition to consolidate. Manchu forces invaded Korea in the s and eventually compelled the Yi to become a tributary state. Artisan achievements in steel, making, pottery, and lacquer were made in Japan in the and s. One of the three impacts of European contact with Japan was on Japanese military technology. Within the first thirty years of the arrival of the first Portuguese in , the daimyo were fighting with western-style firearms, copied and improved by Japanese armorers. Another one of the impacts of European contact with Japan was in trade. Japan welcomed trade from distant Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, and England, but the government closely regulated their activities. The third impact of European contact with Japan was the import of Catholic missionaries. Ordinary Japanese people found the new faith deeply meaningful and a lot of Japanese converted to Christianity but Japanese elite opposed it as disruptive and foreign. The eventual response of the Japanese government to Christianity was persecution in earnest in , and the beheadings,. Crucifixions, and forced recantations. One of the three reasons to the instability of the Tokugawa Shotgunate was the growing power of the merchant class. Another one of the reasons for the instability of the Tokugawa Shotgunate was its decentralized government system which limited its ability to regulate merchant activities and actually stimulated the growth of commercial activities. The third reason for the instability of the Tokugawa Shotgunate was the belief of Confucian idea that agriculture should be the basis of state wealth and that merchants should occupy lowly positions in society because of their reputed lack of moral character. More essays like this: Have not found what you were looking for? We can write a custom essay According to Your Specific Requirements.

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Prof. Richard Bulliet History W section Session 7: Northern Eurasia, HISTORY OF THE WORLD SINCE CE.

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Between and , China and Russia grew dramatically, both in territory controlled and population. 2. In comparison to Russia and China, the seaborne trading empires of the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and English had less territory, tighter administrations, and much more global sweep.

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CHAPTER 20 OUTLINE - Northern Eurasia, www.nxgvision.comse Reunification. www.nxgvision.com War and the Invasion of Korea, www.nxgvision.com the twelfth century, with imperial unity dissolved, Japan came under the control of a number of regional warlords called daimyo.

Chapter 6 : Chapter 20 Northern Eurasia PowerPoint Presentation, PPT - DocSlides

Chapter Northern Eurasia, Despite being headed by an emperor, Japan's size, homogeneity, and failure to add colonies disqualify it from being called a true empire.

Chapter 7 : APWH - Bulliet Chapter 20 Outline - Google Docs

20 Northern Eurasia, CHAPTER OUTLINE Japanese Reunification The Later Ming and Early Qing Empires The Russian Empire Comparative Perspectives.

Chapter 8 : Northern Eurasia () | CourseNotes

Samurai Literally "those who server," the hereditary military elite of the Tokugawa Shogunate. *Daimyo* Literally, great name(s). Japanese warlords and great landowners, whose armed samurai gave them control of the Japanese islands from the eighth to the later nineteenth century.

Chapter 9 : Ch Northern Eurasia PowerPoint Presentation, PPT - DocSlides

CHAPTER Northern Eurasia, INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES. After studying this chapter students should: 1. Understand the roles of the Jesuits and the East India Companies in the development of cultural exchange and trade between Europe and Eastern Eurasia.