

UNIT 8: THE NEW IMPERIALISM
Reading Guide 49: Qing China and Meiji Japan

Directions: Complete each question after reading.

28.1: China Resists Outside Influence

• **Objective A: Explain China's resistance to foreigners.**

1. Out of pride in their ancient culture, the Chinese ...
2. China was able to reject trade offers from the West because it was largely _____.
3. For decades, the only place the Chinese would allow foreigners to do business was at the southern port of _____ where the _____ was clearly in China's favor.
4. Europeans merchants were determined to find a product the Chinese would buy in large quantities. _____ is a habit-forming narcotic made from the poppy plant. By 1835, as many as _____ Chinese people were addicted to the drug.
5. What allowed the British to be victorious in the Opium War of 1839?

6. The Treaty of Nanjing gave Britain the island of _____.
7. **Critical thinking:** How did the extraterritoriality treaty help foreigners?

• **Objective B: Describe rebellions that shook China.**

8. **Critical thinking:** What might have caused the increase in opium addiction in the mid-19th century (mid-1800s)?

9. _____ began recruiting followers to help him build a "Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace." His movement was called the _____.
10. **Critical Thinking:** What is ironic about the name *Taiping* meaning "great peace"?

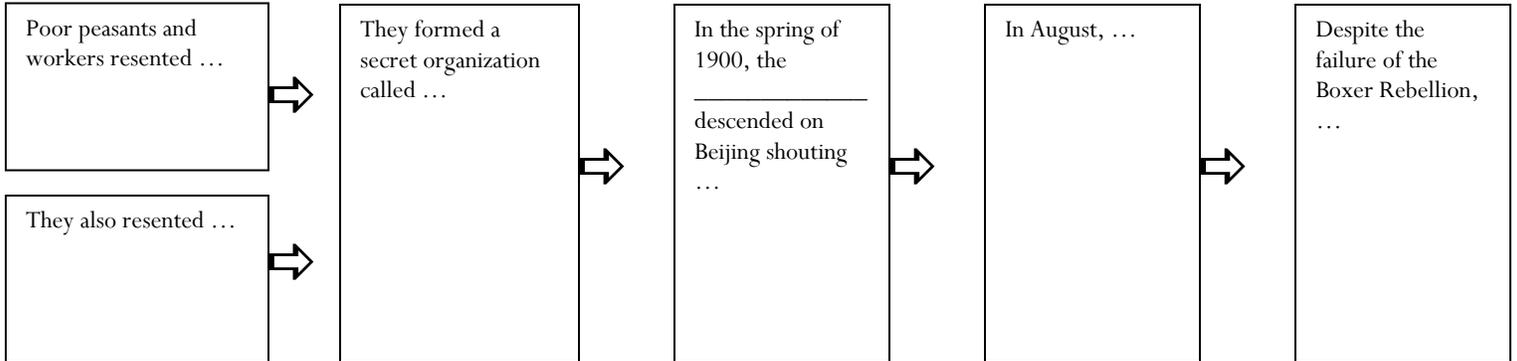
• **Objective C: Summarize the effects of China's reforms.**

11. Some government leaders called for ...
Others, however, clung to ...
12. During the last half of the 19th century, one person was in command at the Qing imperial palace. The _____ held the reins of power in China from _____ until _____.
13. Throughout the late 19th century, many foreign nations took _____ of China's continuing problems and _____.
14. Many of _____ and _____ gained a foothold in China called a _____, an area in which the foreign nation controlled _____ and investment.
15. In 1899, the United States declared the _____. The policy thus protected both _____ in China, and China's _____.

• **Objective D: Trace the growth of nationalism in China.**

16. **Critical thinking:** Why did Guangxu's arrest make the Chinese people unhappy?

17. Complete the flow chart of the **Boxer Rebellion**:



18. 1905: the Dowager Empress sent Chinese officials on a world tour to study the operation of _____

1908: the court announces that it would establish ...

19. China experienced _____ for the next four decades as it continued to face _____ and _____ threats.

28.2: Modernization in Japan

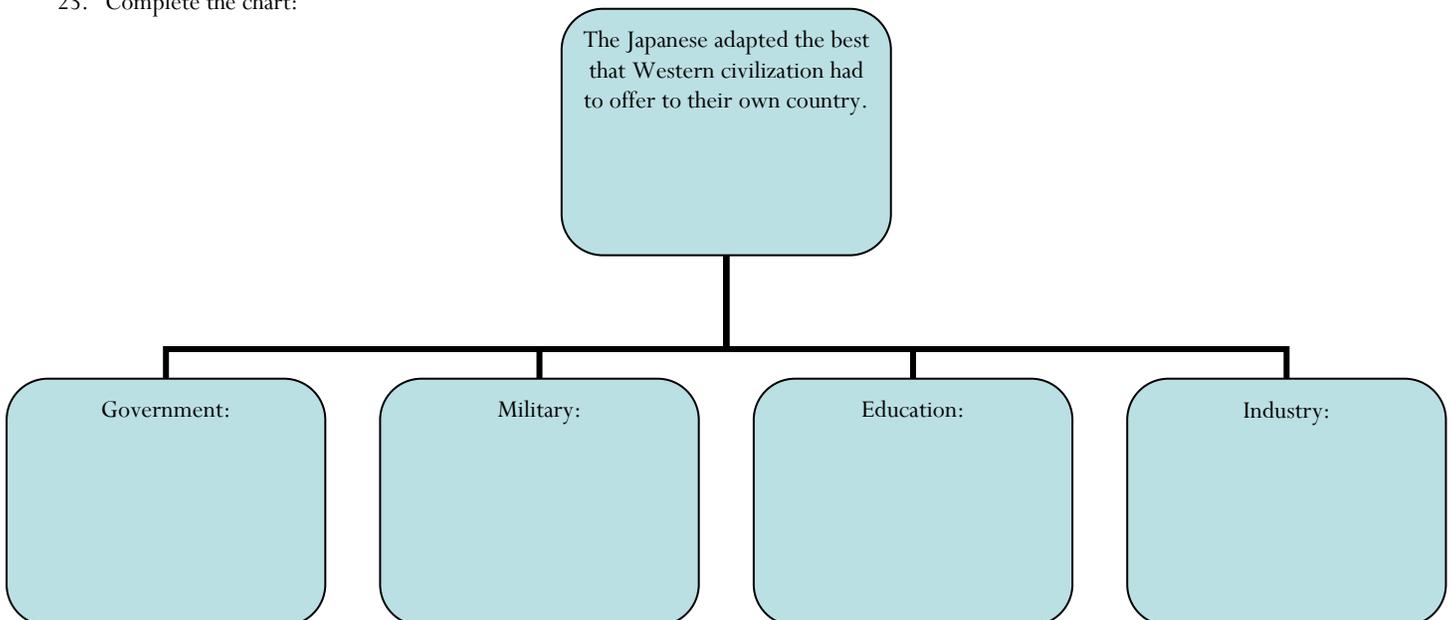
• **Objective A: Explain why Japan ended its isolation.**

20. In the early 17th century, Japan had ...

21. What caused the Japanese to sign the Treaty of Kanagawa?

22. Mutshito's reign lasted from 1867 to _____ and was known as the _____ era.

23. Complete the chart:



Name: _____ Period: _____ Date: _____

• **Objective B: Trace the growth of Japanese imperialism.**

24. 1890: Japan had several dozen _____ and _____ well-trained, well-armed soldiers. It had become the _____.
25. 1894: Foreign powers accepted the abolition of _____ rights for their citizens living in Japan; Japan's feeling of strength and _____ nations rose.
26. June 1894: The _____ War – Japan drove the Chinese out of _____, destroyed the Chinese navy, and gained a foothold in _____.
27. 1895: _____ and Japan sign a peace treaty; Japan gains its first colonies, _____ and the neighboring Pescadores Islands. Japan's victory over China changed the world's _____. _____ and Japan emerged as the major powers and enemies in East Asia.
28. Feb. 1904: In the _____ War, Japan drove Russian troops out of _____ and captured most of Russia's Pacific fleet. It also destroyed Russia's _____ fleet which had sailed all the way around Africa to participate in the war.
29. 1905: After defeating _____, Japan attacked Korea and made it a _____.
30. 1910: Japan officially imposed _____ on Korea.
31. Describe in detail Japanese rule in Korea:

• **Objective C: Appreciate the work of famous Japanese woodblock artists.**

32. In the mid-1800s, a Japanese person could buy a woodblock print for about the same price as ...
33. _____ was one of the most famous of all Japanese printmakers.