

Land Based Powers on the Rise: Russia and East Asia

Analyze change and continuity in Asia and trace the development of the Russian Empire



Land Based Powers on the Rise: Russia and East Asia

- Rise of sea-based powers shifted the balance of world power
 - Seen in the gradual weakening of the Muslim Empires
- Three important land based empires didn't lose ground
 - Either on the rise or at their peak
 - Russia
 - Qing China
 - Tokugawa Japan
- All reached their greatness through traditional land-based methods
- All addressed challenges from Europe in different, but equally successful, ways



Land Based Powers on the Rise: The Russian Empire



- By 1450 Mongol control ended, Muscovy on the rise
- Not as modern as other states
 - Previously aligned with Byzantine culture and politics
 - The Muslim capture of Constantinople, the northern location, and the rise of sea-based powers should have ensured Russia's continuing obscurity
- The concentration of political power, the actions and policies of the tsars, defied the odds and propelled Russia to the ranks of the great empires by 1750



Land Based Powers on the Rise: The Russian Empire

The Expansion and Centralization of Russia Before 1650

- As Mongol presence weakened, Moscow princes continued to pay tribute
- Ivan III refused to pay; known as **Ivan the Great**
 - Declared himself Tsar
 - Claimed establishing “Third Rome”
 - Acquired new lands by marriage, wars, and purchase
 - Recruited cossacks (peasants) to settle in new lands in exchange for freedom (former serfs)
- After the demise of the Byzantines, Ivan saw Russia as the carrier of Roman tradition
- Distinct cultural characteristics including Eastern Orthodox Church
- Ivan II head of government and church
- Influence of the church increased as Ivan’s power grew



Land Based Powers on the Rise: The Russian Empire

The Expansion and Centralization of Russia Before 1650 (cont)



- Centralization continued under **Ivan the Terrible** (Ivan IV – grandson of Ivan the Great)
- Economic system based on feudalism
 - Boyars (nobles) held land worked by serfs
 - Military responsibilities similar to Western Europe and Japan
 - Boyars resisted centralization of tsars power
- Ivan IV responded by
 - Redistributed the boyars lands to oprichniki
 - Killing the rebels in cruel ways (cooking them and skinning alive)
 - Executed his oldest son
- **“Time of Trouble”** followed Ivan’s death
 - Competition among boyars for control of throne
 - Neighboring kingdoms invaded
 - Boyars selected Mikhail Romanov as heir
- Romanov’s ruled until the early 20th C when last tsar executed by new regime of communist leaders

Land Based Powers on the Rise

The Russian Empire: Peter the Great



- **Peter the Great**
 - Tsar most responsible for transforming Russia
 - Saw Russia was far from cutting edge
 - Looked to the West and understood the importance of controlling the oceans and seas
 - Studied European methods of shipbuilding and engineering
- Pulled Russia by the bootstraps into its new role as an important player in global history

Land Based Powers on the Rise

The Russian Empire: Peter the Great (cont)

- Caught up in intrigues of boyar competition as a young man
 - After father died, Peter eventually succeeded father after removing his sister as regent and placed her in a monastery
- As an absolute ruler Peter never hesitated to use his power
 - Executed his son for conspiring against him
 - Threat from boyars always present
- Many of Peter's goals met with resistance from nobility, making accomplishments even more remarkable
 - Directed expansion towards access to warm water ports (knew the importance of sea power)
 - Built St. Petersburg (Window on the West)
 - Tried to capture lands adjacent to the Black Sea Ottomans held it and Peter was unsuccessful



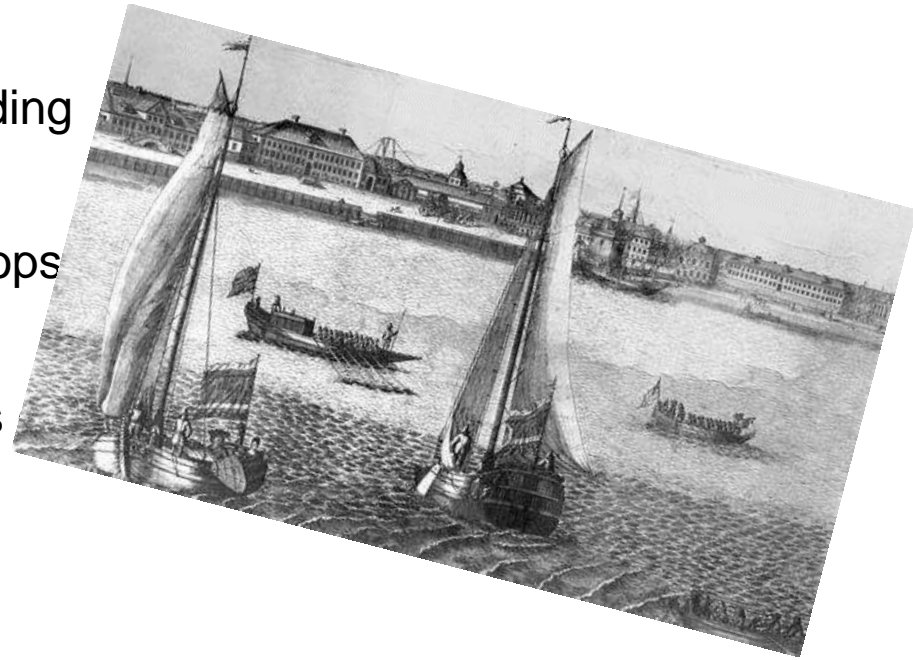
The Expansion of Russia under Peter the Great. Peter added vital territory on the Baltic Sea to the vast Russian empire.

Land Based Powers on the Rise

The Russian Empire: Peter the Great (cont)

□ Military Reform

- Built size of army by drafting peasants to serve as professional soldiers
- Increased pay
- Encouraged western technology (including training on cannons and firearms)
- Built roads and bridges to transport troops and equipment
- Built navy bringing in European experts ship-building, sailing, and navigation
- Built ports to accommodate ships



Land Based Powers on the Rise

The Russian Empire: Peter the Great (cont)



- Social Reform
 - Ordered boyars to dress like Europeans; no more bearskin capes and beards (owner could pay a fine to keep beard)
 - Russian women traditionally secluded themselves at home wearing veils when out in public; Peter insisted they appeared unveiled in his court and dress as European ladies
 - Decreed that young people (not their parents) determined who they wanted to marry

Land Based Powers on the Rise

The Russian Empire: Peter the Great (cont)



- Bureaucratic Reform
 - Reorganized to be more efficient gathering taxes (needed money to pay army, navy, and for the reforms)
 - Replaced boyars with government officials selected from new Table of Ranks; positions based on merit
 - Eliminated many titles of nobility and ensured that new bureaucrats were loyal to him

Land Based Powers on the Rise

The Russian Empire: Peter the Great Overall

- Peter brought many changes
 - Conflict between the Slavic traditional ways and the new impetus to westernize
 - Selectively imitated western ways
 - Little interest in Enlightenment ideas
- Did not aim to build an international export-oriented economy
- Saw economic development mainly as a way to support military efforts
 - Continued autocratic rule but sent message to subjects to emulate European ways
 - Catherine the Great understood the conflict and continued the autocratic traditions of the tsars
- Russians continued their Slavic ways, including Russian Orthodox religion
 - After Peter they began to turn one ear toward the West



The "Tsar Cannon." The emperor of Russia ordered the casting of this gigantic bronze cannon in 1586. Its tube weighs 40 tons. It was intended for defense of the Kremlin in Moscow, but it was never fired.

Land Based Powers on the Rise: East Asia



- Tended to think of Europeans as backwards
- Global effects of European expansion were being felt by the 17th and 18th C
 - SE Asia most affected since the Portuguese and Dutch claimed ports and controlled trade through this crucial link between the Indian Ocean and South China Sea
- Europeans took over Philippines and Indonesia
 - Established regimes that favored the European merchants
- Philippines
 - Manila center of Spanish commercial activity
- Indonesia
 - Dutch had more tenuous hold; hub in Batavia on Java
- China, Japan, and Korea more resistant

Land Based Powers on the Rise: East Asia (cont)

- Missionaries to China didn't have much impact
- Japanese actively tried to keep Europeans out
- Nomadic invasions continued to preoccupy Ming
- European excursion to the New World only of marginal interest
 - China and Japan ventured into the seas and traded; most of their concerns were land-based and remained focused on their own internal affairs



Land Based Powers on the Rise

East Asia: The Late Ming Dynasty



- Dynasty began with overthrow of Mongols and lasted 300 years
- Early years
 - Government effective
 - Population and food grew
 - Commercial activity continued
- Ming emperors wary of outsiders
 - Chinese tendency to protect culture
- Silk and porcelain highly prized
 - Rulers didn't turn backs completely on highly profitable commerce

Land Based Powers on the Rise

East Asia: The Late Ming Dynasty

Political Characteristics



- Palace eunuchs served as emperor's eyes and ears with direct access to emperors
- Expanded forbidden city
- Examination system revived
 - Required extensive knowledge of Confucian thought
- Ming armies large, good leadership
 - Firearms not as advanced as the West



Land Based Powers on the Rise

East Asia: The Late Ming Dynasty

Economic Progress and Technological Resistance

- Commercial activity strong in China 16th C
- Large % of people engaged in trade and manufacture
- Portuguese traded New World silver for luxury goods; behavior considered offensive
 - Government confined their activity to Macao
- Urban areas grew under Ming; inland and port cities
- Ming not interested in technical innovation
 - Europeans had adapted and improved many early Chinese inventions
 - Gunpowder and printing
- In quest to preserve identity, Chinese took little notice of technological advances that would prove undoing
 - Still, the brilliance and prosperity of the Ming are not overshadowed during this era by lack of technological progress



Land Based Powers on the Rise

East Asia: The Late Ming Dynasty

Trade and Cultural Contacts with Outsiders



- Middle Kingdom didn't feel it needed anything from outsiders
- High point in cultural and commercial relations with Japan
 - Shoguns embraced Chinese culture
 - Japanese and Chinese pirates raided together
- Trade contacts with westerners limited
- Important opening for Europe was Ming tolerance of Christian missionaries who shared western technology
 - Ming found European visitors amusing and interesting

Land Based Powers on the Rise

East Asia: The Late Ming Dynasty

Trade and Cultural Contacts with Outsiders (cont)

- Earlier Christian efforts in China almost eliminated by the plague and collapse of Yuan
 - Jesuits led the way when efforts revived
- Matteo Ricci
 - Understood Chinese revered learning and refinement
 - Used his own curiosity about things Chinese to impress emperor and to try to accomplish underlying motive of a establishing China as a Christian nation
 - Mastered reading and writing in Chinese
 - Discovered the emperor's interest in European science, technology, and mechanical inventions
 - Jesuits corrected Chinese calendars and prepared world maps (with China as center)
 - Displayed bronze cannons, cuckoo clacks, and mechanical clocks that chimed the hours



Land Based Powers on the Rise

East Asia: The Late Ming Dynasty

Trade and Cultural Contacts with Outsiders (cont)



- Jesuits brought European innovations as gifts; took advantage of good will
 - Devised ways to convince emperor of similarities between Confucianism and Christianity
 - Number of converts low
- Eventually Pope became alarmed about comparisons with Confucianism and Christianity; Jesuit mission ended
 - Pope demanded ban on ancestral veneration
 - Chinese emperor banned Christian proselytizing
 - Mission weakened
- Jesuits failed in goal of a Christian China but opened country to European influence
 - Writings stimulated interest in China and demand for goods

Land Based Powers on the Rise

East Asia: The Late Ming Dynasty

The Decline of the Ming



- Problems defending borders
 - Nomadic groups successful forays across Great Wall
- Weak emperors
 - Corruption (particularly among the long-resented eunuchs)
 - Court factions bickering for the emperor's favor
- Peasant rebellions
- Manchurians won the Mandate of Heaven
 - Renamed empire the Qing (pure) Dynasty
 - Not Han Chinese
 - Barbarians from the north
- Founded and maintained a brilliant new era for China

Land Based Powers on the Rise

East Asia: The Qing Dynasty

- Manchu gained control of Beijing and began campaign to conquer rest of Ming territory
- By late 18th C China reached largest size in history; largest country in the world
 - Transition from Ming to Qing not as difficult as transitions between dynasties in earlier periods
 - Manchu had been close to Chinese civilization and had adapted many Chinese customs and attitudes
 - Some gave their support to Manchu in taking over government



Land Based Powers on the Rise

East Asia: The Qing Dynasty

Political Organization



- Qing encouraged separation between Manchu and Chinese
- Confucians subjugated to the victors (like with the Mongols)
 - Highest posts filled by Manchu
 - Confucian scholar-gentry kept most positions in bureaucracy
- Manchu rulers wanted to preserve ethnic identity
 - Forbade intermarriage
 - Chinese men forced to shave front of heads and grow queue as a sign of submission to dynasty
- Civil service exams became more competitive with tests given on district, provincial, and metropolitan levels
 - Most student took the test several times
- State tightly controlled at center; Son of Heaven view clearly in place
- Emperor led secluded but privileged life in Forbidden City
- “Theatre state” apparent
 - Sumptuous palace and customs
 - Emperor’s clothing
 - Kowtow (three separate kneelings)

Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Qing Dynasty Political Organization (cont)

- Manchu dynasty strengthened by two strong emperors
- Kangxi and Qianlong
- Together rule spanned 130 years
- Cemented prosperous, powerful, culturally rich empire
- Both sophisticated Confucian scholars
- Managed Chinese economy efficiently
 - Kangxi a talented military leader
 - Qianlong brought such prosperity that he cancelled tax collections four times
- Late 18th C china a well-organized empire; its influence firmly established in most parts of east Asia



Land Based Powers on the Rise

East Asia: The Qing Dynasty

Economic and Social Characteristics



- Prosperity based upon
 - Agriculture; high yields from new methods
 - Rice, wheat, millet
 - New foods from Americas
 - Maize, sweet potatoes, peanuts raised on soil not appropriate for previous crops
 - New foods sustained rapid increase in population
- Population outpaced food supply but not evident before 1750
 - Population growth supported by trade and influx of American silver
 - Chinese workers produced silk, porcelain, and tea
- New silver supplies generally helped Chinese economy (contrast to Muslims)

Land Based Powers on the Rise

East Asia: The Qing Dynasty

Economic and Social Characteristics (cont)



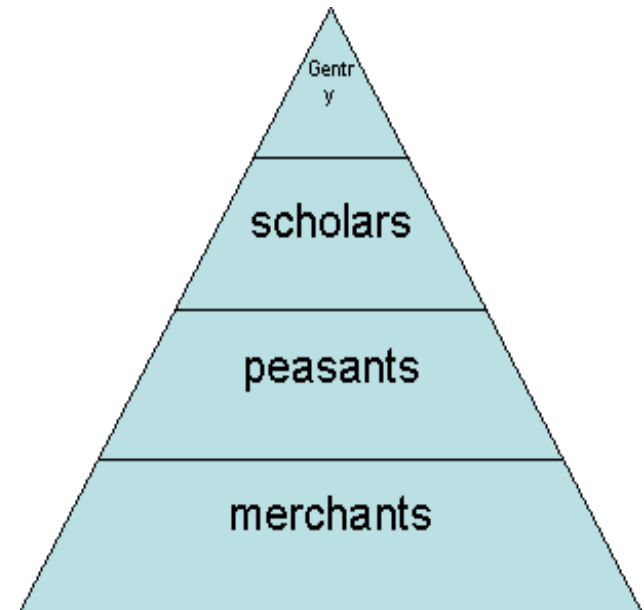
- Patriarchal society
 - Control over women probably increase late Ming to Qing
 - Confucian ideals strong
- Preference for male children clear (only males could take civil service exam which could boost family status)
- Women encouraged to commit suicide after husbands died
 - Foot binding popular
 - Women could not divorce husbands
 - Men could put wives aside for disobedience or adultery

Land Based Powers on the Rise

East Asia: The Qing Dynasty

Economic and Social Characteristics (cont)

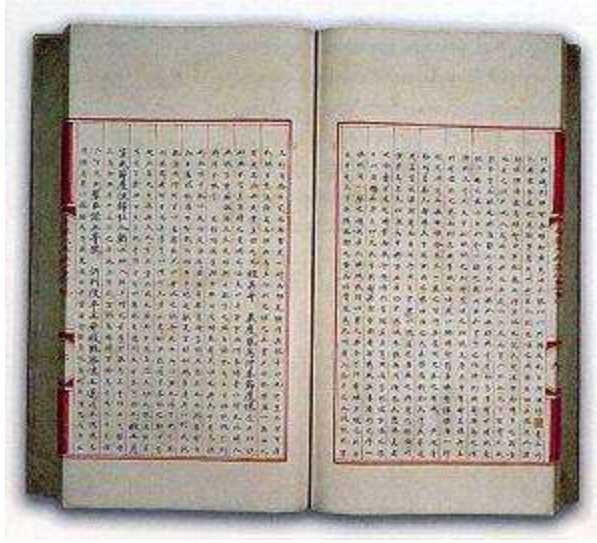
- High status of scholar bureaucrats
 - Distinctive clothing
 - Income from government service
 - Lived in urban areas
 - Owned land that brought additional income
- Below gentry were peasants, artisans, and merchants
 - Merchants with the lowest status since peasants more worthy; considered honest work
 - Merchants did not create any tangible products
- Lower classes often called 'mean people' which included slaves, indentured servants, and beggars



Land Based Powers on the Rise

East Asia: The Qing Dynasty

Cultural Influences



- Beyond Neoconfucianism a rich cultural life emerged in philosophy, literature, and history
- Emperors supported printing and distribution of materials
 - Yongle sponsored *Yongle's Encyclopedia*
 - Kangxi's *Collection of Books*
- Popular novels circulated two often best know to novels are the *Book of the Golden Lotus* and the *Dream of the Red Chamber*

Land Based Powers on the Rise

East Asia: The Qing Dynasty

Cultural Influences

- Porcelain became major art form during Ming and Qing
 - Vases, decorative bowls, painted scrolls and screens in demand
 - Prices rose and production increased
 - Prosperous Chinese also filled homes with goods; many items did not go to international trade
- By 1700's many Chinese could read and children went to schools and academies
 - Calligraphy, painting, and poetry more prized than math and science
- Members of the scholar-gentry led refined, comfortable lives



| Change Over time | China's Long History |
|------------------|---|
| 8000-600 BCE | Earliest know dynasty emerged 1500 BCE in Yangzi and Huang He River Valleys. Veneration of family ancestors; emphasis on importance on writing and learning. Shang overthrown by Zhou; instituted belief in mandate of heaven |
| 600 BCE – 600 CE | Confucianism, Daoism, Legalism developed during Zhou dynasty. Shi Huangdi unified China as short-lived Qin Dynasty under Legalism; followed by Han based on Confucianism. Dynastic cycle patterns well established |
| 600 -1450 | Chaos followed Sui dynasty, then long era of Tang emerged. Buddhist influences, Confucians regained control. Neoconfucianism. Tang and Song culturally rich, military strength greater with Tang. Song defeated by Mongols, established Yuan. Yuan overthrown by Ming; rebuilt Chinese cultural institutions. Ming had mixed feeling about outside world. |
| 1450 - 1750 | Ming strong early, lost control to Manchus – the Qing. Strengthened China with army and competent rulers. Largest and one of strongest countries 1750. |

Land Based Powers on the Rise

East Asia: Japan



- Japan organized politically and economically into feudalistic hierarchies
 - Emperor ruled in name only
 - Shogun (top military authority) wielded most real power
 - Powerful territorial lords, daimyos, had great deal of local control
- Political power fragmented as a result
 - Each daimyo pledged allegiance to the shogun as overlord
- Late 1500's civil war
 - Toyotomi Hideyoshi broke power of warring daimyos and unified Japan under his authority
 - Dreamed of ruling Korea, China and India
 - Died before fulfilled ambitions but his actions sparked the unification for the first time in history, as step that was a crucial in the country's rise to world power three centuries later

Land Based Powers on the Rise

East Asia: The Tokugawa Shogunate

- Daimyos met under leadership of Tokugawa Ieyasu to establish centralized government in 1603
- Also called Tokugawa bakufu; tent government
 - Implying that it was a temporary replacement for the power of the emperor
- Tokugawa controlled Japan until 1867
 - Daimyos still retained power and authority
 - Shogun's authority based on military might
 - To check daimyo's power; alternate attendance
 - Required daimyos to spend every other year at Tokugawa court
 - Weakened daimyos in two ways
 - Wealth affected because they had to maintain two households
 - Daimyos absence from lands impaired ability to establish power base at home



Land Based Powers on the Rise

East Asia: The Tokugawa Shogunate

Economic and Social Change



- Political unification encouraged economic growth
- Growth rooted in agriculture
 - Water control
 - Irrigation
 - Use of fertilizer
- Similar to China
 - Yields of rice and other foods meant rapid population growth
- Curbed by birth control, late marriage, abortion, infanticide
 - Japan had limited space available
 - Limited geography , mountainous land, poor soil

Land Based Powers on the Rise

East Asia: The Tokugawa Shogunate

Economic and Social Change (cont)



- Social hierarchy influenced by Confucianism
 - Obedience and responsibilities of people of unequal ranks
- Ruling elites included
 - Shogun
 - Daimyos
 - Samurai
- Middle class
 - Peasants and artisans
- Merchants at bottom
- As peace settled and trade flourished, merchants became more prosperous and were among wealthiest
- Samurai left with nothing to do in times of peace
 - Strict social hierarchy prevented samurai from other professions; many fell into debt

Land Based Powers on the Rise East Asia: The Tokugawa Shogunate Arts and Learning

- Culture shaped by Confucianism, Buddhism, and Shintoism
 - Elite influenced by Neoconfucianism
- Buddhism and Shintoism more influential among common people
 - Shintoism promoted as important source of Japanese identity



Land Based Powers on the Rise

East Asia: The Tokugawa Shogunate

Arts and Learning (cont)



- Literacy rates high (less characters than Chinese)
- Wood-block printing and moveable type made mass production of reading materials possible
- Poetry, novels, social satires, and **kabuki** plays most common forms of urban literature
- Kabuki
 - Drama with singing, dancing, and elaborate staging
 - Setting for plays often the 'floating worlds'
 - Teahouses
 - Public baths
 - Brothels
 - Allowed people to escape rigid public decorum
- Bunraku; puppet theatre also popular

Land Based Powers on the Rise

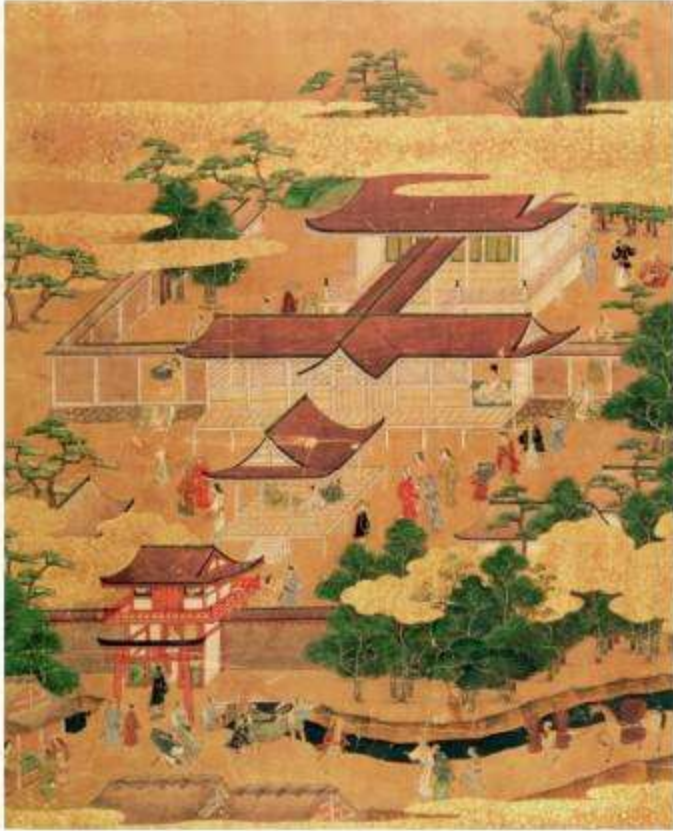
East Asia: Japan and the Europeans

- Japanese attempting to unify Japan; European ships on their way to the islands by mid 16th c
- European traders and missionaries
 - Trade and conversion main goals
 - Priests had some success; focus on converting daimyos
 - Powerful daimyo Nobunaga murdered, successor less enthusiastic (Hideyoshi)
 - Ordered missionaries to leave the island
 - Soon persecuting Catholic priests and native converts
 - Ieyasu, first Tokugawa shogun, banned Christianity 1614
 - Drove missionaries out; killed any who refused to go
 - Converts tortured, imprisoned, executed if wouldn't renounce
 - Tokugawa regime seriously restricted foreign traders
 - 1640's only limited number of Dutch and Chinese ships allowed to trade on island of Deshima



Land Based Powers on the Rise

East Asia: Japan and the Europeans (cont)



AllPosters

- Tokugawa set about consolidating their sway over the daimyos once outside influences were controlled
- 1750; struggle for power between shoguns and daimyos still central
 - Shogun's court at Edo held control over vassals
- Japanese kept close eye on European innovations through the Dutch
- By contrast, Chinese scholar-gentry dismissed European technology as work of barbarians
 - Japanese better understood the threat that loomed

Japanese Isolationism

- Japanese tended to be isolated by geography
- Choppy waters of Korean Strait made contact of invasion difficult
- By 16th C European adventurers began to make their way to Japan as shoguns centralized their power
 - Geography no longer counted on for Japanese independence
- Shoguns used power to
 - Expel Catholics
 - Forbid Christianity
 - Limit Dutch and Chinese ships
 - Ban western books
 - Allow foreigners in small, restricted areas
- Allowed shoguns to concentrate on strengthening internal control
- Daimyos also interested in European innovations
 - Japan poised to become a world power by early 20th Century

