

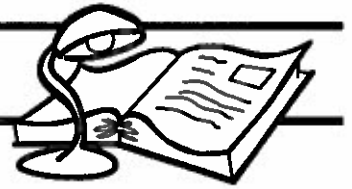
January 26-30th History VQ Work

World History

Read and complete Chapter 15-3, 16-1 and 16-2 Study Guide Handouts

Read and complete chapter 15-3, 16-1, and 16-2 section assessments in the World History Textbook.

Reading Essentials and Study Guide



Chapter 15, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 473–478

THE GRANDEUR OF THE MOGULS

KEY TERMS

zamindar a local official in the Mogul Empire (page 474)

suttee the Hindu custom of cremating a widow on her husband's funeral pyre (page 475)

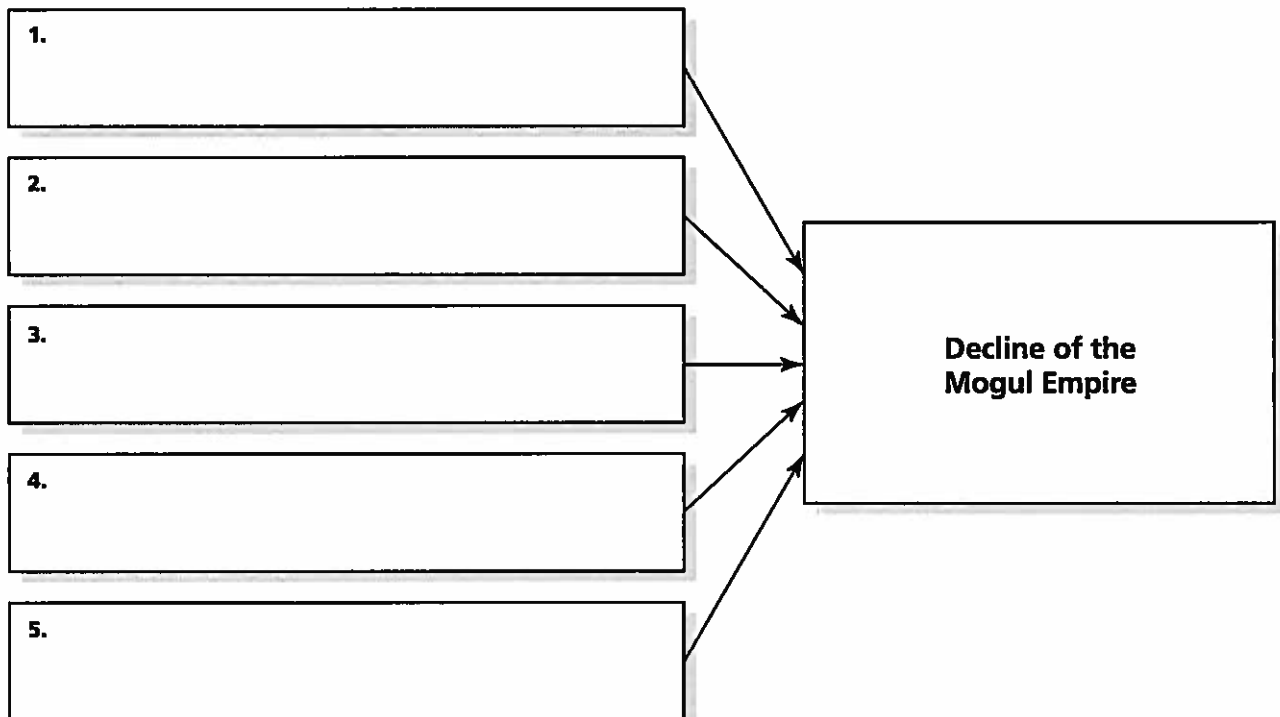
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever visited Washington, D.C.? What monuments have been built there in memory of U.S. presidents? Can you think of any other famous landmarks that honor former presidents?

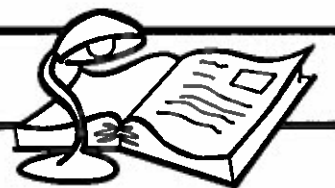
In the last two sections, you learned about the Ottoman and Safavid Empires. In this section, you will learn about the Mogul Empire. One of the Mogul emperors built the famous Taj Mahal in memory of his wife.

ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes. After the Akbar Era, the Mogul Empire began to decline. List five factors that contributed to this decline.



Reading Essentials and Study Guide



Chapter 15, Section 3 (continued)

READ TO LEARN

• The Mogul Dynasty (page 473)

In 1500, the Indian subcontinent was still divided into a number of Hindu and Muslim kingdoms. However, the Moguls established a new dynasty and brought a new era of unity to the region. The founder of the Mogul dynasty was Babur. His father was descended from Timur Lenk and his mother from Genghis Khan. Babur inherited a part of Timur Lenk's empire. As a youth, he commanded a group of warriors who seized Kabul in 1504. Thirteen years later, his forces crossed the Khyber Pass to India. Babur captured Delhi and established his power in the plains of North India. He continued his conquests in North India until his death in 1530.

6. Who founded the Mogul dynasty?

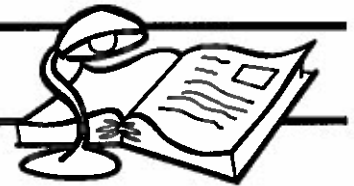
• The Reign of Akbar (page 474)

Babur's grandson Akbar was only 14 when he came to the throne. By 1605, he had brought Mogul rule to most of India. His armies used heavy artillery to overpower the stone fortresses of their enemies. Akbar created the greatest Indian empire since the Mauryan dynasty. He is best known for the humane character of his rule. He was a Muslim, but he was tolerant of other religions. The upper-ranks of his government were filled with non-native Muslims, but many of the lower-ranking officials were Hindus. It became common practice to give these officials plots of farmland for their use. These local officials were known as **zamindars**. They kept a portion of the taxes as their salaries. They forwarded the rest of the taxes to the central government. All Indian peasants were required to pay about one-third of their annual harvest to the state, but the system was applied justly. When bad weather struck, taxes were reduced or even suspended.

Foreign trade was prosperous in the Akbar Era. Indian goods, including textiles, tropical food products, spices, and precious stones, were exported in exchange for gold and silver.

7. In what ways was Akbar a humane ruler?

Reading Essentials and Study Guide



Chapter 15, Section 3 (continued)

• Decline of the Moguls (page 475)

Akbar died in 1605. He was succeeded by his son Jahangir. During the early years of his reign, Jahangir continued to strengthen the central government's control of the empire. His control began to weaken when he fell under the influence of one of his wives. The empress used her position to enrich her own family. She also arranged the marriage of her niece to her husband's son, Shah Jahan.

Shah Jahan ruled from 1628 to 1658. He maintained the Mogul political system and expanded the boundaries of the empire. But he failed to deal with growing domestic problems. He had inherited a nearly empty treasury. His military campaigns and building projects put a heavy strain on the imperial finances and forced him to raise taxes, while most of the people lived in poverty.

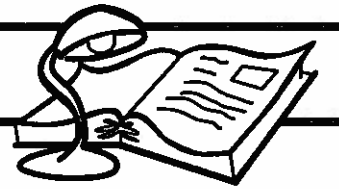
When Shah Jahan became ill in the mid-1650s, two of his sons struggled for power. One of them, Aurangzeb, had his brother put to death and imprisoned his father. He then crowned himself emperor in 1658. He is one of the most controversial rulers in the history of India. He tried to eliminate what he thought were India's evils. He forbade both the Hindu custom of **suttee** (cremating a widow on her husband's funeral pyre) and the levying of illegal taxes. He was a devout Muslim and reversed many of the Mogul policies of religious tolerance. The building of new Hindu temples was prohibited, and Hindus were forced to convert to Islam. These policies led to Hindu protests. Revolt broke out in provinces throughout the empire. India became divided and vulnerable to attack. In 1739, Delhi was sacked by the Persians, who left it in ashes.

8. Why is Aurangzeb considered controversial?

• The British in India (page 475)

The arrival of the British hastened the decline of the Mogul Empire. In 1650, British trading forts had been established at Surat, Fort William, and Chennai. From Chennai, British ships carried Indian-made cotton goods to the East Indies, where they were traded for spices. The French established their own forts at Pondicherry, Surat, and in the Bay of Bengal. They even captured the British fort at Chennai. The British were eventually able to restrict the French to the fort at Pondicherry and a few other territories on the southeastern coast. This was largely due to the efforts of Sir Robert Clive. Clive became the

Reading Essentials and Study Guide



Chapter 15, Section 3 (continued)

chief representative in India of the East India Company. The East India Company had been given authority by the British crown to act on its behalf. It was Clive's job to fight any force, French or Indian, that threatened the power of the East India Company in India. In 1757, Clive led a small British force to victory over a Mogul-led army more than ten times its size. The Mogul court was then forced to give the British East India Company the power to collect taxes from lands in the area surrounding Calcutta.

In the late eighteenth century, the East India Company moved inland from the coastal cities. British expansion made many British merchants and officials rich. British officials found that they could obtain money from local rulers by selling trade privileges. The British were in India to stay.

9. How did the arrival of the British hasten the decline of the Mogul Empire?

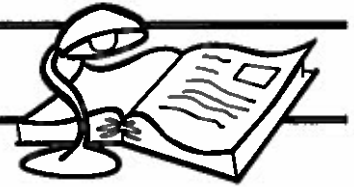
• Society and Daily Life in Mogul India (page 477)

The Moguls were foreigners in India. They were Muslims but were ruling a largely Hindu population. The Mogul attitudes toward women affected Indian society. Women had long played an active role in Mogul society, and some even fought on the battlefield alongside the men. Women from aristocratic families were allowed to own land and to take part in business activities. At the same time, Moguls placed certain restrictions on women under their interpretation of Islamic law. The practice of isolating women was compatible with Hindu customs and was adopted by many upper-class Hindus. In other ways, Hindu practices continued despite Mogul rule. The custom of suttee continued. Child marriage also remained common.

During the Mogul era, a wealthy landed nobility and a prosperous merchant class emerged. As the Mogul Empire declined, many prominent Indians made trading ties with the British. This benefited the Indians, but only temporarily.

10. How did Mogul attitudes toward women affect Indian society?

Reading Essentials and Study Guide



Chapter 15, Section 3 *(continued)*

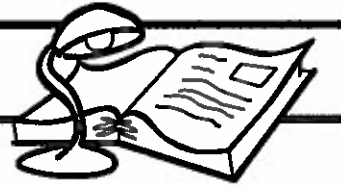
• **Mogul Culture** *(page 477)*

The Moguls brought together Persian and Indian influences in a new and beautiful architectural style. This style is best symbolized by the Taj Mahal. This building is considered to be the most beautiful in India, if not in the entire world. It was built by the emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife. To finance it, the government raised land taxes. This drove many Indian peasants into complete poverty.

Another major artistic achievement of the Mogul period was in painting. The "Akbar" style combined Persian and Indian elements. Akbar also encouraged his artists to imitate European art forms, including the use of perspective and lifelike portraits. The Mogul emperors were dedicated patrons of the arts. Going to India was the goal of painters, poets, and artisans from many other countries.

- 11.** Mogul architecture and painting combined influences from what two cultures?

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)

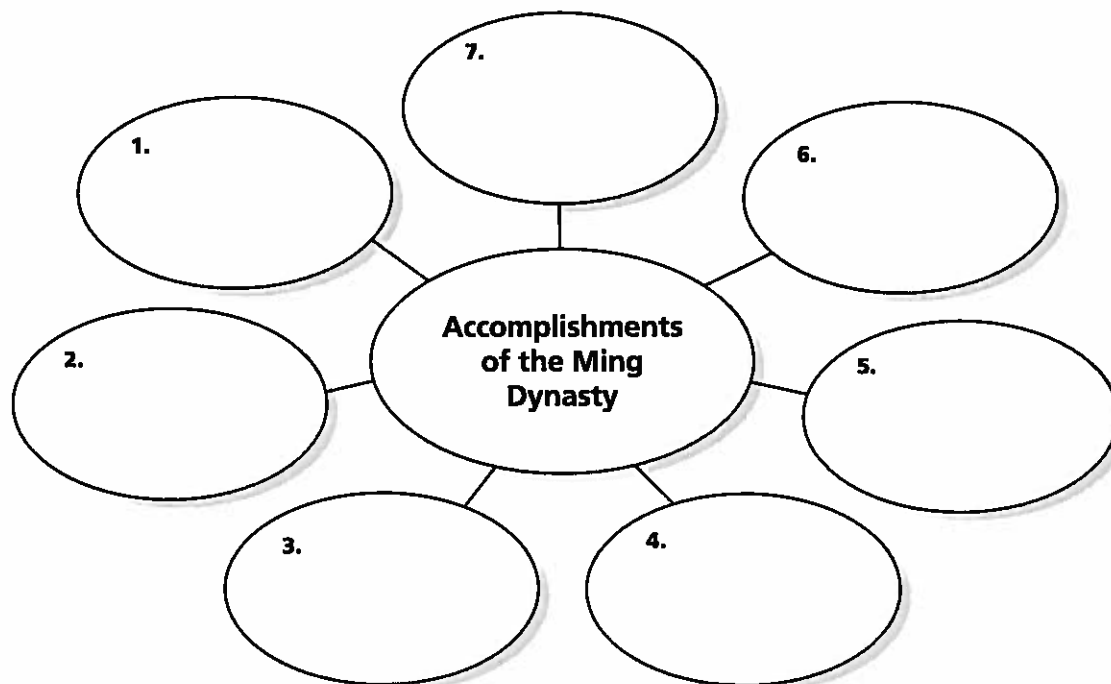
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

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.

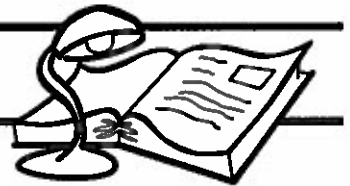
ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

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)*

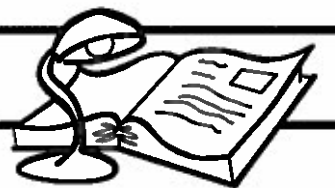
The Mongol dynasty in China was overthrown in 1368. The founder of the new dynasty took the title of Ming Hong Wu (the Ming Martial Emperor). This was the beginning of the Ming dynasty, which lasted until 1644. The Ming dynasty was a time of greatness in Chinese history. The Chinese extended their rule 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?

• Qing Dynasty (page 488)

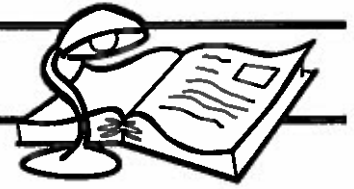
The overthrow of the Ming dynasty created an opening for the Manchus. The Manchus were a farming and hunting people who lived northeast of the Great Wall in the area known today as Manchuria. They defeated Li Zicheng's army and conquered Beijing. The Manchus declared the creation of a new dynasty called 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

Reading Essentials and Study Guide



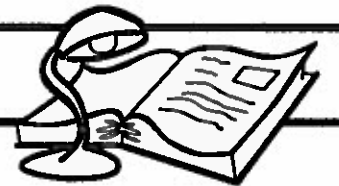
Chapter 16, Section 1 *(continued)*

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?

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)

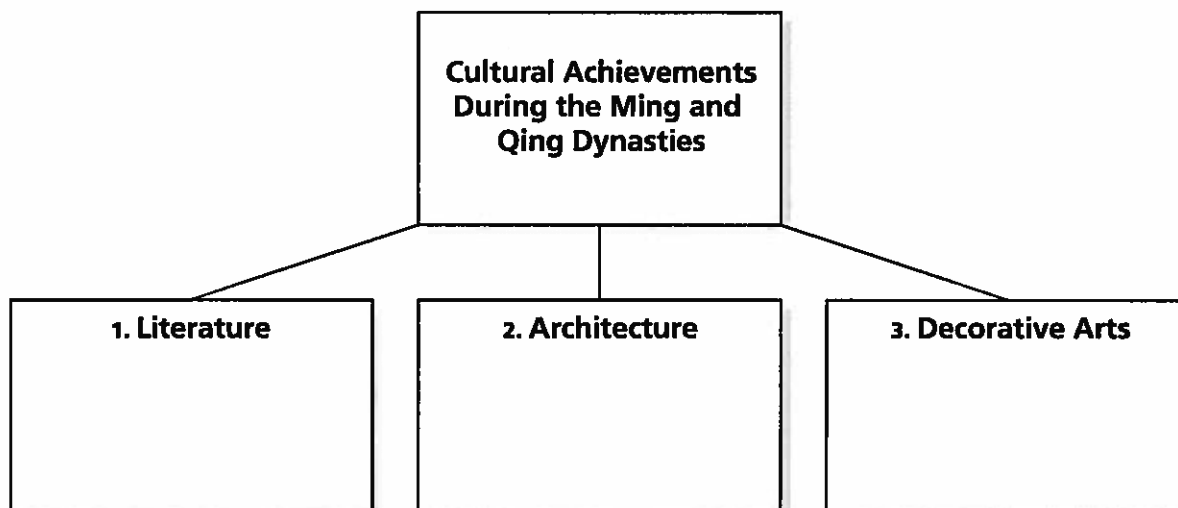
DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

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?

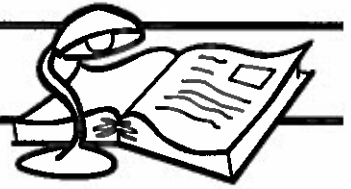
The last section focused on politics and government during the Ming and Qing dynasties. In this section, you will learn about economic changes, cultural developments, and daily life during this period. In Chinese families, as many as three or four generations lived together under the same roof.

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.



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.

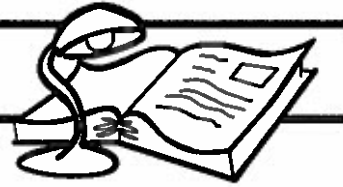
4. What were two causes of the population increase in China?

• **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?

• 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 Xueqin, 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?
