

Qing Dynasty

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Introduction (Elliot)

- The Qing Dynasty, or the Manchu Dynasty, was the last imperial Dynasty ruled by China
- The Qing ruled from 1644 - 1912
- After the Manchus took over China and the Ming Dynasty Collapsed, the Manchus took a Chinese name for their dynasty and called it the Qing Dynasty.
- Many contributions were made by the Dynasty.

大清 (“Great Qing”)

Government:

Absolute monarchy

Rulers:

1644–1661

Shunzhi Emperor

1908–1912

Xuantong Emperor

Capital:

Beijing



The Qing Empire
in 1890

Economics (Lawrence)

- Many chinese families followed their ancestors by farming the land (big in agriculture)
- Corn, sweet potatoes, and rice were new crops grown by farmers from the Americas and by Europeans-China's industry and technology were taken over by European nations
- Chinese traded silk, tea, and porcelain to the British forces (these products were popular in Britain)



Economics (Lawrence)

- Many people worked as artists produced ceramics, including porcelain. Parents had to take care of children's learning and family finances
- Dutch were trading partners with the Chinese
- Women worked as midwives or textile workers
- Maize, sweet potatoes, and peanuts were brought from Spanish and Portuguese traders from the Americas
- 80 percent of the shipment were tea to Europe
- Increase trade with Great Britain



Qing dynasty

Pictures for the Qing dynasty

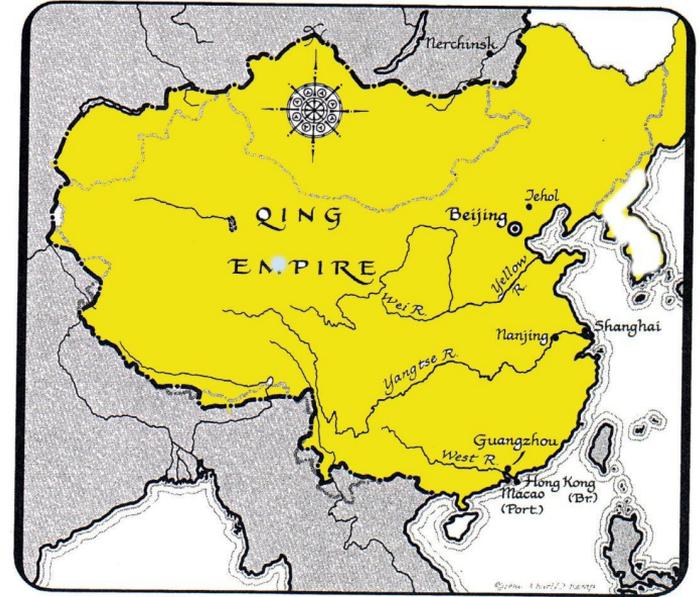


Politics (Olivia)

- Ming dynasty fell to the Manchus
- First emperor was Kangxi, began in 1661
 - Ruled 60 years, reduced expenses and taxes
 - Offered intellectuals government buildings
- Qian-long was grandson
 - Ruled 1736 to 1795
 - Empire was largest and most prosperous at this time
- Took Taiwan, Mongolia, Tibet, and part of Korea

Government

- Established by the Manchus
- Chinese resisted at first
 - Manchus upheld beliefs and social structure, gained respect of the Chinese
- Manchus adopted government that was in place before by the Ming, but with Manchus in high positions



Qing Dynasty Empire (1644–1911)

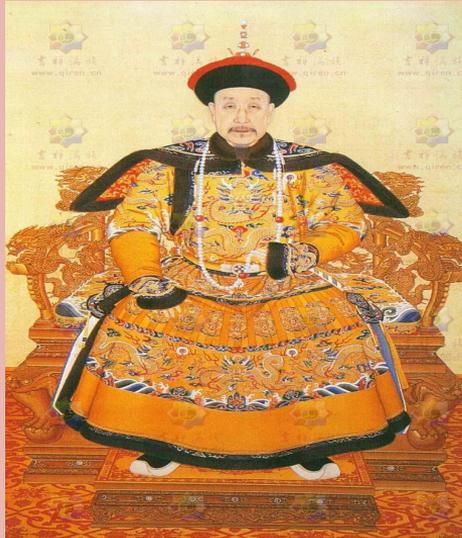
Society (Jennifer)

Social Hierarchy

The higher class included:

- The Emperor
- Social Bureaucrats
- Landowners

Emperor Qianlong



The lower class -divided into “mean people” and “good people”

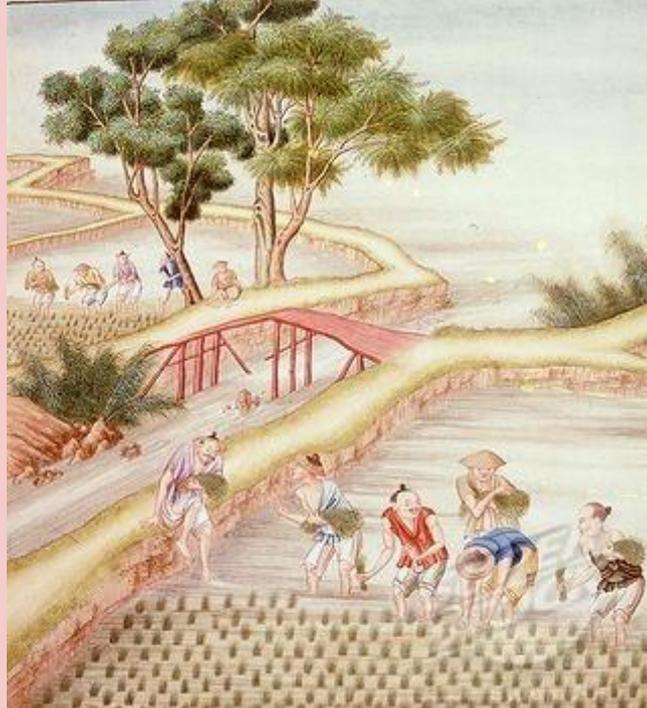
The mean people included slaves, entertainers, and low level government employees.

The good people included peasants, artisans, workers, and merchants.

Society (Jennifer)

Roles of women:

- Females were not valued in society
- Most worked in fields, supervised children, and managed family finances



Many women and young boys helped in fields

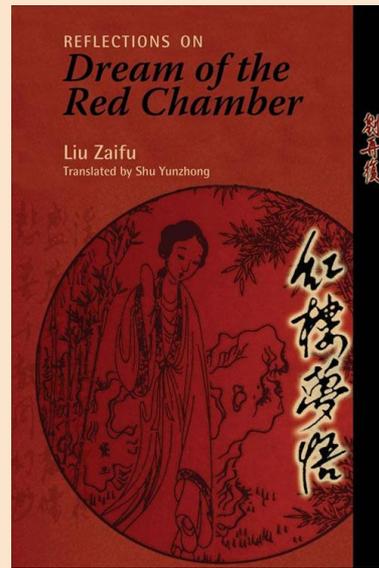
Roles of children:

- Sons favored over daughters: some female infants actually killed
- Sons performed religious rituals and helped with farming

Society(Jennifer)



The Qing Dynasty maintained China's traditional Confucian beliefs.



Dream of the Red Chamber by Cao Zhan is a famous Chinese fiction story that studies the upper class in the Manchu society.



Drama was a popular form of entertainment that displayed Chinese history and culture.

Society(Jennifer)

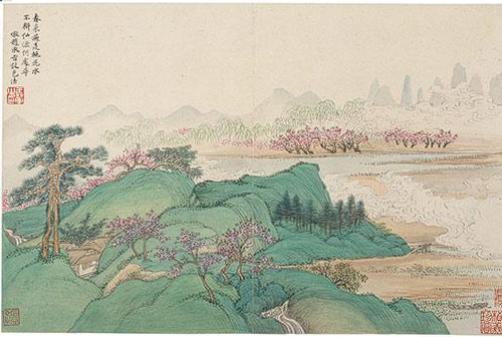
Foot binding was a practice used for almost ten centuries, in which women would have their feet broken and shaped to resemble hooves. During the Qing dynasty, every girl that wanted to marry was forced to have their feet bound.



This practice started when a talented dancer bound her feet together to resemble the shape of the new moon in order to perform the “lotus dance”.

Technology 技术 and Achievements 成就

- new technique for decoration
- fiction flourished
- novels became really popular
- one of the most popular novels was "The Scholars" by Wu Jingzi's Rulin Waishi
- "Dream of the Red Chamber"
 - Written by Cao Zhan
 - Looked at the lives of upper class



Landscapes after Ancient Masters, Qing dynasty (1644–1911), 1674 and 1677
Wang Hui (Chinese, 1632–1717) and Wang Shimin (Chinese, 1592–1680)
12 paintings; ink and color on paper; 10 paintings by Wang Hui



Portrait of the Imperial Bodyguard Zhanyinbao, Qing dynasty (1644–1911), 1760
Unidentified Artist (Chinese, 18th century)
Hanging scroll; ink and color on silk

Technology 技术 and Achievements 成就

成就

-CHINESE CERAMICS INDUSTRY

-IN 1683 IMPERIAL KILNS ARE REBUILT

**-LED TO NEW IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PRODUCTION OF
HIGH-QUALITY PORCELAINS**

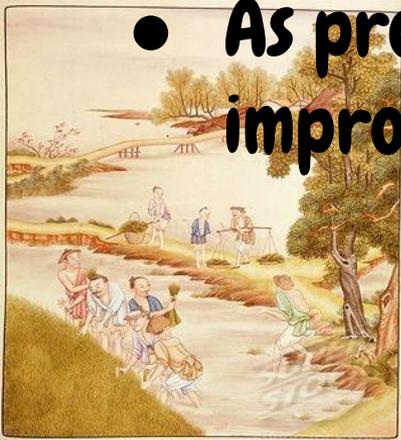
**-EUROPEAN MISSIONARIES CAME TO CHINA DURING
THE LATE 17TH CENTURY BRINGING THEIR OWN STYLES
OF ARTWORK AND BLENDED THEIR TECHNIQUES WITH
CHINESE STYLES TO CREATE NEW ART FORMS**



Technology 技术 and Achievements 成就

How technology influenced the development of China

- During Qing dynasty farming techniques improved, including fertilizers and irrigation
- New crops, corn/sweet potatoes, were brought by Europeans
- As production increased, Nutrition improved and the population exploded



Bottle

ping-
瓶



Bowl

Wǎn-碗



Platter

Duì wǎn- 对碗

Pair of bowls

Dish

Cài-菜



Dàpán zi- 大盘子

Conclusion

- During the early 20th Century, Civil Disorder took place and grew worse overtime.
- In an attempt to regain control by Emperor Dawager Cixi in 1901, he called for reform by creating a national education system and the abolition of the imperial examinations in 1905.
- The entire Empire finally collapsed after the invasion of the Soviet Union in 1945.

Before the collapse of the Qing Dynasty, many achievements were made:

- Formed a strong Government
- Created an effective economic system
- Reutilized the Ming Dynasty's Government and improved on it
- Continued Confusion Ideas
- Advanced in Agriculture
- Developed the Chinese Ceramics Industry

A scene of the Taiping Rebellion, 1850–1864



Conclusion (Continued)

- After the Qing Dynasty fell, **The Republic of China** rose up to power and continues to rule to this day.



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