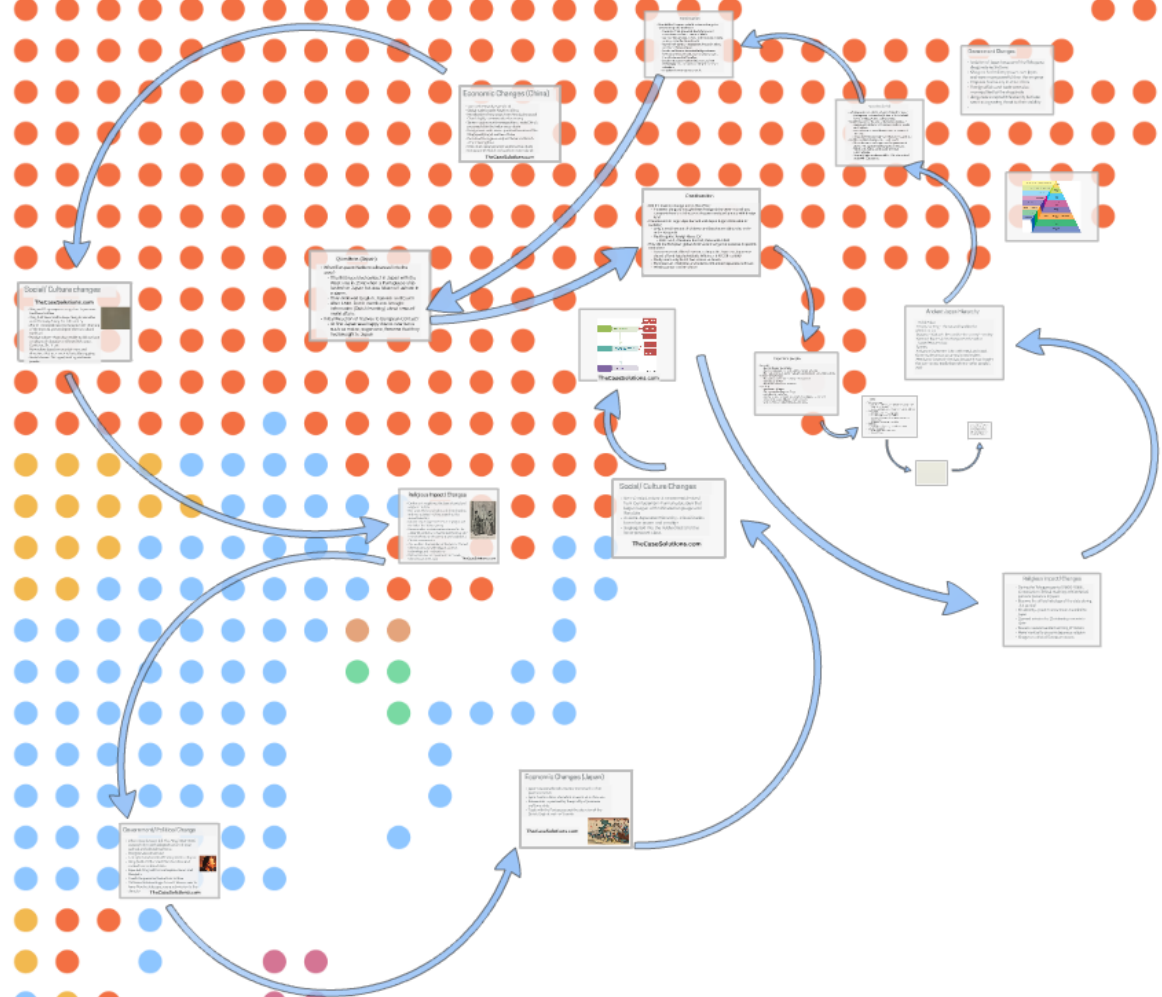


# Unaxis (B): Going Asia



# Unaxis (B): Going Asia

# Economic Changes (China)

- Was predominantly Agricultural
- Global trade brought wealth to China
- Introduction of new crops from America increased China's highly commercialized economy
- Seven massive maritime expeditions made China's presence felt in the Indian ocean basin
- Foreign merchants were supervised because of the Qing's pacifying of southern China
- Permitted Portuguese only at Macau and British only at Guangzhou
- China had a large presence southeast Asia trade
- Contacts with Dutch and southern Asian islands

# Social/ Culture changes

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- Ming and Qing emperors sought out to preserve traditional culture
- Ming Built Great wall to keep Mongols and other outsiders away during the 14th century
- Zhu Xi introduced neo-Confucianism with the help of the imperial sponsorship of Chinese cultural traditions
- Popular culture- Most urban residents did not have an advanced education and knew little about Confucius, Zhu Xi, etc  
New culture based on entertainment and diversions that are more intellectually engaging
- Social classes- Privileged, working and mean people

### NEOCONFUCIANISM

- Taught in schools
- Supported by rulers
- Rulers founded Hanlin academy
- Adapted Confucianism to more modern society
- Yongle encyclopedia



# Religious Impact/ Changes

- Confucian thought was the base of social and religious lifestyle
- Nestorian Christians had established churches and monasteries in China as early as the seventh century.
- Christianity disappeared after the plague and the fall of the Yuan dynasty
- Roman catholic missionaries returned in the sixteenth century and had to start from scratch in their efforts to win converts and establish a Christian community
- Matteo Ricci, the founder of the Jesuits kindled Chinese curiosity with religion, science, technology and mechanisms
- Did not win too many converts but made China known in Europe



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# Government/ Political Change

- When Yuan dynasty fell, The Ming (1368-1644) restored China with adopted native Chinese political and cultural traditions
- Mongols were driven out
- Corruption and in efficiency led to collapse
- Qing (1644-1911) unified Manchu tribes and created a centralized state
- Expelled Ming militias and capture Korea and Mongolia
- Careful to preserve their ethnic culture
- Outlawed intermarriage-forced Chinese men to have Manchu style queue as a submission to the dynasty



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# Economic Changes (Japan)

- Japan was considered a country immensely rich in precious metals
- Japan had a relative abundant amount of surface ore
- Europe was impressed by the quality of Japanese craftsmanship
- Trade with the Portuguese got the attention of the Dutch, English and the Spanish

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# Social/ Culture Changes

- Neo-Confucianism- A movement derived from Confucianism-Formal education that began began with Chinese language and literature
- Ancient Japanese Hierarchy- Classification based on power and prestige
- Segregated into the noble class and the lower peasant class

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