

Northern Eurasia, 1500-1800

Chapter 20

AP WORLD HISTORY

Japan Returns to Isolation

- Main Idea
 - The Tokugawa regime unified Japan and began 250 years of isolation, autocracy, and economic growth.
- Why It Matters Now
 - Even now, Japan continues to limit and control dealings with foreigners, especially in the area of trade.



A New Feudalism Under Strong Rulers

Local Lords Rule

- Civil war shattered the feudal system this sent Japan into chaos
 - 1467-1568 This time period was called Sengoku, meaning 'Warring States'





- Powerful Samurai seized control and offered peasants protection for loyalty

- These samurai chieftains were known as **Daimyo**, meaning 'great name.'
- Samurai followed a conduct known as Bushido
 - Similar to chivalry in Europe
 - Stressed loyalty, courage, and honor



Samurai

- <http://www.history.com/videos/deconstructing-history-samurai#deconstructing-history-samurai>

- Daimyo built castles and created small armies like the European feudal system
- Daimyo gave land to samurais for service



New Leaders Restore Order

- Oda Nobunaga
 - Brutal , ambitious leader who defeated his rivals and took control of the capital city: Kyoto
 - His motto was, “Rule the empire by force.”
 - He did not unify Japan and committed seppuku: ritual suicide after his general turned on him



- His best general, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, continued the mission.



- Hideyoshi controlled most of Japan and tried to continue into Korea, but after he died, the troops were withdrawn
- Weakened China who will be invaded by the Manchu later

- Portuguese established trade with Japan in 1542
- Introduced guns
- Changes landscape
- Few Japanese converted to Christianity
- Jesuits take control of Nagasaki and trade flourished
- Started to westernize



Tokugawa Shogunate Unites Japan

- Tokugawa Ieyasu unites Japan in 1600
- Shogun's held power until 1867
- Ieyasu moves capital to Edo (modern day Tokyo)
- Worried that Japan was following into ruins because of foreigners (National Seclusion Policy)
 - Christians are persecuted
 - Japan Closed Country Policy
 - Could not travel abroad
 - All Japanese had to practice some form of Buddhism
 - Portuguese tried to negotiate trade opening up and were executed on the spot
 - Dutch were later still allowed to trade on a remote island



Christian Success?

- limited success in converting the regional lords
- did make a significant number of converts among the farmers of southern and eastern Japan
- rural rebellion in this area in the 1630s was blamed on Christians
 - Tokugawa Shogunate responded with persecutions, a ban on Christianity, and, in 1649, the closing of the country.

- Ieyasu tamed the Daimyo through his 'alternate attendance policy'
 - They would spend alternate years living in the capital while their families were held in Edo



Life in Tokugawa Japan

Society in Tokugawa Japan

- Japan had 250 years of prosperity under the Tokugawa Shoguns
- Rank in society was as follows:
 - Emperor (figurehead)
 - Shogun (actual ruler)
 - Daimyo (landholding samurai)
 - Samurai warriors
 - Peasants
 - Merchants



Japanese writing
meaning “prosperity”

- 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



- They followed the teaching of Confucius:
 - Agriculture is more valued than commerce
 - For this reason, peasants had high taxes and the hardest life
 - Population growth in central Japan put a strain on the agricultural economy, but in the outer provinces, economic growth outstripped population growth.



- By the 1700s Japan was becoming an urban society as people moved into cities.
- Women were expected to
 - Work in the fields
 - Manage the household
 - Care for children
 - Obey their husband



Culture Under the Tokugawa Shogunate

- Samurai would attend ceremonial dramas called 'noh.'
 - These were based on tragic themes.



- New Cultural styles began to take the place of traditional art:
 - Haiku poetry 5-7-5
 - Kabuki theater. This used elaborate costumes, music and dance about modern life.
 - ideological and social crisis of Tokugawa Japan's transformation from a military to a civil society is illustrated in the "Forty-seven Ronin" incident of 1702
 - 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.

俳句



- 1. What happened during the period of the “Warring States”?
- 2. What was the structure of society in Tokugawa Japan?
- 3. What were the new styles of drama, art, and literature in Tokugawa Japan?
- 4. Why do you think the emperor had less power than a shogun?
- 5. Why did the Japanese policy toward Christians change from acceptance to repression?
- 6. Do you think Japan’s closed country policy effectively kept Western ideas and customs out of Japan?

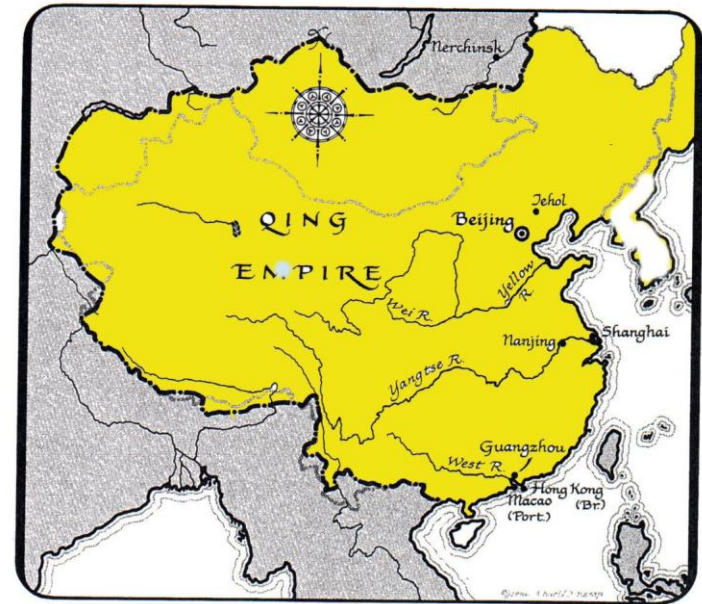
The Later Ming and Early Qing Empires

- The Ming Empire, 1500-1644
 - Drop in annual temperatures between 1645 and 1700, which may have contributed to the agricultural distress, migration, disease, and uprisings of this period.
 - Keep stability, keep mandate of heaven
 - New World silver into China in the 1500s and early 1600s caused inflation in prices and taxes that hit the rural population particularly hard.
 - Disorder and inefficiency in the urban industrial, no growth in agricultural productivity, and low population growth.



- Ming Collapse and Rise of the Qing

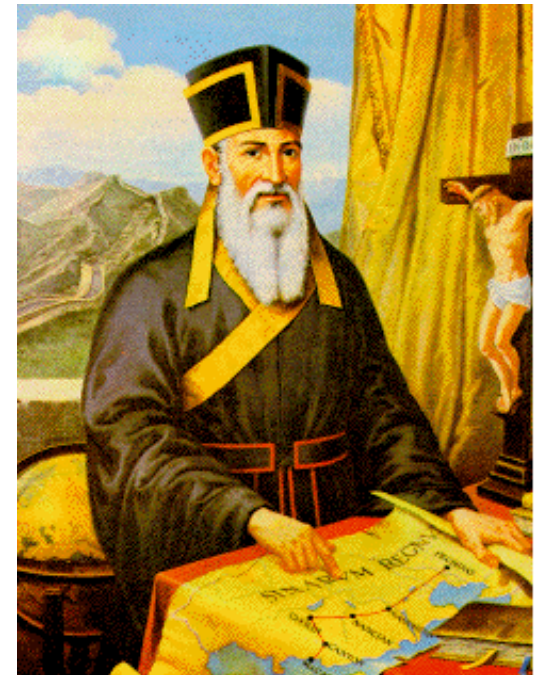
- The Ming also suffered from increased threats on their borders: to the north and west, there was the threat posed by a newly reunified Mongol confederation, and in Korea the Ming incurred heavy financial losses when it helped the Koreans to defeat a Japanese invasion.
 - Remember cease of Zheng He's voyages
- 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 portion of the population, and thus depended on diverse people for assistance in ruling the empire.
 - Qing are last Chinese Dynasty
 - Kept Confucian values



Qing Dynasty Empire (1644–1911)



- Trading Companies and Missionaries
 - 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.
 - By the seventeenth century, the Dutch East India Company had become the major European trader in the Indian Ocean.
 - The Dutch became masters at negotiating this system by conducting the 'Kowtow'
 - Ritual showing respect in which the English would not do and were kicked out
 - Tea became leading export
 - Catholic missionaries accompanied Portuguese and Spanish traders, and the Jesuits had notable success converting Chinese elites. The Jesuit Matteo Ricci (1552–1610) used his mastery of Chinese language and culture to gain access to the imperial court.

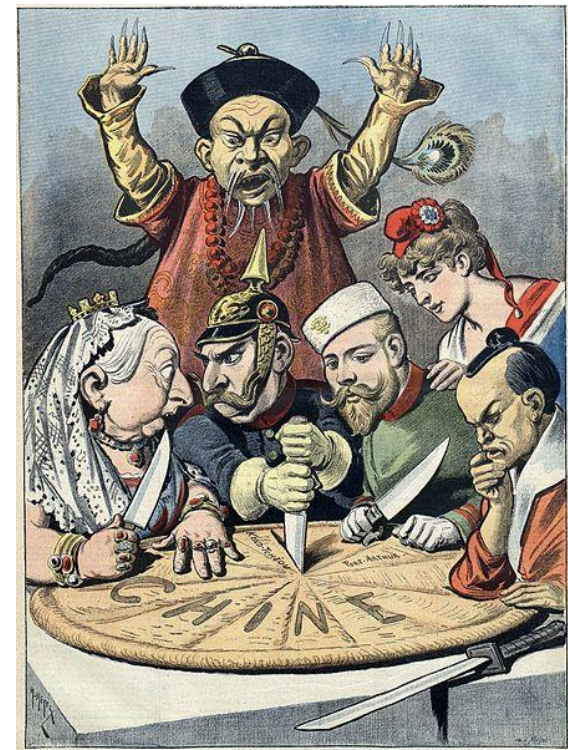


- Emperor Kangxi
 - Kangxi took formal control over his government in 1669 (at the age of sixteen) by executing his chief regent. Kangxi was an intellectual prodigy and a successful military commander who expanded his territory and gave it a high degree of stability.
 - Longest ruler in Chinese history, 61 years
 - China reaches its largest size and most prosperous time
 - fixed the northern border of China along the Amur River with Treaty of Nerchinsk with Russia
 - The Qing also adapted European knowledge and technology—mapmaking, astronomy, and anatomical and pharmaceutical knowledge—taught by the Jesuits who frequented Kangxi's court.
 - Gave intellectuals jobs
 - 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.
 - transmitter of science and technology



• Tea and Diplomacy

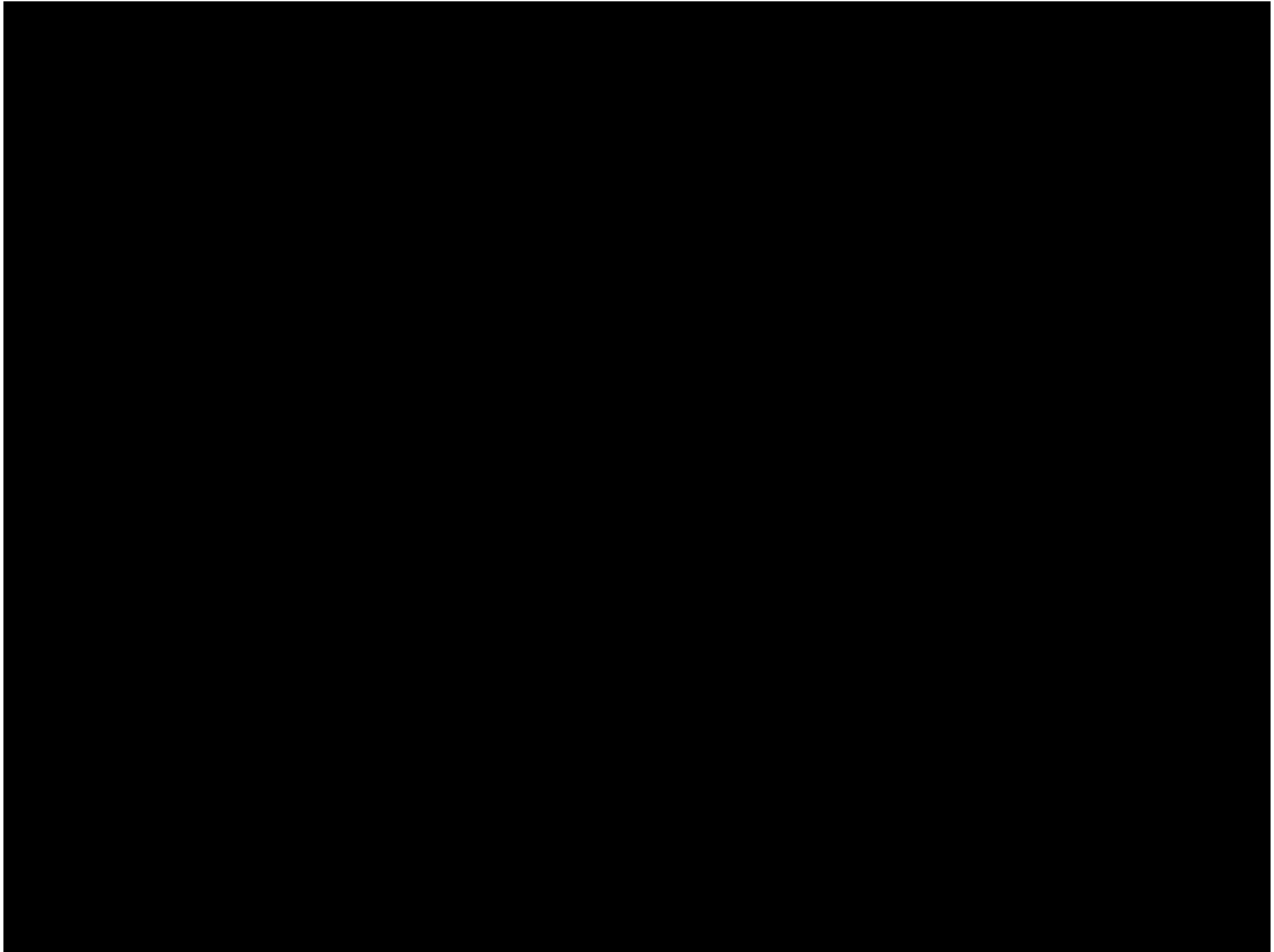
- The Qing were eager to expand trade, but wanted to control it in order to be able to tax it more efficiently and to control piracy and smuggling.
- In the late 1700s the British East India Company and other English traders believed that China's vast market held the potential for unlimited profit and thought that the Qing trade system (the "Canton System") stood in the way of opening up new paths for commerce.
 - Chinese did not desire British goods
- In 1793–1794 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
 - The peace enforced by the Qing Empire and the temporary revival of agricultural productivity due to the introduction of American and African crops contributed to a population explosion that brought China's total population to between 350 million and 400 million by the late 1700s.
 - Population growth was accompanied by increased environmental stress: deforestation, erosion, silting up of river channels and canals, and flooding. 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.
 - Qing were able to keep their power because of stability
 - Keep Mandate of Heaven
 - Women's rights were lacking in Chinese society



Crash Course Silver



1. Do you think Lord Macartney should have kowtowed to Emperor Qian-long? Why?
2. What factors, both within China and outside its borders, contributed to the downfall of the Ming dynasty?
3. What was Korea's relationship with China during the Qing dynasty?
4. What was the reaction by European visitors to China in the 16th century?
5. What problem did the British face with China's "Canton system"?
6. What was the goal of the British Macartney system?

III. The Russian Empire

- A. The Drive Across Northern Asia
 - 1. The Muscovite ruler Ivan IV took the title of “tsar” in 1547.
 - 2. 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 Sibir, and took land from the small hunting and fishing groups of native people. Siberia was valued first for its furs and timber, after 1700 for gold, coal, and iron, and as a penal colony.
 - 3. In the 1650s the expanding Russian Empire met the expanding Qing Empire in Mongolia, Central Asia, and along the Amur. Treaties between the two powers in 1689 and 1727 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.
 - 2. The Cossacks belonged to close-knit bands and made temporary alliances with whoever could pay for their military services.
 - 3. Despite the fact that the Cossacks often performed important services for the Russian Empire, they managed to maintain a high degree of autonomy.
 - 4. 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 1613. The Romanov rulers combined consolidation of their authority with territorial expansion to the east.
 - 5. In 1649 Russian peasants were legally transformed into serfs.

- C. Peter the Great
 - 1. 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.
 - 2. Following his victory in the Great Northern War, Peter built a new capital, St. Petersburg, which was to contribute the Westernization of the Russian elites and demonstrate to Europeans the sophistication of Russia.
 - 3. 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.

- D. 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.
- 2. During the reign of Catherine the Great (r. 1762–1796), Russia was the world's largest land empire, built on an economic basis of large territory, agriculture, logging, fishing, and furs.

IV. Comparative Perspectives

- A. Political Comparisons
 - 1. Between 1500 and 1800, 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.
 - 3. Despite being headed by an emperor, Japan's size, homogeneity, and failure to add colonies disqualify it from being called a true empire.
 - 4. Japan and Russia made greater progress in improving their military than did the Chinese.
 - 5. Of Japan, Russia, and China, Russia did the most to build up its imperial navy.

- B. Cultural, Social, and Economic Comparisons
 - 1. As they expanded, both China and Russia pursued policies that tolerated diversity, while promoting cultural assimilation.
 - 2. While both Russian and Chinese leaders were willing to use foreign ideas and technologies, they tended to see their own culture as superior.
 - 3. Both China and Russia had hierarchical and oppressive social systems.
 - 4. Merchants occupied a precarious position in both China and Japan.