Imperialism in China

The start of imperialism…

**The Opium War**

* Opium used to make a variety of things, such as morphine, codeine, and heroin.
* Motivation for War: the British thirst for \_\_\_\_\_\_ and trade with China to get it (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tons of tea leaves per year)!
* Problem: Imbalance in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with China (China exports wayyy more than it imports, which means Britain is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ money and not making money)
* Solution: Britain illegally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Opium into China (Get them hooked)!

China loses the war: she is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and uses backward technology

* 1839, Opium War caused by the opium trade- China \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Great Britain
	+ Chinese government did not want opium in their country because it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people, increased crime, and made people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	+ Britain continued to illegally import opium
* China loses the war to more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and industrialized British \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Treaty of Nanjing (1842) gives Great Britain control of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Growing Internal Problems in China**

* China’s population \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from 1790 to 1850
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do not grow as fast, producing widespread \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and unrest
* In late 1830s, Hong Xiuquan recruits followers to build a new China
* Taiping Rebellion—name given Hong’s movement; *taiping means* “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”
	+ Wanted to get rid of European \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* In 1850s, Hong’s army of \_\_\_ million people captures large areas in southeast.
* By 1864, rebellion defeated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fighting and outside attack. The Chinese were not united.

**Foreign Influence Grows**

* Other Nations Step In
	+ China suffers attacks from other nations; forced to grant more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Europeans and Japan gain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—areas of economic control.
	+ Sphere of Influence: an area in which another country has power to affect \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ although it has no formal authority.
	+ Able to divide into spheres because they are more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* U.S. declares an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Policy (1899) Chinese trade open to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ This ends the spheres of influence.
* Theodore Roosevelt wins \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prize for solving the China problem

**A Growth in Chinese Nationalism**

* Many Chinese resent the growing power of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and want change.
* The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Rebellion
	+ Anti-government, anti-European peasants form a secret organization.
	+ In 1900, they launch the Boxer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	+ Their goal is to eject \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They do NOT like that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is open to outside nations and want to “close the door.”
	+ Rebels take Beijing, but the foreign \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ defeat them, ending rebellion