

Europeans in Asia

1514 - Portuguese reach China but Chinese see Europeans as far INFERIOR

A seasonal trading port that must be EVACUATED at the end of the trading season is set up at **MACAO**.

Trade is strictly supervised and the currency is silver and gold

Jesuits (Matteo Ricci) arrive and try to convert Chinese but FAIL to Christianize people - Renaissance IDEAS exchanged.

The Manchu Conquest

1600s - revolts of citizens weakens MING Dynasty - Manchus (from NE Asia) invade and make Beijing the capital

They establish the QING Dynasty

- Adopt Confucian system (centered around morality)
- Appoint one Manchu and one Chinese to top gov't positions
- Station troops throughout empire to establish loyalty

Two main rulers:

1661 - 1722 - Kangxi extended Chinese borders

1736 - 1796 - Qianlong extended borders further making China huge

Economy \$\$\$ -----> new crops from the Americas (potatoes, corn)

∴ Population BOOMS and China becomes important to INTERNATIONAL trade (silk, cotton, porcelain)

Rejecting Contact w/ Europeans

1793 - Lord Mccartney (British diplomat) are pressuring China expand trade -----> Chinese and British egotism cause disastrous negotiations to undermine a potential relationship.

(i.e. - Mccartney won't kowtow (bow reverently))

Korea Chooses Isolation

NO OPEN TRADE WITH EUROPE: throw Westerners in jail

Two invasions leave Korea in ruins -----> they adopt a isolationist policy (BUT have to pay tribute to China)

Trade in Japan

1543 - welcomed Portuguese (and later Euros) -----> used Euro guns to regain order after a period of chaos.

Spanish Jesuits successfully converted some Japanese BUT after Spanish take Philippines (neighbors), they feel threatened...

TOKUGAWA murder or expel thousands of CHristians

1638 - banned Euro merchants, travel abroad, and restricted trade to twice a year at NAGASAKI harbor.

Isolationism brought growth and prosperity for 200 years.

