

Cover Letter
District Learning Assignments

Teacher: Mrs. Peltz

Student and Parent Office Hours: Email and or Cyber High Chat: M-F, 10:00 am to 12:00 pm

Email: tpeltz@tusd.net

Zoom meeting will be set individually as needed

Directions:

Each packet has an assignment sheet

- Complete assigned work for each class per assignment sheet
- Make sure to put your name and student ID on each page
- Use any available resources
- The Worksheets will be graded
- Score of at least 60% required to earn full credit for each packet

Packets are due 5/15/2020; (will email time and place to drop them off)

World History

Assignment: May 4 – May 8

Monday:

Read: pgs: 30-32 India

Tuesday

Read: pgs. 32-35 China

Wednesday

Read pgs. 35-37 Japan

Thursday

Read: pgs. 37-39 Southeast Asia

Friday

Compare and contrast the different cultures

CHAPTER 3: IMPERIALISM IN ASIA

India

The Indian sub-continent (so-called because it is a large peninsula jutting out from the continent of Asia), is a land of rich natural resources and a long and diverse cultural heritage. In 1600, a group of English traders established the East India Company as a means to trade with India. This company later became one of the richest and most powerful trading companies the world ever knew.

After its establishment, the company began building trading posts and forts in strategic locations throughout India. The French East India Company did the same thing and tried to challenge the British in its control of Indian trade. In 1757, the British defeated the French and the French-trained Indian forces at the Battle of Plessey. During the next 100 years, Britain increased their influence and control over India.

The land the British government and people wanted to control was a politically and socially complicated place. Although India had “golden ages” of amazing cultural growth under powerful kings, politically the region remained divided. The closest any rulers had come to unifying India was the Islamic Mughal (Mogul) Empire, in the 16th and 17th centuries. Both Buddhism and Hinduism originated in India. The Mughals introduced Islam and several other religions are practiced in India as well, including Jainism and Sikhism. The Indian people speak hundreds of different languages and many ethnic groups in India, such as the Tamil people, consider themselves to be separate nations. Any country that wished to rule such a diverse region as India had a difficult and delicate task.

By 1857, under the protection of the British military, the East India Company took control of most of India, but their power was tested that year when a

group of **sepoys**, or Indian soldiers in the service of the British army, rebelled against their British commanders. A rumor is what triggered the rebellion. The cartridges for the new rifles were supposedly greased with the fat of cows and pigs. To load the rifle, the soldier had to bite one end of the cartridge. Because Hindus regarded the cow as sacred and Muslims do not eat pork, using these cartridges would force the Hindu or Muslim sepoys to violate their religious beliefs.

The Sepoy Rebellion lasted for about a year and the response from the East India Company was brutal. Entire villages, including women and children, were massacred. Some Sepoys responded in kind, killing missionaries and their families. To regain control, in 1858 Great Britain dissolved the East India Company and India came directly under the control of the British government. The British Queen Victoria was crowned Empress of India and a **viceroy**, or governor, was sent to manage India.

Britain tried to develop the economy of this “jewel in the British crown” as India was known. Britain sent engineers to build paved roads, construct an extensive railway system, install telegraph lines, and dig irrigation canals. While these modern innovations did benefit the Indian people, they were designed mainly to enrich Britain. Britain still expected India to provide raw materials at a low price and purchase British manufactured goods. For example, because there was a huge demand for cotton, the Indians were forced to stop producing wheat and start producing cotton. Then, the Indians had to purchase the cloth from the British, rather than weaving their own. This caused food shortages and eventually caused the death of millions of Indians during the 1800s. Britain even went so far as to prohibit Indians from making their own salt.

Some Indian intellectuals appreciated British civilization. Britain worked to eliminate some Indian practices, such as **suttee** (also spelled **sati**), which is the practice of having widows burned on the funeral pyre with their deceased husbands. British schools and universities brought education to more remote areas of India, and some Indians even traveled to study at universities in Britain. The English language taught at these schools allowed Indians to communicate with one another,

promoting Indian unity and national feeling. At the same time, British colonists discriminated against Indian people and forced them to change their ancient ways. Missionaries tried to convert Indians to Christianity. Indian people were sent overseas to work in other British colonies, although many Hindus believed they were violating their sacred duty by leaving India. In general, the British showed little respect for local customs.

Angered by these racist policies, many Indians demanded a voice in the government. In 1885, a group of them formed the Indian National Congress, a political organization that eventually gained independence for India. Great Britain, nevertheless, still held India under its control in the early 1900s.

China

Like India, China had developed a complex civilization long before the European Age of Imperialism. Unlike India, however, China had been unified under one emperor for centuries. The Chinese dynasties had been successful in keeping out foreign influences as Europeans began to trade directly with Asia. China did not need European trade because it was advanced already in many fields, including technology. Because the Europeans were more interested in trading with China than China was in trading with them, China was able to set the terms of trade and limit European activities in China.

However, during the rule of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911), China's political, military and economic position weakened. The Qing Dynasty was considered foreign by many Chinese because the Qing originally came from Manchuria. The Chinese bureaucrats and intellectuals resented being ruled by foreigners, whom the Chinese considered barbarians. The Qing Dynasty was also more open to trading with Europe.

In the early 1800s, British merchants found a way to break the trade barriers and earn huge profits. Opium, a drug made from poppies grown in India and Turkey, was smuggled in by the merchants. Opium is highly addictive and soon a

large number of Chinese were desperate for opium. Merchants were willing to exchange Chinese tea, silk and porcelain for the expensive drug.

The Chinese Emperor was horrified by the effects of opium. Addicts spent all day in opium dens, wasting all of their family's money and preferring the drug to food. The Emperor first appealed to the British Queen Victoria to stop British merchants from importing opium. Then, the Chinese took stronger action, seizing and dumping opium shipments into the water. In 1839, Chinese troops tried to stop the smuggling by closing their ports to the British, but the British sent warships to force the ports open.

Britain won these so-called Opium Wars and forced the Chinese to sign the Treaty of Nanjing (Nanking), which would be the first of many foreign treaties. China had to open its ports to foreign trade and grant foreign citizens **extraterritoriality**, meaning that foreigners could only be tried by their own nation's courts. This was particularly humiliating because European merchants could break Chinese laws without any consequences.

The treaty also gave Britain the island of Hong Kong. In 1898, Britain gained more territory from China and signed a 99-year lease on the island of Hong Kong. Because the treaties took advantage of China's weakness, the Chinese called them the unequal treaties. Over the next 60 years, Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Russia, and the United States all established unequal treaties with China. In general, these treaties increased foreign power in China and weakened the Qing dynasty. Chinese peasants rebelled against the ineffective dynasty. Although unsuccessful,



A French political cartoon c. 1890. The European powers are carving up a pie, labeled China (China). National Archives.

civil wars such as the **Taiping Rebellion** challenged Qing power.

By the beginning of the 1800s, Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, and Russia all held large sections of China as spheres of influence—areas where they had exclusive trading rights. The United States came late into the imperialist struggle for China and instead of establishing its own sphere of influence, it tried to open China to trade with all nations through the **Open Door Policy**. The European nations finally agreed to this policy in 1899.

By 1900, foreign power was at its highpoint in China. The Empress Ci Xi, the mother of the Qing emperor, was opposed to all foreigners and modernization. She wrote that “The various Powers cast upon us looks of tiger-like voracity (intense hunger), hustling each other in their endeavors to be the first to seize upon our innermost territories.”

Ci Xi didn’t allow the emperor to rule in his own right and encouraged Chinese anti-foreign groups to drive out the imperialists. One group was known as the Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists, or, as the westerners referred to them, the Boxers.

The **Boxer Rebellion** gained support because of their support of Chinese traditional ideals and their hatred of foreigners. In June 1900, they began their attacks on various groups of foreigners and killed several hundred of them as well as thousands of Chinese Christians. They mainly attacked those living in Beijing, the capital of China.

The foreign powers acted together, sending a combined army of 25,000 troops to march on Beijing and quell the rebellion with a hail of bullets. Thousands of Chinese lay dead after the fighting was over. The empress, who had praised the Boxers, fled the city. The foreign troops defeated the Boxers in a few weeks but a much bigger revolution was about to begin.

Ci Xi struggled to hold onto her power after the failed Boxer Rebellion. She gave in to some of the demands by the foreign powers as well as her own people. For example, she established schools and reorganized the government. But these changes came too late. Many Chinese intellectuals hoped to modernize and end the

Qing dynasty altogether. Revolution seemed like the only way to bring about this change.

The revolutionaries hoped that China could return to its former glory and influence. Sun Yat-Sen, a doctor, wrote “Today we are the poorest and weakest nation in the world and occupy the lowest position in international affairs. Other men are the carving knife and serving dish; we are the fish and the meat.”

The revolutionaries formed the United League (later called the Kuomintang or “Nationalist Party”) in 1905 and placed Sun Yat-Sen as their leader. They soon attacked the army of the Qing dynasty, but without success. Ci Xi died in 1908, leaving two-year-old Prince Pu Yi as the new leader. The resulting confusion weakened the dynasty.

Three years later, Sun Yat-Sen was in the United States raising money for his efforts. The emperor’s own troops rebelled against the dynasty and Sun hurried back home to become the first president of the new Republic of China in 1911. China left behind its imperial past and took a step towards becoming a modern nation-state. However, there were still years of civil war ahead for China as the Nationalists and Communists fought for control.

Japan

Like China, Japan initially tried to resist contact with foreigners. However, Japan had the advantage of learning from China’s experiences and chose a different path. European traders also came to Japan in the 1500s and the Japanese were also not interested in European products. Japan cut off most trade with Europe by the early 1600s. At the time, a military commander called a shogun ruled Japan. The country also had an emperor but he had very little power.

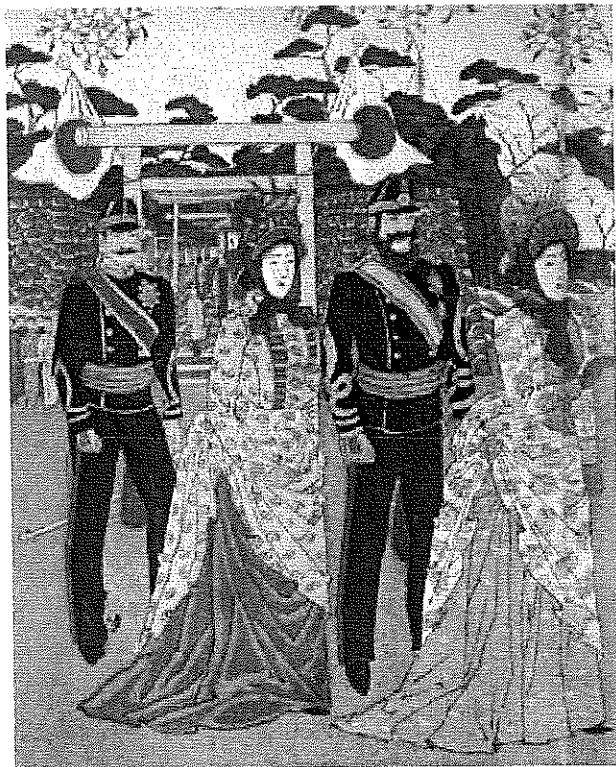
In 1853, four American warships under the command of Commodore Matthew C. Perry sailed into the bay at Edo (later called Tokyo). Perry came to demand increased trade for the United States and the right to refuel U. S. ships in Japan. The shogun, considering the outcome of the Opium War in China, decided to sign a treaty with the United States.

The Japanese were horrified that the shogun had agreed to this treaty with the Americans. To the Japanese, the American sailors seemed dirty, loud, and uncultured, and this treaty with “barbarians” was seen as a humiliation. A group of samurai overthrew the shogun and put a new emperor, Mutsuhito, in power. Mutsuhito was known as the Meiji, or “Enlightened” emperor, and this period is known as the Meiji Restoration.

To create a powerful Japan, the Meiji adopted the slogan, “Rich country, strong military.” The Meiji saw they were not yet able to resist foreign control, so they modernized Japan on a western model. The Meiji introduced a parliamentary government to Japan, strengthened the military and worked to industrialize Japan. They established a universal education system, designed to produce dutiful, useful citizens. Japan hoped to create a new ruling class based on talent rather than birth.

When Japan began industrializing to strengthen their economy, they needed to raise money. The Meiji didn’t want to borrow any money from foreign powers. During the Age of Imperialism, western governments would sometimes send armies to takeover countries if private debts were not paid. In most cases, Western banks weren’t willing to invest in such a risky market anyway. So, Japan revised its tax structure to raise the money for investment. Then it developed a modern currency system and supported the building of postal and telegraph networks, railroads and port facilities.

In the 1880s, Japan’s economy grew rapidly. A growth in population helped provide a supply of cheap labor. The combination of new technology and cheap labor allowed Japan to produce low-priced goods. Japan, however, did not have enough natural resources to fuel industry. So, the Japanese government continued to follow the western model and began to expand overseas. Japan’s first imperial conquest was Korea. When the people of Korea revolted against their Chinese rulers in 1894, Japan used the opportunity to get involved in Korea’s affairs. Japanese troops easily defeated the Chinese army in the Sino-Japanese War.



During the Meiji Restoration, the Japanese people adopted western customs and dress. From *Regentsprep.org*.

Although Korea became an independent country, Japan gained partial control of its trade. Over the next few years, many Japanese began settling in Korea.

Korea was also the center of the Russo-Japanese War when Russia clashed with Japan in its interests in Korea. Even more important was Manchuria, where the Russians kept troops and had a naval base at Port Arthur. In 1904, the Japanese navy launched a surprise attack on Port Arthur and when the conflict ended in 1905, Russia signed a treaty giving the Japanese control over Korea and other

nearby areas.

Japan's victory over Russia frightened the European nations. They saw that they could be defeated by a non-Western power. It also showed them that Japan was in the imperialism race. It annexed Korea as a colony in 1910 and continued to expand its empire for the next 35 years. The Japanese did not treat the Koreans as citizens. Instead, Koreans were brutally forced to work for the Japanese and to speak in Japanese rather than in Korean.

Southeast Asia

Southeast Asia is a large peninsula south of China, including a group of islands near the peninsula. Like the other regions of Asia, it was home to highly developed societies. Southeast Asia was part of the Indian Ocean trade and Hinduism and Buddhism heavily influenced the culture.

As throughout Asia, European nations sought trade with the people of Southeast Asia. At the beginning of the 1800s, the Dutch controlled most of the East Indies, and Spain controlled the Philippines.

Due to the rich soil, the Dutch East Indies (now called Indonesia) had many natural resources. The farmers grew coffee, pepper, cinnamon, sugar, indigo, and tea; miners dug for tin and copper; loggers cut down ebony, teak, and other hardwood trees. The Dutch used a system of forced labor known as **culture system** to gather all these raw materials. The Dutch also discouraged **westernization**, or the spread of European culture and civilization. The enormous profits that the Dutch made from the East Indies were the envy of all of the other European powers.

In 1825, the native prince of Java, Diponegoro, led his people in a revolt against Dutch control that lasted about 10 years. Ultimately, the revolt failed and the Dutch encountered very few other resistance movements for the next 80 years.

Think About It...

How do you think this differed from Great Britain's system in India or their other colonies? Why are there English speaking Indians but not many Dutch speaking Southeast Asians?

The Spanish also exploited the native labor in the Philippines. Native Filipinos worked for low wages, if any, on tobacco and sugar plantations, owned by wealthy Spaniards. During the 1800s, the Filipino's resentment grew and exploded into revolution in 1896.

The United States wanted to push Spain out of the new world and took advantage of the conflict in Spain's colonies. When the United States declared war on Spain in 1898, the American government promised to make the Philippines an independent nation if the rebels helped them defeat the Spanish. But when the United States won the Spanish-American War, it broke its promise and took the

Philippines as a colony. The Filipinos then revolted against American rule, but the U.S. defeated them two years later.

The Southeast Asian peninsula consisted of several territories in the early 1800s, including Burma and Malaya in the west, Vietnam in the east, and Siam, Cambodia, and Laos in the middle. Throughout the 1800s, the British and French struggled for control of the area, more for military rather than for economic reasons.

In the 1820s, the British moved into Burma from India and took control of it and its neighbor, Malaya. The French slowly gained control of Indochina (what is now Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos).

Siam (now known as Thailand) lay in between these two regions. In 1893, the French invaded Siam, sending forces into Bangkok, the capital city. To avoid war, Great Britain and France agreed upon spheres of influence in Southeast Asia and Siam remained independent.

Just as in other colonial territories, European influence altered the traditional ways of life. Colonial landowners and trading companies forced local farmers and workers to grow cash crops, usually rice. They also hired them to mine coal and harvest teak trees. These were raw materials and cash crops that interested Western capitalists.