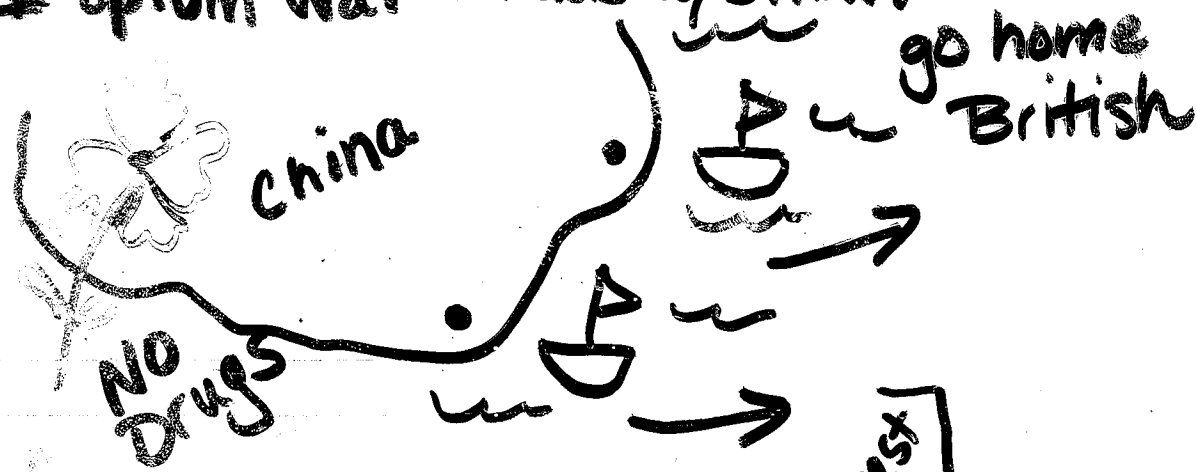
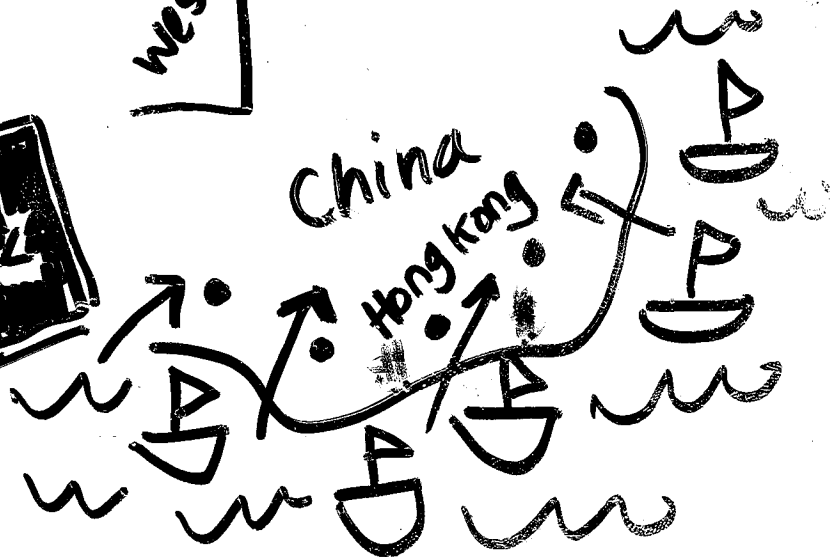
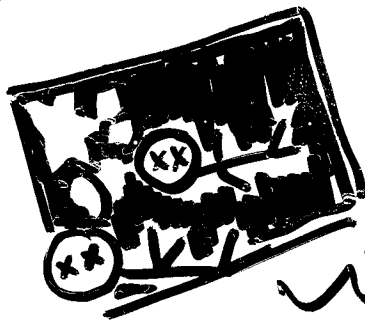
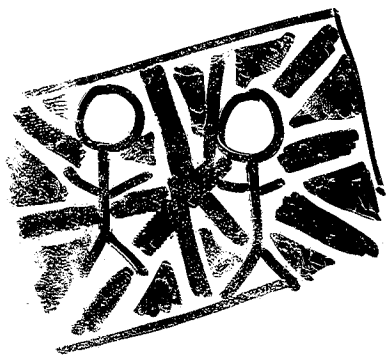


I opium war : trade w/ Britain

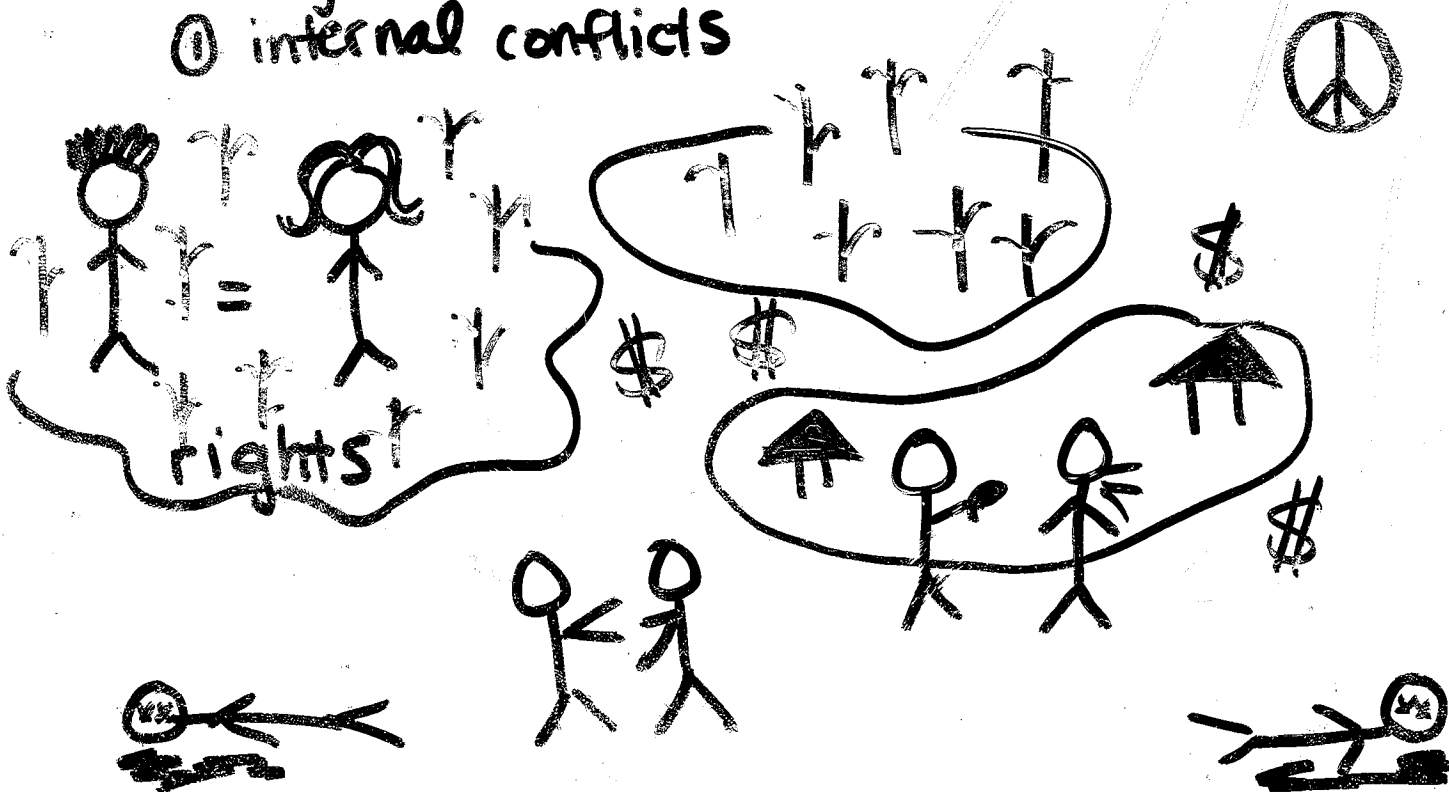


② End of war



II Tai Ping Rebellion :

① internal conflicts



Conflicts in China

I Opium War

1. Trade with Britain

- A. China had strict restrictions on foreign trade, only allowed in two ports: Guangzhou or Canton**
- B. Trade was not favorable to the British and they attempted to negotiate a better deal**
- C. Begin shipping Opium knowing the addictive nature of the drug. Soon silver was flowing out of China.**
- D. The Chinese had made the drug illegal. At first they tried to negotiate with the British on a moral level.**
- E. The British refused and the Chinese government blockaded the two ports.**
- F. In retaliation the British government begins the opium wars (1839-1842)**

2. End of War

- A. The Chinese were unable to fight against the British**
- B. The Treaty of Nanjing 1842 opened five coastal ports in china to British trade, limited taxes, and gave Britain the Island of Hong Kong. Britain agreed to pay for the war**
- C. This marked the beginning of Western influence in china. The new five ports were booming with business**
- D. In 1984 Great Britain and china signed a joint declaration in which Britain agreed to return Hong Kong to China in 1997. China promised that Hong Kong would remain a free market and have its own life**
- E. Hong Kong grew tremendously and is the 8th largest trading nation in the world.**

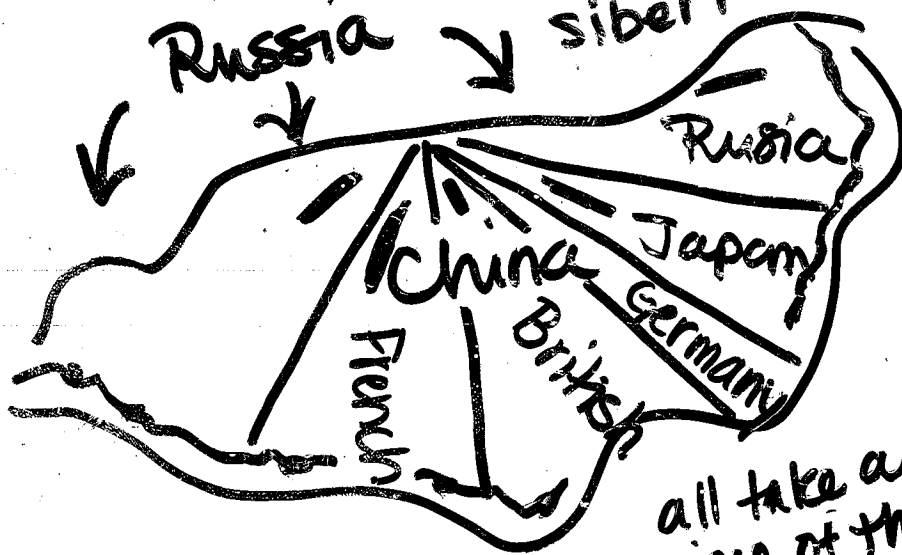
II The Tai Ping Rebellion

1. Internal and Economical Conflicts

- A. Peasants revolted in 1850 to 1864**
- B. The Rebellion called for social reforms that included giving land to all peasants and treating women as the equals of men.**
- C. The Rebellion was led by Hong who believed that god gave him the mission of the rebellion**

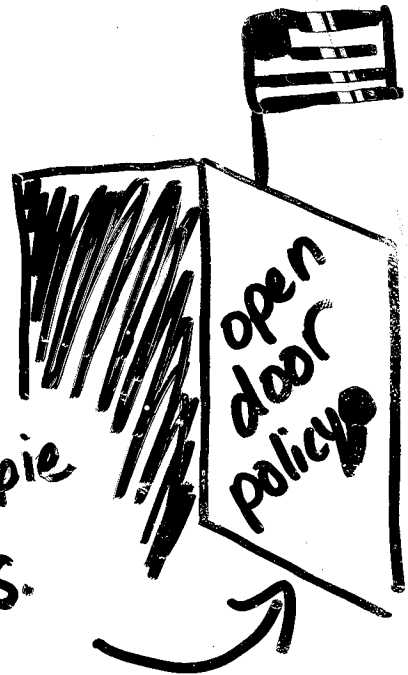
III Spheres of Influence

1. Western Advance

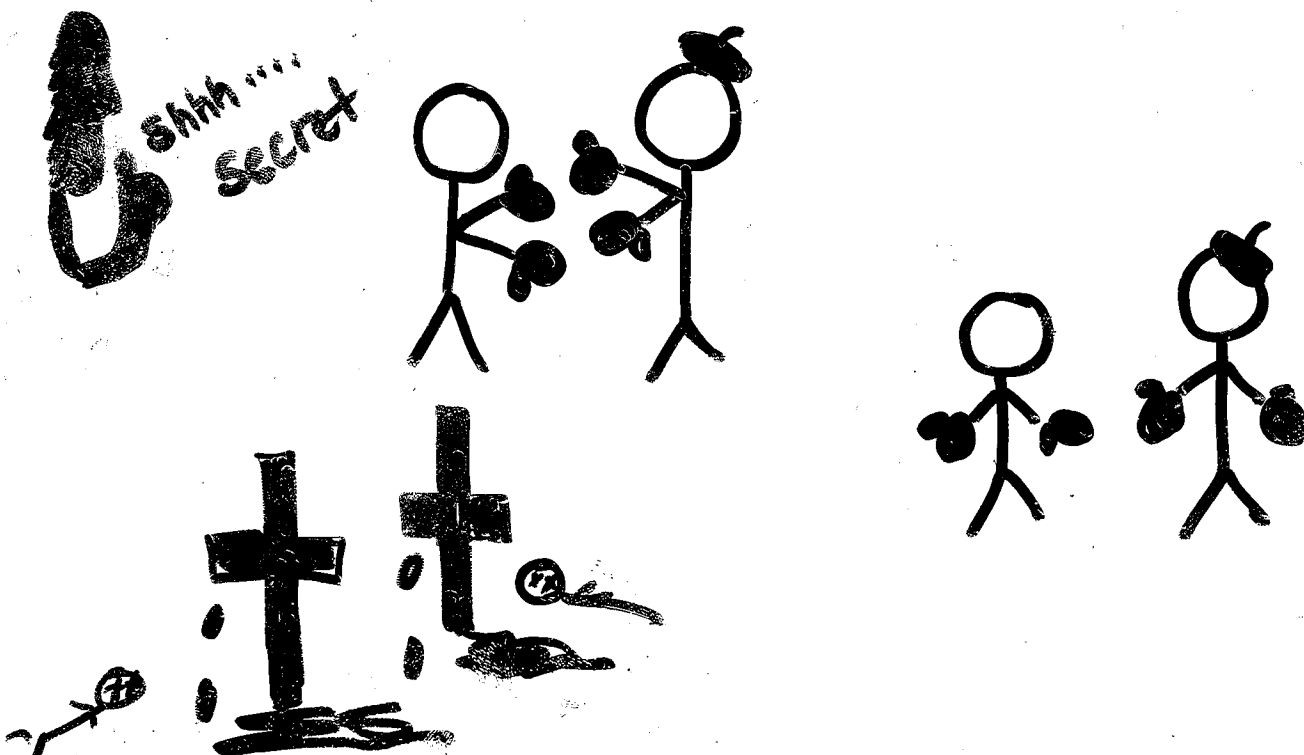


all take a
piece of the pie

~~NO US.~~



IV Boxer Rebellion



- D. He promised a new dynasty the Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace (Tai Ping). Land was to be for everyone, food, money shared equally and citizens would give up private property.
- E. Similar goals of the Communist revolution in China
- F. In 1953 the rebels killed 25,000 men, women and children. Europeans began to help the opposition taking back power away from the rebellion
- G. One of the bloodiest civil wars about 20 million died in 14 years

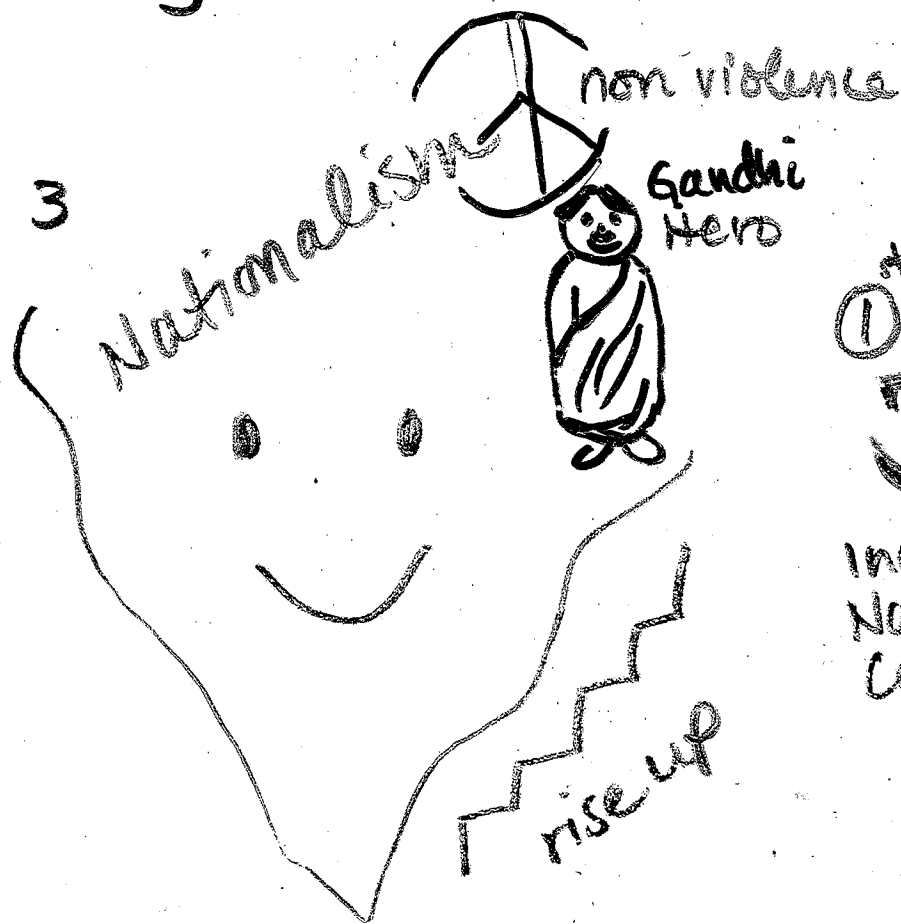
III Spheres of Influence

1. Western Advances on China

- A. Russia forced China to give up territories in Siberia
- B. The West began cutting up China into spheres of influence. Warlords negotiated with foreign powers to exchange trading, mining and building rights for money
- C. Germany demanded territories in 1897
- D. The United States were afraid they were going to be locked out of china and Britain was concerned that too many other nations would overrun china
- E. John Hay (U.S. secretary of State) proposed the Open door policy = keep china with equal access
- F. The policy did lift restriction of foreign imports even though spheres of influences stayed

IV Boxer Rebellion

- A. Boxers were a popular name for a secret group called the Society of Harmonious Fists
- B. Boxers were upset over Foreign influence in China
- C. Did not like Christian missionaries and Chinese converts to Christianity
- D. The killed Christians, and foreigners
- E. In 1900 an army backed by the west and Japan restored order. This weakened the Chinese imperial government even more



① group
3
Indian National Congress

② group
muslim league

India

I British Expand Control over India

1. Dutch, British, Portuguese, and French would build settlements in port cities throughout the region.
2. By 1707 the Mughal Empire began to be divided by small states in India.
3. The British East India company comes in and wins exclusive trading rights and controls most of India
4. India could only sell Cash Crops: **opium poppies** for sale in China and **cotton** and **tea** for sale in the rest of the British empire
5. Cotton textile making outlawed in India
6. India was so profitable, it was called the "Jewel in the Crown or brightest Jewel" for Great Britain
7. Positives: The British built roads, bridges, railroads, telegraph wires, hospitals, introduced new medicines, increase in population
8. Negatives: Famine in 1800's, Treated as inferior, Indian workers provided the British with cheap labor.

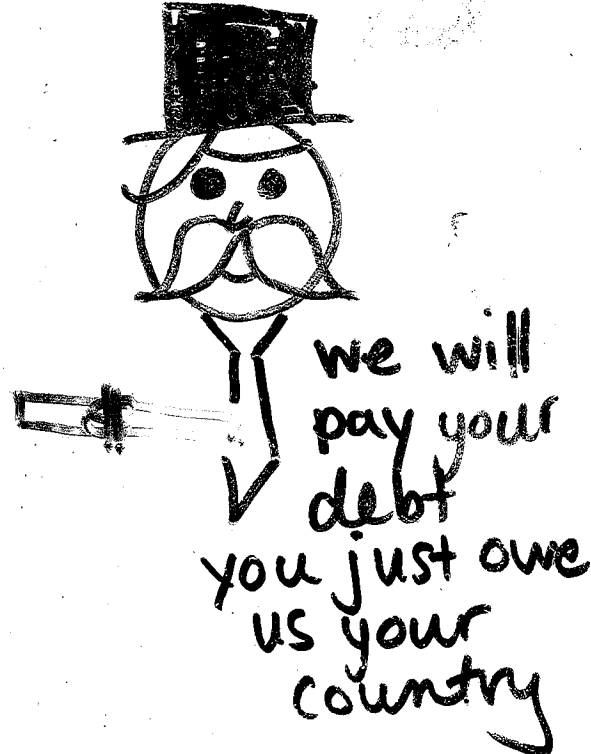
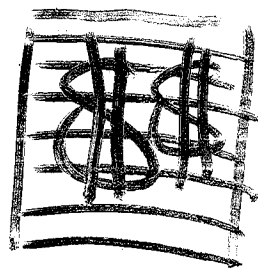
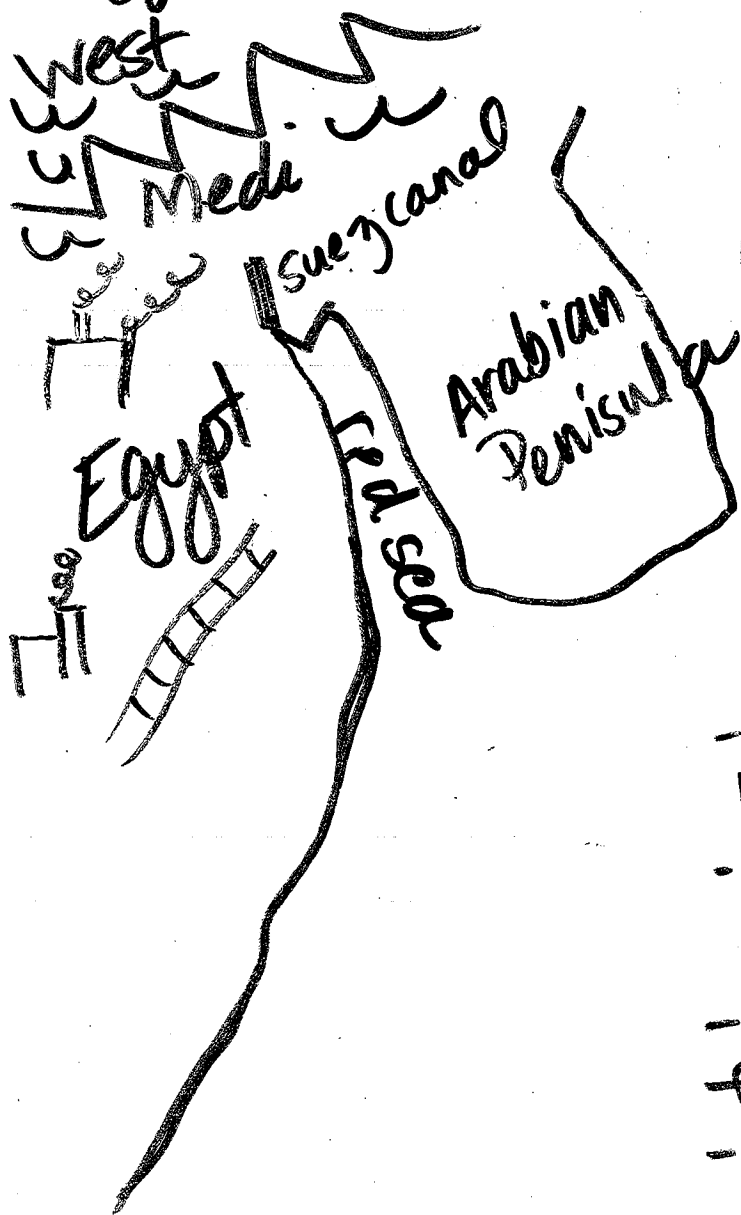
II Sepoy Mutiny

1. East India Trading Company had lots of power
2. It even had an army with British officers and Indian soldiers called **sepoys - Native Hindu or Muslim soldiers**
3. Indian soldiers believed they were being forced to violate their religion by using cartridges greased by animal fat.
4. They fight back but lose
5. England upset with East India Trading Company do they take over = RAJ
6. Britain controls India for about 200 yrs until 1947

III Nationalism in India

1. Indians are tired of being miss treated
2. Growth of Nationalism, make India modern and independent
3. 2 groups are formed Indian national Congress and Muslim League
4. Important leader Gandhi becomes national hero and fights for independence using non-violent methods.

Egypt Reform



- Muslims try to reform & break away from Europe
- Egypt break away from Ottoman & reform economy
- Continue to modernize join forces w/france build canal
- Suez canal would connect Red sea mediterranean sea
- too expensive & Egypt can not afford to pay debts
- England takes canal & country too. More PWR!
- Muslim countries try to modernize, but too late to fight Europeans.