Chapter 17.3 – The Ming and Qing Dynasties WS

Strong rulers dominated East Asia between 1400 and 1800. Under the Ming and Qing dynasties, China flourished politically, economically, and culturally. The Ming dynasty began a new era of greatness in China, bringing effective government, expansion, and cultural expanses. Under the Qing dynasty, which succeeded the Ming, China continued to prosper, but Qing limits on foreign trade would eventually harm China economically.

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| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Ming Dynasty (1368 –1644)** | **Qing Dynasty (1644 –1912)** |
| Origin / beginnings |  |  |
| Government organization / style |  |  |
| Accomplishments |  |  |
| Interactions w/ Europeans |  |  |
| Decline |  | Corrupt officials and higher taxes led to rural unrest; population growth led to economic hardship and revolt; restrictive trade policies limited economic growth |

Questions about the Ming Dynasty!

1. Where is the Imperial City located (what is its name today)?

Describe this city.

Why was it called the Forbidden City?

Questions about the Qing Dynasty!

2. How was Manchurian (Manchu) culture introduced to the Chinese during the Qing dynasty?

3. How did Emperor Qianlong, during the Qing dynasty, respond to British demands for increased trade?

4. Put the following options into the proper location on the chart below:

* We wish to preserve our traditions.
* They are barbarians.
* We wish to increase our exports to them.
* They may send ships to only selected ports in our country
* We will send our trading ships to them whether or not they send ships to us.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Chinese Attitude Towards Europeans as Trading Partners | European Attitude Towards Chinese as Trading Partners |
|  |  |

5. For the following, choose one of the options in the parentheses to answer the statement about Chinese economy in the 1400s and 1500s.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the main export to Europe. **(tea; porcelain)**
2. New crops with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yields were introduced. **(higher; lower)**
3. European traders were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ most of China. **(expelled from; welcomed to)**
4. Foreign ships carried goods primarily between China and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(Europe; India)**

6. For the following, circle the dynasty to which the statement applies.

1. Huge ships were sent on voyages of exploration to India and East Africa. **(Ming –or– Qing)**
2. Rapid population growth and the expansion of cities. **(Ming –or– Qing)**
3. Much of the Great Wall of China that people can see today was renovated or built. **(Ming –or– Qing)**
4. European traders were restricted to only a few Chinese ports such as Canton. **(Ming –or– Qing)**