

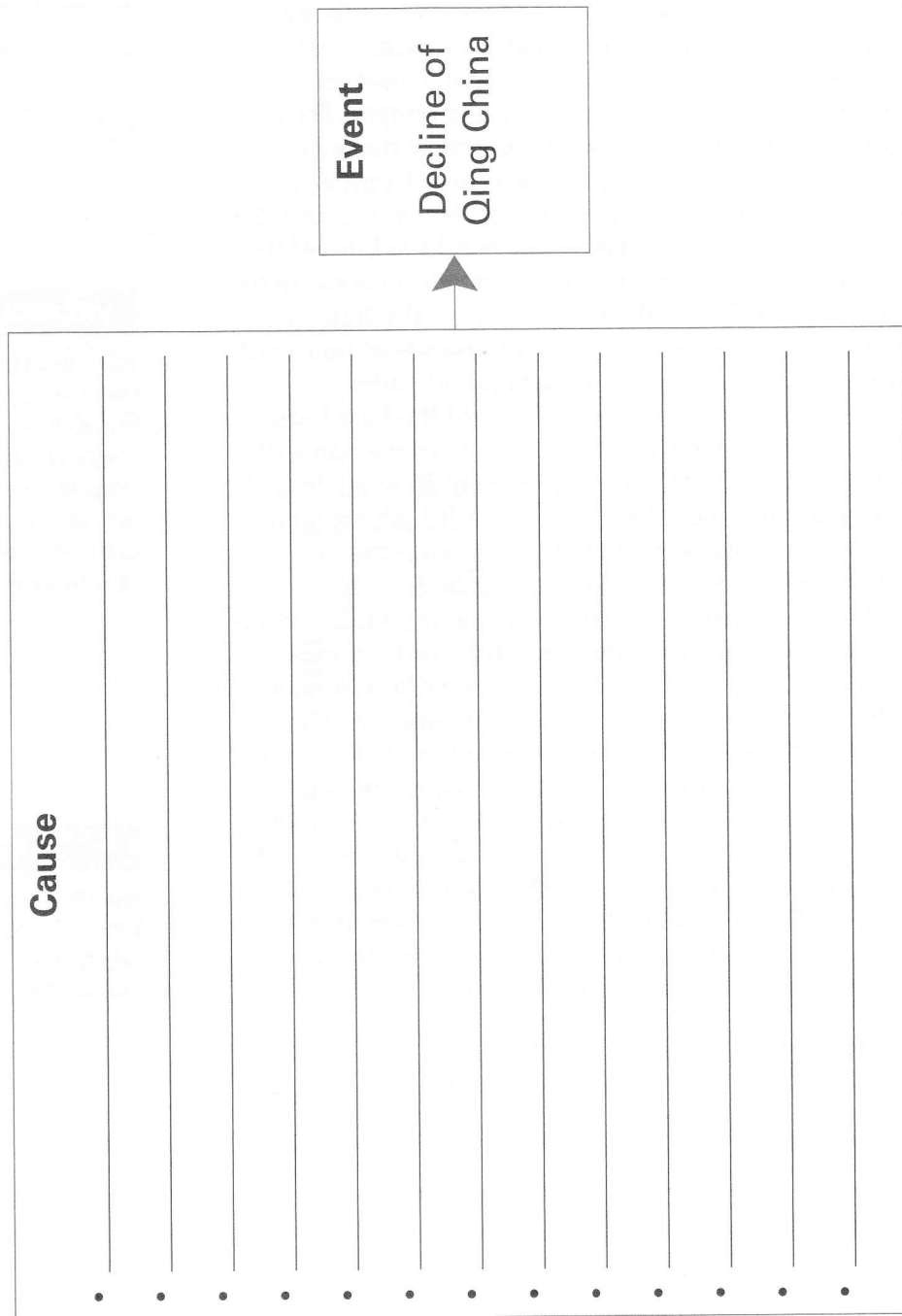
CHAPTER
24
SECTION 5

Note Taking Study Guide

CHINA AND THE NEW IMPERIALISM

Focus Question: How did Western powers use diplomacy and war to gain power in Qing China?

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the chart below by listing the multiple causes that led to the decline of Qing China.



For centuries, China had a favorable **balance of trade**, because of a **trade surplus**. Westerners had a **trade deficit** with China, buying more from the Chinese than they sold to them. This changed in the late 1700s when the British began trading opium grown in India in exchange for Chinese tea. The Chinese government outlawed opium and called on Britain to stop this drug trade. The British refused, leading to the **Opium War** in 1839. With outdated weapons and fighting methods, the Chinese were easily defeated. Under the Treaty of Nanjing, which ended the war, Britain received a huge **indemnity** and British citizens gained the right of **extraterritoriality**. About a decade later China lost another war. France, Russia, and the United States then each made specific demands on China. China was pressured to sign treaties stipulating the opening of more ports and allowing Christian missionaries in China.

China also faced internal problems. Peasants hated the Qing government because of corruption. The resulting **Taiping Rebellion** against this government led to an estimated 20 million to 30 million deaths. However, the Qing government survived. In addition, the Chinese were divided over the need to adopt Western ways. Some felt Western ideas and technology threatened Confucianism. Reformers who wanted to adopt Western ways in the "self-strengthening movement" did not have government support.

Meanwhile, China's defeat in the **Sino-Japanese War** of 1894 encouraged European nations to carve out spheres of influence in China. The United States feared that American merchants might be shut out. Eventually, without consulting the Chinese, the United States insisted that Chinese trade should be open to everyone on an equal basis as part of an **Open Door Policy**. Chinese reformers blamed conservatives for not modernizing China. In 1898, the emperor, **Guang Xu**, launched the Hundred Days of Reform. Conservatives opposed this reform effort and the emperor was imprisoned. Many Chinese, including a secret society known to Westerners as the Boxers, were angry about the presence of foreigners. Anti-foreign feeling exploded in the **Boxer Uprising** in 1900. Although the Boxers failed, nationalism increased. Reformers called for a republic. One of them, **Sun Yixian**, became president of the new Chinese republic when the Qing dynasty fell in 1911.

Review Questions

1. What were the results of the Opium War?

2. Why was the Qing government so hated?

Who was the Chinese reformer who became president of China in 1911?

READING CHECK

What does the word *stipulating* mean in the underlined sentence? What clues can you find in the surrounding words, phrases, or sentences? Use these context clues to help you figure out what *stipulating* means.

Recognize Multiple Causes
What brought about the Open Door Policy in China?

READING SKILL