

Imperialism in China & Japan



Chinese Isolation

Out of pride for their own culture/country/race, the Chinese looked down on all foreigners. They became isolated, self-sufficient, and had one port for decades. This led to them falling behind technologically, but they didn't realize this until it was too late.



Britain Loves Chinese Products

Europeans wanted Chinese products like sugar, ginger, silk, porcelain, and tea. Plus, there were nearly 300 million people living in China which Europeans saw as a potential market. However, China never wanted European goods.



Britain Going Broke

Europeans wanted to change the balance of trade but they had to find a product that the Chinese wanted. They turned to Opium. Opium was a crop from India that could be turned into an addictive drug. England flooded their market with the illegal drug causing millions to become addicted by 1835.



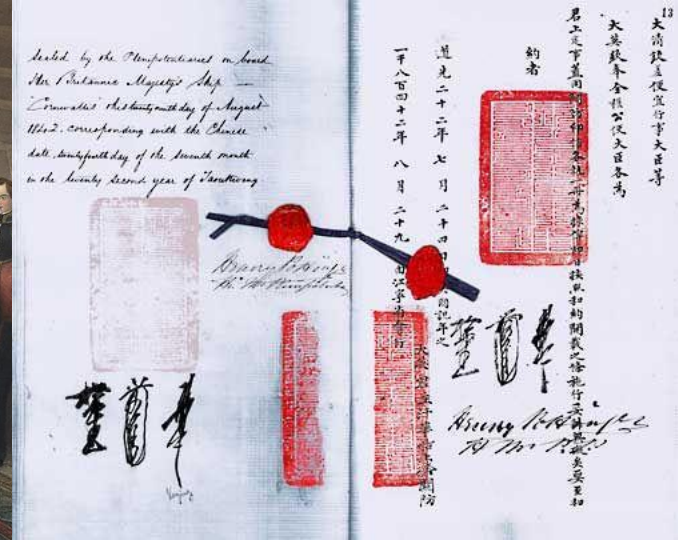
The Opium Wars

The Chinese Emperor begged Britain to stop but they refused. Furious at the cultural and economic damage being done they destroyed British warehouses and opium, which led to Britain sending a military.



Treaty of Nanjing (1842)

China was forced to pay for the opium they destroyed, give control of Hong Kong to Britain, open new ports, allow British officials to live in the ports, and provided foreigners with Extraterritorial Rights (this meant Europeans did not have to follow Chinese laws).



Open Door Policy

The United States was late to the imperialist game and desperately wanted to control a piece of China, but there was no unclaimed territory for them. They then proposed the Open Door Policy, which Europeans reluctantly agreed to.



Open Door Policy (con't.)

This policy meant that any country could trade with China. Although this sounds like a good thing because it meant that China was never officially colonized. It was actually a bad thing because Europeans and Americans had complete control over the government and economy.



Imperialism in Japan



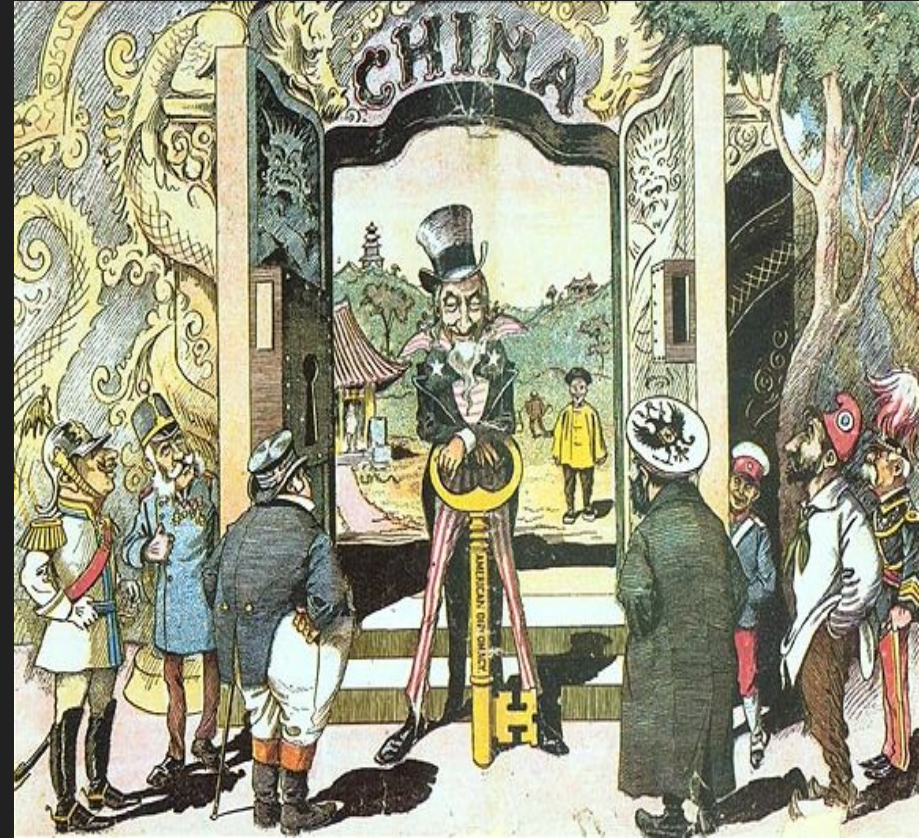
Japan in Isolation

Japan had limited contact with the outside world as a result of European merchants and missionaries destroying Japanese culture 200 years earlier.



United States Wants In

The US was interested in obtaining rights in Japan because they had recently announced the Open-Door Policy in China. They also needed a coaling station for their military. In addition, many ship wrecked Americans landed on the Japanese shores and upon their return they claimed the Japanese had treated them poorly.



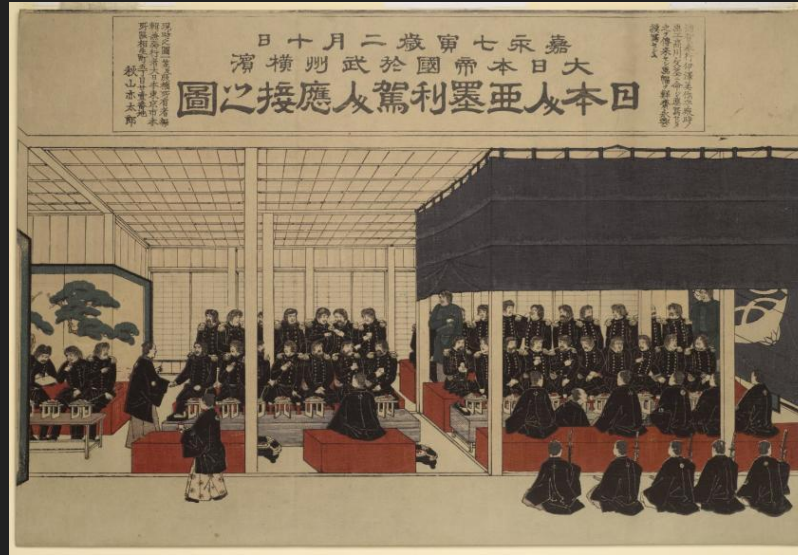
Commodore Matthew Perry

Commodore Matthew Perry was sent by President Millard Fillmore to deliver a note to the Japanese Shogun (leaders) asking for free trade between the two countries. Commodore Perry used the United States navy strength to impress and intimidate the Japanese into agreeing to the trade deal.



Treaty of Kanagawa

Treaty of Kanagawa lead to Japan opening two ports for the US, they were forced to allow foreigners to trade, and had to provide extraterritorial rights to foreigners. The Japanese were not happy with this treaty and wanted to make drastic changes to become a world power.



New Japanese Reforms

Emperor Mutsuhito began to prevent further foreign control with reforms and modernization

- Strong disciplined army and skillful navy
- Universal public education
- Industrialization and railroads
- Increase in coal production
- More factories to produce unique products
- Began playing baseball, ballroom dancing and wearing Western clothes.

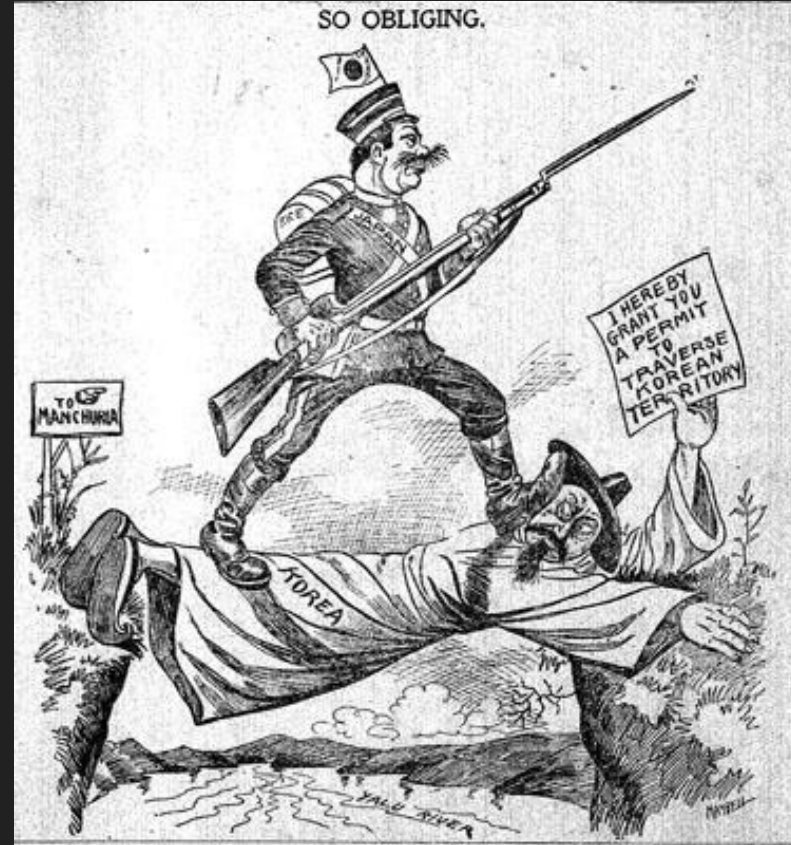
Japan's Own Imperialism

In 1894 Japan was able to become an imperialist power in Asia themselves. The first country they sought to control was Korea, but they had to fight China for control. The Treaty from the Sino-Japanese war gave Japan Korea, Taiwan, and the Pescadores Islands



Japan's Own Imperialism (con't.)

Japan then battled with Russians for Manchuria although both countries were running out of supplies and soldiers the Japanese, with the help of the US were able to negotiate a win and sign a treaty which forced Russia to give Japan Manchuria



Asian Responses to Imperialism

