

CIVILIZATION: Qing

Time Period:	1644-1911 LAST DYNASTY!!!! ☹ ☹ ☹ ☹
Geographic Description:	Ruled an area larger than any other Chinese dynasty except the Tang. Had all of modern China and some more neighboring lands.
P	<p>The Manchus had taken over the Ming and became the last dynasty of China; for each Manchu top official there was a Chinese official; very effective bureaucracy</p> <p>The most important administrative ruling body was the grand council which consisted of the emperor and high ruling officials. The government was centralized. Had an absolute bureaucracy. To gain position in government you had to take a government test (civil service exams) which was a tradition in China.</p> <p>Taiping Rebellion 1850-1864</p>
E	<p>Agriculturally based society</p> <p>Commercial and urban expansion increased under the peaceful conditions of the 17th century. They imported silver for their exported goods creating a favorable balance of trade. European traders came into Canton and Macao and Chinese merchants traveled over seas. When the Chinese refused to open up to the British the British began to smuggle the illegal drug, opium into the country destroying them economically and socially and causing the Opium War (1839-1842)</p> <p>Treaty of Nanjing (1842) would begin the economic imperialism of China through spheres of Influence</p>
R	They had their traditional Confucianism; influenced gov't and society. Buddhism and Daoism also practiced; some Christianity and Islam
S	Maintained the social system of the Ming. The values for rank and acceptance of hierarchy were greatly emphasized. Extended family remained core unit among the elite. Women were still subordinate to men. They were centered around the household. Daughters were less wanted than sons. Lower class women continued to work in the fields and markets. There was a population growth and there was a bigger gap between the lower and upper classes... the rich became richer and the poor became poorer
I	Commercial expansion. Repaired roads, dikes, and irrigation systems. The foreigners had a lot of influence over the intellectual lives of many Chinese but the Chinese people still had a strong sense of tradition and still followed traditional ways.
A	Used traditional way of art and making art. It was harder to sell since the price on Chinese goods were so high compared to European goods made in mass quantities in the factories. Still used silks and porcelain to make luxury goods but there was also some influence from other European and Asian countries.
Decline:	The decline was caused not only by internal causes but also outside forces. There was a mass civil disorder (rebellions—Taiping) They had an unstable central authority as they moved toward 20 th century. They went through the Opium War with the British and the 1 st Sino-Japanese war and suffered horrible loss. 1905 civil service exams ended. After the Qing dynasty collapsed, Sun Yat-sen set up a republic ending over 2000 years of dynasty rule in China.
Global connections/ interactions:	Had trade with European countries through Canton and Macao up until 1842 then spheres of influence economically carved up China. Traded their luxury goods for European silver. When didn't want to open ports to the British, the British traded opium into China and then forced them to not only open their ports but also pay for the cost of the war and to have more European influence in the country. Boxer Rebellion in 1890s against foreign influence proved unsuccessful (like Zulu and Sepoy rebellions)