

## Ming (1368-1644) & Ch'ing (1644-1911) Dynasties

-1<sup>st</sup> = Chinese; 2<sup>nd</sup>=Manchus

-“Ming-Ch'ing despotism”

-Changes

- Population doubled from 1368 to 1644

- Population then tripled

- Stimulated growth of commerce

- New prominence to scholar-gentry class

- Increase in food supply

  - New crops from America

  - Ming repopulated open lands

  - Most farmers owned land

-South & Southwest saw an influx of migrants

-Absentee landlords

-Why did China see such growth?

-Commerce

-Early Ming emperors restricted use of foreign goods

-Ming operated government monopolies

-1500-1800 = 3<sup>rd</sup> commercial revolution

-One stimulus was imported silver

-Balance of trade

-In exchange

-“Shenxi banks”

-Liquidity led to inflation and commercial growth

-Goal = monetized tax system

-Urban growth

-Towns grew more rapidly than population

-Provided link between local markets & larger cities

-Interregional trade also gained

-“Putting out” system

-Woman & Commercial Revolution

-Footbinding

-Exception = Hakka people

-Women worked at home

-Political System

-Gov't during Ming-Ch'ing like Song or Yuan

-“Perfected” late imperial system

-Sources of strength:

-Role of Confucianism

-Teachings more widespread

-Confucian view of society was patriarchal

-State as family

-Sociopolitical worldview of Confucianism buttressed by Neo-Confucian metaphysics

-Wang Yang-ming

-Developed the idea of *innate knowing*

-Such knowledge is intuitive

-Rejected investigation of knowledge

-Traditional view

-Only through simultaneous action could one gain knowledge

Emperor = stronger than ever

-Secretariat was abolished

-Hung-wu

-Grand Secretaries

-Ch'ing reestablished pattern of personal government by emperors

-Had secret police

-Dedication and loyalty

-Story of Hai Hui

-Manchu emperors took care not to alienate Chinese officials

-Forbidden Palace

-Bureaucracy

-2<sup>nd</sup> component of Ming-Ch'ing system was gov't itself

-Formal organization

-Gov't was better financed

-Manchus reestablished a strong central gov't

-Emperors froze taxes on agriculture

-Contributed to general prosperity of 18<sup>th</sup> century

-Both cultivators and gentry benefited

-Good government largely product of ethical commitment & ability of officials

-Mandarins

-Exam system

-County examination

-Provincial examination

-Metropolitan examination

-Four Books and Five Classics of Confucianism

-Scholar-Gentry Class

-Final component in the Ming-Ch'ing system

-Intermediate layer

-District magistrate

-“Law of avoidance”

-Gentry

-Largely urban

-Absentee landlords

-Pattern of Manchu Rule

-Transition was short

-Manchus partially Sinicized

-Experienced ruling over Chinese

-Huang Taiji

-Later Jin

-Jurchen



-Jurchen to Manchu

-Jin to Ch'ing

-Shunzhi

-Chongzhen

-Zhu Yousong - Prince of Fu

-Revolution broke out across China

-Manchus = upholders of Confucian order

-Gentry preferred Manchus to rebel leaders

-Ch'ing as a Chinese dynasty dates from 1644

-South China taken by 1659

-Adopted institutions to maintain ethnic separation

-Ex. = military

-Banner

-Manchu forces were segregated

-“Armies of the green standard”

-Later army = Sinicized

-Ex. “Dyarchy”

-@ provincial level, Manchu governor-generals oversaw Chinese governors

-Manchu dynasty success due to K'ang Hsi & Ch'ien Lung

-K'ang Hsi

-Won the support of scholars

-Was a model emperor

- Responsible for various policies that preserved separate Manchu identity

- Ch'ien Lung

- Dynasty attained highest level

- Patronized scholars on a grand scale

- Carried out literary inquisition

- White Lotus Rebellion

- Ming Foreign Relations

- Hung-wu

- Oversaw vigorous expansion

- Mongols were expelled

- Yongle

- Even more aggressive

- Personally led 5 expeditions

- “Tribute system”

- Ambassadors acted out political subordination

- Performed *kowtow*

- In return, vassal kings were sent seals

- System conferred notable benefits

- Most far-ranging ventures of Yongle = maritime expeditions

- Cheng Ho

- Trade not primary purpose

- Intended to make China’s glory known

-Ended abruptly

-Chief threat to Ming = Mongols

-“Using the barbarian to control the barbarian”

-Second foreign threat = Japanese

-Daimyo begun raids on Korea & N.E. China coast

-China built defenses

-Ch'ing foreign policy

-Final foreign threat to Ming = Manchus

-Zhu Yousong - Prince of Fu

-3 Chinese generals revolted

-K'ang Hsi suppressed revolts

-Principal foreign threats came from North & N.W.

-Russia during reign of Ivan the Terrible

-K'ang Hsi set up military colonies in Manchuria

-Peter the Great

-Treaty of Nerchinsk (1689)

-West situation = more complex

-“Barbarian management office”