The Ming Dynasty

MAIN IDEA

China flourished politically and culturally during the reign of the Ming Dynasty.
During the Ming dynasty, China sponsored voyages of exploration and made contact with the West.

Qing rulers restricted trade with Europeans.

By the late 1700s, China experienced growth in trade and manufacturing.

Arts, architecture, and literature flourished during the Ming and Qing dynasties.
The Ming Dynasty (cont.)

• In China, the Ming dynasty began with the overthrow of the Mongols in 1368 and was an era of greatness in China.

• Accomplishments of the Ming Dynasty:
  – Centralized government, with officials appointed according to civil service exams
  – Extended the borders of the empire
The Ming Dynasty (cont.)

– Strengthened the Great Wall and made peace with the nomadic tribes of the north

– Established a nationwide school system

– Renovated the Grand Canal, making trade and transportation easier
The Ming Dynasty (cont.)

• In 1398 Yong Le became emperor and built the Imperial City in Beijing, making it the capital of the empire.

• Yong Le built a large navy, and naval expeditions led by Zheng He explored the coastlines of India, the Arabian Peninsula, and Africa.

• After Yong Le’s death, government officials destroyed the fleet and ended explorations.
The Ming Dynasty (cont.)

• In 1514 a Portuguese fleet made contact with the Chinese.

• The Portuguese were expelled from Guangzhou, but were allowed to occupy Macao, thus establishing trade between Europe and China.

• The Ming dynasty began to collapse under the weight of government corruption, high taxes, and epidemics.
The Ming Dynasty (cont.)

• A peasant revolt ended the Ming dynasty in 1644.

• The **Manchus**, a farming and hunting people from **Manchuria**, captured Beijing and established the **Qing** dynasty in 1644.
The Qing Dynasty

**MAIN IDEA**

Seeing how Western ideas were affecting its culture, China closed its doors to Europeans.
The Qing Dynasty (cont.)

- Some Chinese resisted the Manchu rulers and seized the island of **Taiwan**.

- In order for the Manchus to identify the rebels, all men were ordered to adopt the Manchu style of a shaved forehead and **queue**.

- In the military, Manchus were organized into separate **banners**.
The Qing Dynasty (cont.)

- **Qianlong** ruled from 1736 to 1795 and expanded China to its greatest physical size.

- Political corruption, higher taxes, and the White Lotus Rebellion began to weaken the empire.

- Qianlong also limited trade and refused Britain’s request for more trading rights.
Economy and Daily Life

MAIN IDEA  China’s agriculture-based economy changed as a rapid increase in population led to rural land shortages.
Economy and Daily Life  

• The Chinese economy was based on farming. As the population grew, less land was available for farming.

• Manufacturing and trade increased between provinces, but the Chinese did not develop the commercial capitalism that was developing in Europe.

Chinese Population Growth
Economy and Daily Life (cont.)

• The Chinese looked down on trade and manufacturing and levied higher taxes on these industries than on farming.

• Chinese society was organized around an extended family and clan system.

• Family members were expected to sacrifice their individual needs to benefit the family. Every member was responsible for the education of children and care of the elderly.
Economy and Daily Life (cont.)

• Women were viewed as inferior to men. Educational opportunities and government positions were open only to men.
Chinese Art and Literature

Architecture, decorative arts, and literature flourished during the Ming and Qing dynasties.
Chinese Art and Literature (cont.)

- The economic prosperity under Ming leadership led to an increased demand for books.

- Novels, such as *The Golden Lotus*, and Cao Xuein’s *The Dream of the Red Chamber*, became popular literary works in Chinese culture.

- China under the Ming and Qing dynasties experienced an outpouring of artistic accomplishments.
Chinese Art and Literature (cont.)

• The Imperial City, a complex of palaces and temples in Beijing, was constructed by Emperor Yong Le.

• The most famous of Ming era art was blue-and-white porcelain, which was traded in large quantities to Europeans.
Political Changes in Japan

MAIN IDEA

Japan’s policies removed European influence and allowed Japan to remain in isolation for centuries.
Political Changes in Japan (cont.)

• In 1500 Japan had no centralized government, and the daimyo ruled the country.

• Japan was unified under three powerful political leaders:
  
  – Oda Nobunaga seized the imperial capital of Kyōto and placed the ruling shogun under his control.
Political Changes in Japan (cont.)

– **Toyotomi Hideyoshi** was able to get most of the daimyo to accept his authority and moved the capital to Osaka.

– **Tokugawa Ieyasu** took control of Japan in 1598. He gave himself the title of shogun and moved the capital to Edo (Tokyo).
## Comparing Feudal Systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hierarchy</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>Japan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top Level</td>
<td>king</td>
<td>emperor and shogun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Level</td>
<td>lords or nobles</td>
<td>daimyo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom Level</td>
<td>knights</td>
<td>samurai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code of Conduct</td>
<td>chivalry</td>
<td>bushido</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 1543 Portuguese traders brought tobacco, eyeglasses, and firearms to the islands of Japan.

By 1587, the Christian missionaries and European merchants were expelled from Japan.

Japan was divided into hans that were ruled by a daimyo.
Political Changes in Japan (cont.)

- The daimyo collected taxes for the government, and peace was maintained as the result of a **hostage system** controlled by the shogunate.
1. What name was given to the long, curved hip sword?

2. What was the name of the flag used to identify a samurai?

3. Describe a naginata.

Samurai Warrior

- Naginata
- Metal Helmet
- Wakizashi
- Katana
- Overlapping Iron Plates
- Face Mask (to frighten enemy)
- Sashimono (personal flag that identifies the warrior)
The Tokugawa Era

**MAIN IDEA** Trade, industry, and arts flourished under the Tokugawa, even while the social system became restrictive.
JAPAN AND KOREA

• Three powerful leaders unified Japan.

• At first Japan welcomed European traders, but later forced them to leave.

• Under Tokugawa rule, the Japanese class system became rigid while trade, industry, and the arts flourished.

• Korea tried to remain isolated, yet eventually became subject to China.
The Tokugawa Era (cont.)

• Under the Tokugawa rulers, trade and industry flourished.

• Economic changes: a Japanese merchant class emerged; peasants experienced rising costs and declining profits; many peasants were forced off their land and revolted against high taxes.
The Tokugawa Era (cont.)

– Peasants: farmers

– Artisans: craftspeople, carpenters, and swordmakers

– Merchants

– *Eta*: outcasts
Korea: The Hermit Kingdom

Due to its isolationist practices, Korea earned the name “the Hermit Kingdom.”
Korea: The Hermit Kingdom (cont.)

- In 1392 Yi Songgye ascended the throne in Korea and established the Yi dynasty, one of the longest-lasting monarchies in world history.

- The Yi Koreans patterned their society after the Chinese and developed their own phonetically-based alphabet called Hangul.
Korea: The Hermit Kingdom (cont.)

- Korea became an isolationist country after a failed Japanese invasion in the late sixteenth century devastated the kingdom.

- Korea’s isolationist policies earned it the nickname “the Hermit Kingdom.”
Emerging Mainland States

The spice trade influenced the politics, religion, and economy of the Malay Peninsula and the Indonesian archipelago.
SOUTHEAST ASIA Trade in the Spice Era

- Seeking spices, Muslim merchants entered the Malay Peninsula and Indonesia.
- The religion, politics, and economics of the region were affected by the spice trade.
- European countries competed to control the spice trade.
- The Netherlands eventually gained control and closed access to the Moluccas (Spice Islands).
Emerging Mainland States (cont.)

- Conflicts over territory erupted in Southeast Asia.

- The Burmese forced the Thai south where they established Bangkok in 1767.

- The Vietnamese took control of the Mekong River Delta by conquering the Khmer.

- Islamic traders settled in areas of the Malay Peninsula and the Indonesian archipelago.

Religions and Cultures of Southeast Asia, 1500
Emerging Mainland States (cont.)

• Christianity and Islam were both popular in the Philippines.

• Four types of monarchies became popular in Southeast Asia:
  – Buddhist Kings
    • The king was considered superior to humans.
    • The king was the link between human society and the universe.
    • The king maintained a balance between the sacred world and the material world.
Emerging Mainland States (cont.)

– Javanese Kings

• The king was considered superior to humans.

• The palace represented the center of the universe.

• The king maintained a balance between the sacred world and the material world.
Emerging Mainland States  (cont.)

– Islamic Sultans

• The Sultan was considered mortal, and the head of the state.

• The sultan was the defender of the faith and staffed his **bureaucracy** with aristocrats.

• Muslim sultans ruled the Malay Peninsula and islands of Indonesia.
Emerging Mainland States (cont.)

– Vietnamese Emperors

  • The emperor was appointed by Heaven to rule by talent and virtue.
  
  • The emperor was viewed as an intermediary between Heaven and Earth.
  
  • Influenced by China and the teachings of Confucius
Europeans struggled to control the profitable spice trade in the Malay Peninsula and the Indonesian archipelago.
The Arrival of Europeans (cont.)

- Europeans were attracted to Southeast Asia by the viable spice trade.

- Spices were used for flavor, preservatives, and medicine.

- The Portuguese seized Melaka in 1511 and soon occupied the Moluccas, the main source of spices.
The Arrival of Europeans (cont.)

• The **Dutch** pushed the Portuguese out of the Spice Islands and built a fort on the island of **Java**.

• By 1620, the Dutch controlled access to the Spice Islands and drove the English out of the spice market, except for a single port at **Sumatra**.
The Arrival of Europeans (cont.)

• The **mainland states** had strong monarchies and were able to unite and drive the Europeans out.

• The Malay Peninsula and the Indonesian archipelago had less political unity. They were not as successful resisting the European merchants, who were determined to gain control of the source of the spices.
### Southeast Asia in the Era of the Spice Trade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPICE</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
<th>SOME USES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamon</td>
<td>Southeast Asia</td>
<td>Baked goods, puddings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger</td>
<td>Jamaica, India</td>
<td>Gingerbread, other baked goods, ginger ale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mace</td>
<td>Southeast Asia, West Indies</td>
<td>Pound cakes, all yellow cakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard</td>
<td>United States, Canada</td>
<td>Meats, sauces, mustard spread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutmeg</td>
<td>Southeast Asia, West Indies</td>
<td>Baked goods, puddings, eggnog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper</td>
<td>Southeast Asia, India, Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Adds spicy tang to foods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>