

Ming Dynasty and Tokugawa Japan

Founding of the Ming



- ▶ Ming dynasty founded by Zhu Yuanzhang
 - ▶ Unique because he was born a peasant
 - ▶ Expels Mongols
 - ▶ Takes name Hongwu become emperor in 1368
 - ▶ Force Mongols north of the Great Wall



CHINA
Ming Dynasty
1368 - 1644

-  Land under rule
 -  Current political boundaries
- Kilometers 0 500
- Miles 0 500

Restoration of the Old System

- ▶ Under the Ming Dynasty and Hongwu the traditional scholarly gentry is restored to power.
- ▶ The Chinese Confucian schools and examination system were restored as well.

Reforms

- ▶ The power of the Emperor restored (not in the hands of nobles)
- ▶ Honesty, loyalty, & discipline was expected from officials
- ▶ Emperor's wives were only allowed to come from modest families
 - ▶ off set power plays from high ranking families
- ▶ Limited number of eunuchs to powerful positions
- ▶ Built the Forbidden City



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An Age of Growth



- ▶ Importation of American crops = population growth
- ▶ Population grew from 80-90 million to 300 million from 14th -17th centuries
- ▶ Chinese manufactured goods in high demand
 - ▶ Ceramics, textiles, etc..
- ▶ Macao & Canton only places Europeans were officially allowed

The Zheng He Expeditions



- ▶ 1405-1423
- ▶ 7 major overseas expeditions including:
 - ▶ Persia
 - ▶ Indian Coast
 - ▶ African Coast
- ▶ Initial fleet contained 62 ships
 - ▶ Columbus only had 3 in 1492
 - ▶ Da Gama only had 4 in 1498
- ▶ Chinese had the capacity to expand on a global scale at least a century before the Europeans
- ▶ Expeditions end due to lack of funding and internal problems



Arrival of the Europeans



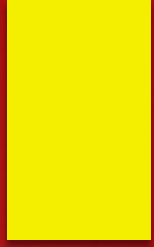
- ▶ The first European groups to arrive in China were merchants as well as Franciscans and Dominicans
- ▶ The dominate group were the Jesuits
- ▶ They try to recruit the elites by adopting Chinese customs and clothing.



Ming Decline and Collapse



- ▶ Later rulers incompetent Public works projects fall into disrepair
- ▶ Floods, droughts, & famine rage lands
- ▶ Internal disorder leads to invasions
- ▶ Last Ming emperor, Chongzhen, kills himself to avoid capture and the dynasty is overthrown in 1644



Tokugawa Japan

Introduction

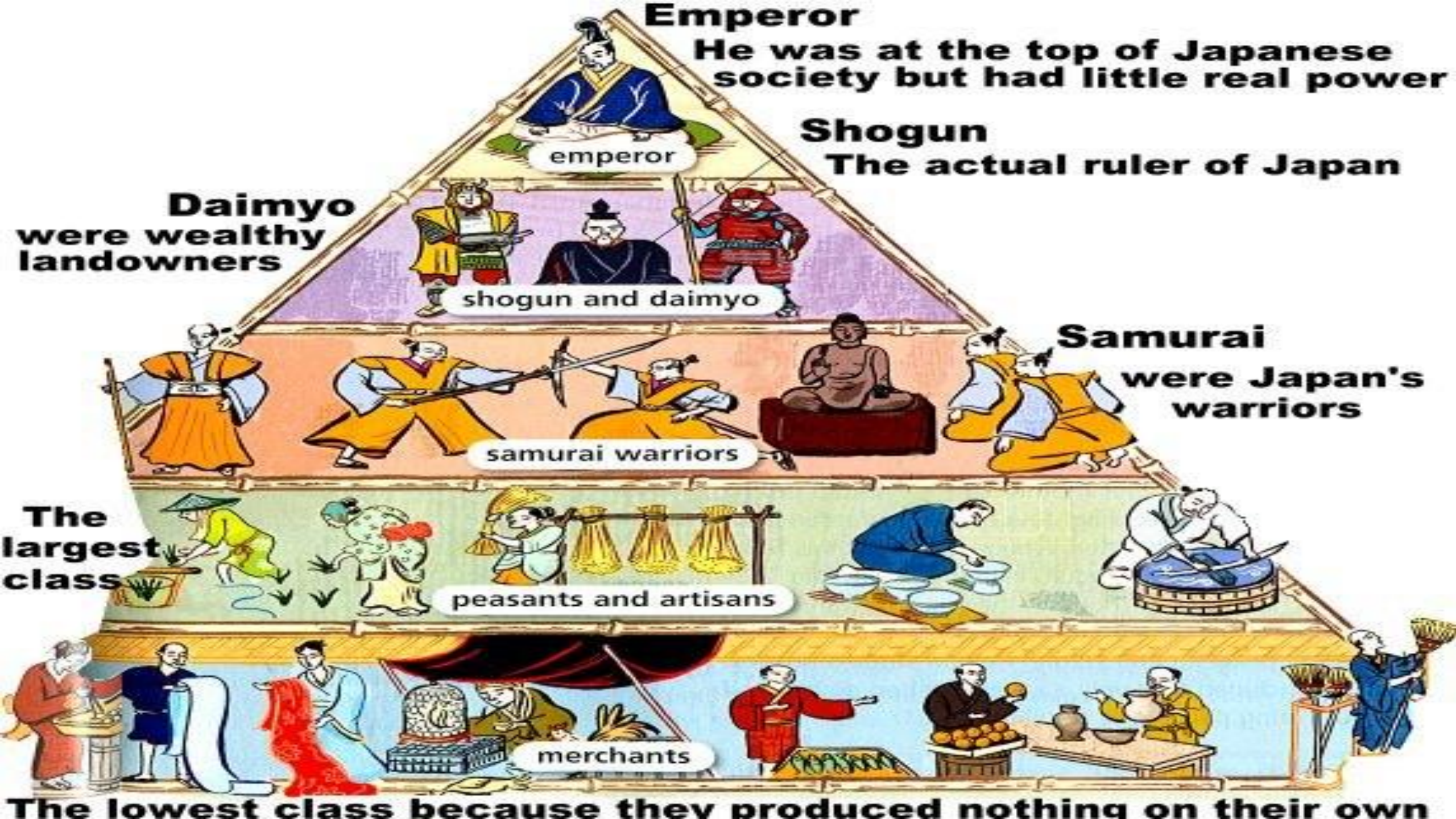


- ▶ Since the mid-15th century Japan was made up of 300 small feudal kingdoms.
- ▶ By the mid-16th century the Japanese had found leaders to restore unity under the Tokugawa Shogunate
- ▶ Three military leaders who restored unity:
 - ▶ Nobunaga
 - ▶ Toyotomi Hideyoshi
 - ▶ Tokugawa Ieyasu

Japanese Feudalism



- ▶ Feudalism in Japan developed independently of European feudalism
- ▶ Similar:
 - ▶ Divided into Social classes, King/ Emperor at the top, peasants at the bottom
- ▶ Different:
 - ▶ Shogun had the real power, No reciprocal relationship in Japanese feudal system.



The Three Generals

- ▶ Nobunaga: Daimyo lord that used firearms extensively deposed the last Ashikaga shougun
- ▶ Toyotomi Hideyoshi: Nobunaga's general unsuccessfully invades Korea twice
- ▶ Tokugawa Ieyasu: Forms Tokugawa Shogunate
 - appointed Shogun by the emperor
 - ▶ family rules for 250 years

Deal with the Europeans



- ▶ The earliest Europeans were Missionaries & traders
- ▶ Europeans brought firearms, printing press, clocks
- ▶ Nobunaga was tolerant of the missionaries and foreigners while Hideyoshi was not.

Japans Self-Imposed Isolation



- ▶ Christianity banned in 1614 by Tokugawa Ieyasu
- ▶ Those who refused to renounce faith were imprisoned, tortured, or killed
- ▶ Increases isolation by restricting foreign merchants and Japanese ships forbidden to sail overseas by 1630
- ▶ By 1640, only the Dutch (Netherlands) and the Chinese were allowed to visit the island Deshima