

# Viking Quest: World History Assignments

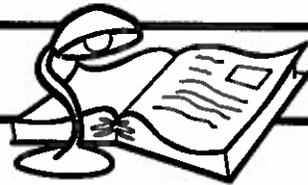
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*March 2015*

*Week: 2<sup>nd</sup> -6<sup>th</sup>*

- *Read Chapter 16-1, 16-2, and 16-3*
- *Create an outline/Cornell/or other form of note taking guide for the section.*
- *Complete pgs. 480-481 # 1-23, pg. 490 # 1-8, pg. 494 # 1-8*
- *Complete Study Guide Handouts*

# Reading Essentials and Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 485–490

### CHINA AT ITS HEIGHT

#### KEY TERMS

**queue** a pigtail worn by Chinese men during the Qing dynasty (page 488)

**banner** a Manchu military unit during the Qing dynasty (page 489)

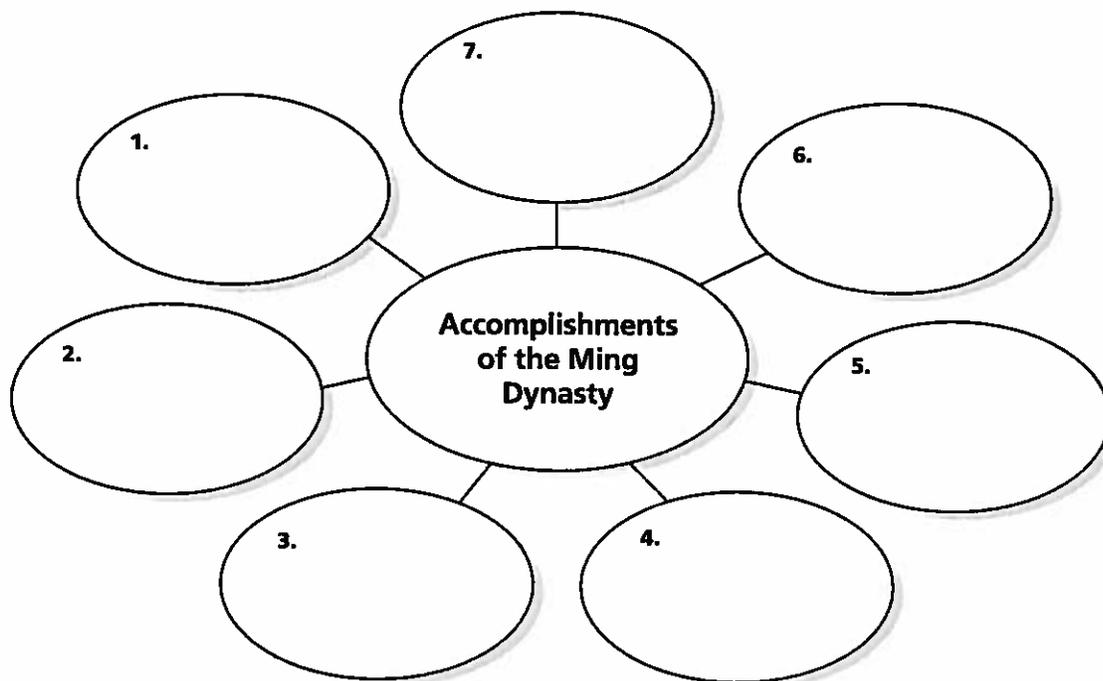
#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What do you think life would be like in the United States if we did not have any contact with other countries? Do you think your own life would be affected very much? Why or why not?

In this section, you will learn about China during the Ming and Qing dynasties. During the Qing dynasty, the Chinese government began to limit contacts between Europeans and Chinese.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the concept web below to help you take notes. During the Ming dynasty, China was at the height of its power as the most magnificent civilization on Earth. List seven accomplishments during the Ming dynasty.



# Reading Essentials and Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 1 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

#### • The Ming Dynasty (page 485)

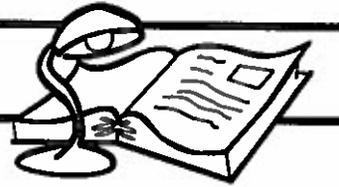
The Mongol dynasty in China was overthrown in 1368. The founder of the new dynasty took the title of Ming Hong Wu (the Ming Martial Emperor). This was the beginning of the Ming dynasty, which lasted until 1644. The Ming dynasty was a time of greatness in Chinese history. The Chinese extended their rule into Mongolia and central Asia. They strengthened the Great Wall and made peace with nomadic tribes in the north. The Ming rulers had an effective government using a bureaucracy made up of officials chosen by the civil service examination system. They also set up a nationwide school system. More manufactured goods were produced in workshops and factories. New crops were introduced. These crops greatly increased food production. The Ming rulers also completed the Grand Canal. This made it possible to ship grain and other goods from southern to northern China.

Ming Hong Wu died in 1398. His son Yong Le then became emperor. Yong Le began construction of the Imperial City in Beijing in 1406. In 1421, he moved the capital from Nanjing to Beijing. For nearly 500 years, the Imperial City was the home to China's emperors. It is known today as the Forbidden City. Yong Le also built large monuments, strengthened the Great Wall, restored Chinese rule over Vietnam, and sent ships into the Indian Ocean. The ships sailed as far west as the eastern coast of Africa. The voyages were led by the court official Zheng He. The ships returned with items unknown in China and information about the outside world. The voyages also led to huge profits. Many traditionalists in the bureaucracy were upset, because they held the Confucian view that trading activities were unworthy. After Yong Le's death, the voyages were stopped and were never revived.

In 1514, a Portuguese fleet arrived off the coast of China. It was the first direct contact between the Chinese Empire and Europe since the journeys of Marco Polo. At first, the Portuguese had little impact on Chinese society. The emperor viewed Europeans as barbarians. Direct trade between Europe and China remained limited. But an exchange of ideas and cultures took place. Christian missionaries made the voyage to China on European merchant ships. They were impressed with many aspects of Chinese civilization, such as the teachings of Confucius, the printing and availability of books, and Chinese architecture. Chinese officials marveled at European inventions that were brought by the missionaries, such as clocks and eyeglasses.

During the late sixteenth century, a series of weak rulers led to a period of government corruption in China. High taxes led to peasant unrest. Crop production declined because of bad weather. In the 1630s, a major epidemic killed many people. The suffering caused by the epidemic helped spark a peasant revolt led by Li Zicheng. In 1644, Li and his forces occupied Beijing. The last Ming emperor hung himself from a tree in the palace gardens.

# Reading Essentials and Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 1 (continued)

8. What impact did the Portuguese have in China in the sixteenth century?

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### • Qing Dynasty (page 488)

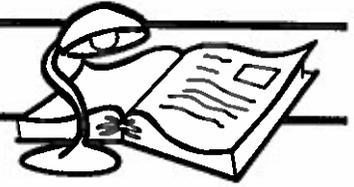
The overthrow of the Ming dynasty created an opening for the Manchus. The Manchus were a farming and hunting people who lived northeast of the Great Wall in the area known today as Manchuria. They defeated Li Zicheng's army and conquered Beijing. The Manchus declared the creation of a new dynasty called the Qing (meaning "pure"). This dynasty remained in power from 1644 until 1911. At first, the Chinese resisted the new rulers. Rebels seized the island of Taiwan just off the coast of China. To make it easier to identify the rebels, the government ordered all men to adopt Manchu dress and hairstyles. All Chinese men had to shave their foreheads and braid their hair into a pigtail called a **queue**. Those who refused were executed.

The Qing eventually adopted the Chinese political system and were gradually accepted as the legitimate rulers of the country. But they faced one major problem. The Manchus were ethnically and culturally different from the rest of the Chinese. The Qing dealt with this in two ways. First, they tried to preserve their distinct identity within Chinese society. The Manchus were defined legally as distinct from everyone else in China. In the military, Manchus were organized into separate units, called **banners**. Second, the Qing brought Chinese people into the imperial administration. Most of the lower posts were filled by Chinese, although they held a much smaller share of the top positions. The Manchus' willingness to share power won the support of many Chinese.

Kangxi was perhaps the greatest emperor in Chinese history. He ruled from 1661 to 1722. He calmed the unrest along the northern and western frontiers. He was a patron of the arts and gained the support of scholars throughout the country. He was also tolerant of Christian missionaries. It is estimated that three hundred thousand Chinese became Catholics during his reign. After the death of Kangxi, however, his successor began to suppress Christian activities in China.

Qianlong was another outstanding Qing ruler. He ruled from 1736 to 1795. As he grew older, however, he fell under the influence of destructive elements at court. Corrupt officials and higher taxes led to unrest in rural areas. Growing pressure on the land due to population growth led to economic hardship for many peasants. In central China, unhappy peasants started a

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## Chapter 16, Section 1 (continued)

revolt known as the White Lotus Rebellion. The revolt was suppressed, but the expenses of fighting the rebels weakened the Qing dynasty. At the same time, Europe was seeking more trade with China. At first, the Qing government sold trade privileges to the Europeans. However, to limit contacts between Europeans and Chinese, the Qing confined all Europeans to a small island outside Guangzhou. They also limited the number of Chinese firms that European traders could deal with.

By the end of the eighteenth century, British traders began to demand access to additional cities along the Chinese coast. At the same time, the Chinese government was under pressure from their own merchants to open China to British manufactured goods. In 1793, a British mission led by Lord George Macartney visited Beijing to ask for more liberal trade policies. But Emperor Qianlong wrote to King George III that China had no need of British manufactured goods.

9. How did the Qing deal with the ethnic and cultural differences in China?

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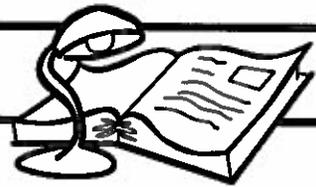
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# Reading Essentials and Study Guide



For use with textbook pages 491–494

## CHINESE SOCIETY AND CULTURE

### KEY TERMS

**commercial capitalism** private business based on profit (page 492)

**clan** a group of related families (page 493)

**porcelain** a ceramic made of fine clay baked at very high temperatures (page 494)

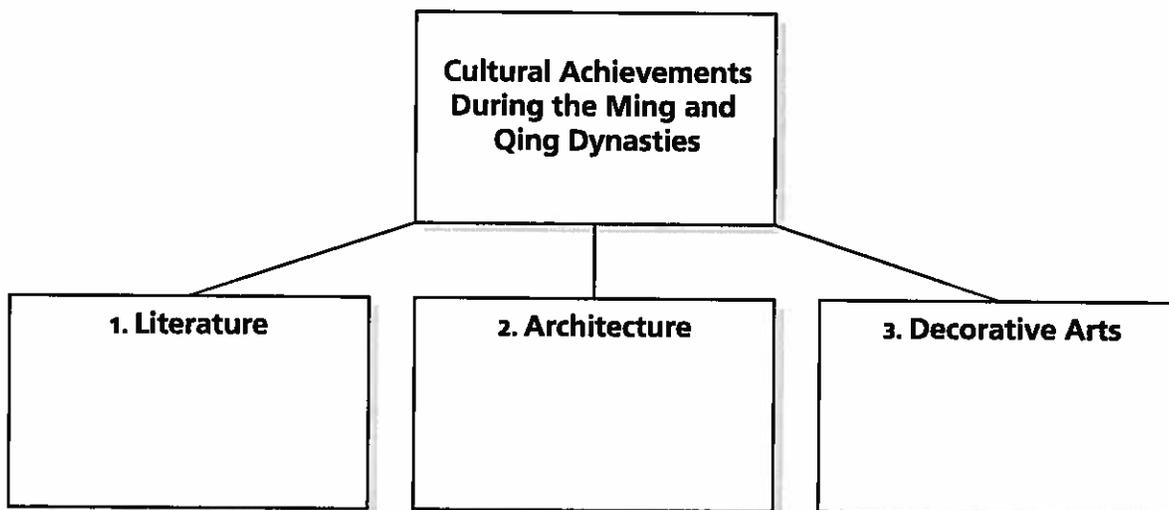
### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

How many people live in your home? Do any of your grandparents live with you? How often do you see your other relatives, such as aunts, uncles, and cousins?

The last section focused on politics and government during the Ming and Qing dynasties. In this section, you will learn about economic changes, cultural developments, and daily life during this period. In Chinese families, as many as three or four generations lived together under the same roof.

### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes. During the late Ming and the early Qing dynasties, culture in China reached new heights. List at least one example of Chinese cultural achievements in the areas of literature, architecture, and decorative arts.



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# Reading Essentials and Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 2 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **Economic Changes** (page 491)

Between 1500 and 1800, China was a mostly agricultural society. Nearly 85 percent of the people were small farmers. But the Chinese economy was changing. The population increased to more than 300 million by the end of the 1700s. One cause of this population increase was the peace and stability under the early Qing dynasty. Another cause was the food supply. A faster growing rice from Southeast Asia increased the food supply. The population increase meant that there was less land available for each family. The emperor tried to make more land available by limiting the amount wealthy landowners could hold. By the eighteenth century, however, almost all the land that could be farmed was being farmed.

Another change in this period was a growth in trade and manufacturing. Trade in silk, porcelain, cotton goods, and other products increased. China did not develop the kind of **commercial capitalism** (private business based on profit) that was emerging in Europe, however. Trade and manufacturing in China were under the control of the government. In China, trade and manufacturing were considered inferior to farming. The government levied heavy taxes on manufacturing and trade and low taxes on farming.

4. What were two causes of the population increase in China?

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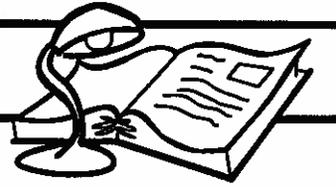
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- **Daily Life** (page 492)

Chinese society was organized around the family. All family members were expected to sacrifice their individual desires for the benefit of the family as a whole. The ideal family unit was the extended family. As many as three or four generations lived under the same roof. When sons married, they brought their wives to live with them in the family home. The Chinese respected the elderly. Aging parents knew that they would be cared for by their children. Beyond the extended family was the **clan**. The clan consisted of dozens, or even hundreds, of related families. The clan system made it possible for wealthier families to help poorer relatives.

Women were considered inferior to men in Chinese society. Only males could have a formal education and pursue a career in government or scholarship. Legally, a woman could not divorce her husband or inherit property. The

# Reading Essentials and Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 2 (continued)

husband, on the other hand, could divorce his wife if she did not produce sons. He could also take a second wife. One-half to two-thirds of the women in China bound their feet. The process of footbinding was begun in childhood and was very painful. But bound feet were a status symbol. Women who had bound feet were more marriageable than those who did not. Because women who had bound feet could not walk, women who worked in the fields or in occupations that required mobility did not bind their feet.

5. In what ways were women treated as inferior to men in Chinese society?

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### • Cultural Developments (page 494)

During the Ming dynasty, a new form of literature arose that eventually evolved into the modern Chinese novel. One Chinese novel, *The Golden Lotus*, is considered by many people to be the first realistic social novel. *The Dream of the Red Chamber*, by Cao Xuegin, is still considered to be China's most distinguished popular novel. It was published in 1791.

Art flourished during the Ming and early Qing dynasties. In architecture, the most outstanding example is the Imperial City in Beijing. Perhaps the most famous of all the arts of the Ming Era was blue-and-white **porcelain**. Europeans admired this porcelain and bought huge quantities of it.

6. What novel is considered to be China's most distinguished popular novel?

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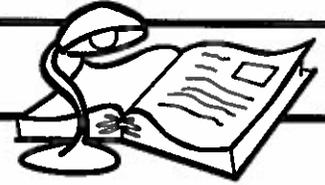
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# Reading Essentials and Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 496–500

### TOKUGAWA JAPAN AND KOREA

#### KEY TERMS

**daimyo** heads of noble families in Japan (page 497)

**han** a separate territory or domain in Japan, each ruled by a daimyo (page 497)

**hostage system** a system that the shogunate used to control the daimyo, by forcing the families of the daimyo to stay in Edo, where the court of the shogun was located (page 498)

**eta** outcasts in Japan during the Tokugawa Era (page 499)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Are some occupations valued more highly than others in the United States? Which occupations do you think are the most highly valued? Which ones do you think are considered the least desirable?

In the last two sections, you learned about China during the Ming and Qing dynasties. In this section, you will learn about Japan and Korea during the Tokugawa Era, which lasted from 1598 to 1868. During this period, Japan developed a rigid class system, based largely on occupations.

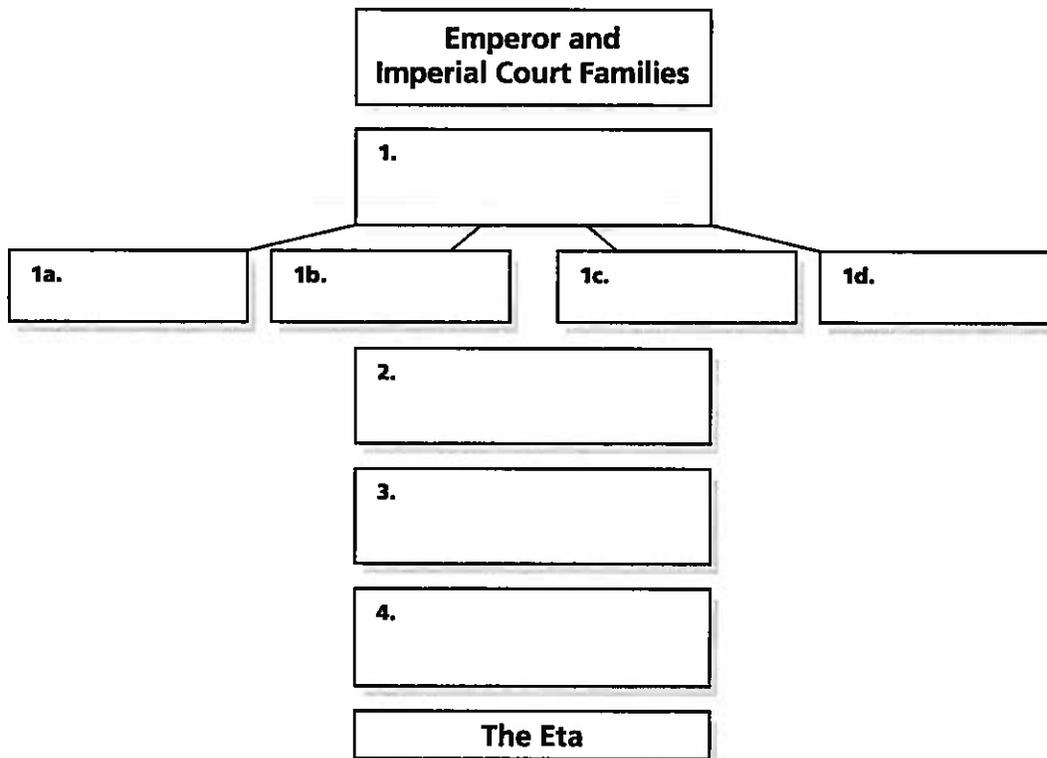
# Reading Essentials and Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 3 (continued)

### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the diagram below to help you take notes. List the four main social classes in Japan during the Tokugawa Era. Also identify the four groups that made up the first class.



### READ TO LEARN

#### • The Three Great Unifiers (page 496)

At the end of the fifteenth century, Japan was in chaos. The power of the shogunate had collapsed. **Daimyo** (heads of noble families) controlled their own lands and warred with their neighbors. In the late sixteenth century, however, Japan began to be unified. Three powerful people brought about this unification. Oda Nobunaga seized the imperial capital of Kyoto and placed the reigning shogun under his control. During the next few years, he tried to consolidate his rule throughout the central plains. He was succeeded by Toyotomi Hideyoshi. Hideyoshi was a farmer's son who became a military commander. By 1590, he had persuaded most of the daimyo to accept his authority. After Hideyoshi's death in 1598, Tokugawa Ieyasu took control of Japan. He was the powerful daimyo of Edo. In 1603, he took the title of shogun. Tokugawa shoguns remained in power until 1868. Their rule brought a long period of peace known as the "Great Peace."

# Reading Essentials and Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 3 (continued)

5. What period in Japanese history is known as the "Great Peace"?

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• **Europeans in Japan** (page 497)

Portuguese traders landed in Japan in 1543. At first, they were welcomed. The Japanese were fascinated by tobacco, clocks, eyeglasses, and other European goods. Daimyo were interested in buying all types of European weapons. In 1549, the first Jesuit missionary, Francis Xavier, arrived. By the end of the sixteenth century, thousands of Japanese had become Christians. However, the Jesuits destroyed shrines. This caused a severe reaction. In 1587, Hideyoshi issued an edict prohibiting Christian activities within his lands. At first, the edict was not strictly enforced, and Jesuits were allowed to continue their activities. Under Tokugawa Ieyasu, however, all missionaries were expelled, and Japanese Christians were persecuted. European merchants were also expelled from Japan. Only a small Dutch community in Nagasaki was allowed to remain in Japan.

6. What caused Jesuit missionaries to be expelled from Japan?

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• **Tokugawa Rule** (page 497)

The Tokugawa rulers set out to establish control of the feudal system that had governed Japan for over three hundred years. The state was divided into about 250 separate territories, called **hans**, or domains. Each was ruled by a daimyo. The shogunate controlled the daimyo by a **hostage system**. In this system, the daimyo were required to maintain two residences, one in their own lands and one in Edo. Edo was the location of the shogun's court. When the daimyo was away from his residence in Edo, his family was forced to stay there. During the Tokugawa Era, the samurai who had served the daimyo gradually ceased to be a warrior class. Many of them became managers on the lands of the daimyo.

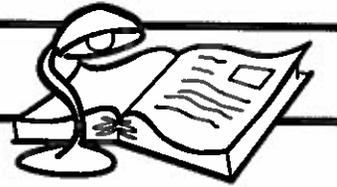
7. How did the role of the samurai change during the Tokugawa Era?

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# Reading Essentials and Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 3 (continued)

- **Economic and Social Changes** (page 498)

A major economic change took place during the Tokugawa Era. Previously, trade and industry had been considered undesirable. Under the Tokugawa, trade and industry began to flourish. Banking also flourished, and paper money became the normal medium of exchange in business transactions. A Japanese merchant class emerged.

Some farm families benefited from the growing demand for cash crops (crops grown for sale). Most peasants, however, experienced both declining profits and rising costs and taxes. Many were forced to become tenants or to work as hired help. When conditions became desperate, some peasants revolted. Almost seven thousand peasant revolts and demonstrations against high taxes took place during the Tokugawa Era.

During this era, Japan's class system became rigid. There were four main classes: warriors, peasants, artisans, and merchants. The emperor and imperial court were at the very top of the political and social structure. Next came the warrior class. This class was composed of the shogun, daimyo, samurai, and ronin. The ronin were warriors without masters who traveled the countryside seeking employment. Below the warriors were the farmers (peasants). Next was the artisan class, which included craftspeople such as swordmakers and carpenters. The merchant class was at the bottom because they profited from the labor of others. Below these classes were Japan's outcasts, the **eta**. The Tokugawa had strict laws for the eta. They regulated the places of residence, the dress, and even the hairstyles of the eta.

The role of women in Tokugawa society became somewhat more restricted. Men had broad authority over property, marriage, and divorce. Parents arranged marriages, and a wife was expected to move in with her husband's family. A wife who did not meet the expectations of her husband or his family was likely to be divorced. Among the common people, women were generally valued for their roles as childbearers and homemakers. Both sexes worked in the fields.

8. Why did so many peasant revolts and demonstrations take place during the Tokugawa Era?

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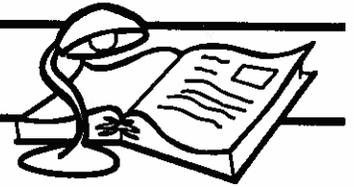


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- **Tokugawa Culture** (page 499)

In the Tokugawa Era, popular literature written by and for townspeople began to appear. The best examples of the new urban fiction were the works of Ihara Saikaku. His greatest novel, *Five Women Who Loved Love*, has a tragic theme, but much of the popular literature of the Tokugawa Era was light-hearted. Exquisite poetry was also written during this period. The greatest of all Japanese poets, Matsuo Basho, lived during the seventeenth century.

# Reading Essentials and Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 3 (continued)

Kabuki theater began to appear in the cities. Kabuki dramas were full of action, music, and dramatic gestures. Early dramas dealt with the world of teahouses and dance halls. Government officials feared that these dramas could corrupt the nation's morals, so they forbade women to appear on stage. This led to the creation of a new professional class of actors who impersonated female characters.

Architecture flourished during this period because of the shogun's order that all daimyo have residences in Edo. Nobles competed to build the most magnificent mansions. Japanese art during this period was influenced by other cultures. Japanese pottery makers borrowed techniques from Korea. The Japanese studied Western medicine, astronomy, languages, and painting styles. In turn, Westerners wanted Japanese ceramics.

9. Why did architecture flourish during the Tokugawa Era?

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• **Korea: The Hermit Kingdom** (page 500)

The Yi dynasty in Korea was founded at the end of the fourteenth century. It remained in power during the entire Tokugawa Era in Japan. Yi rulers patterned their society after Chinese society. Korean rulers tried to keep their country isolated from the outside world. Because of this, Korea was referred to as "the Hermit Kingdom." In the late sixteenth century, however, a Japanese force under Toyotomi Hideyoshi invaded Korea. The Japanese were defeated, but Korea was devastated. In the 1630s, a Manchu army invaded northern Korea and forced the Yi dynasty to become subject to China. Although Korea was not able to remain completely isolated, it was largely untouched by European merchants and missionaries.

10. What influence did Europeans have on Korea during the Tokugawa Era?

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