

 rebel leader, Zhu Yuanzhang, overthrows last Mongol emperor





**Emperor Hongwu** 

### **First Action**

- rid China of "barbarian" (Mongol) influence
  - dress, names, places



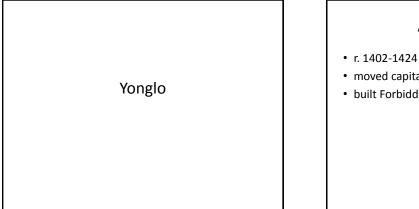
### Achievements

- expansion
  - Korea, Mongolia
- reduced taxes
- improved trade



### **Expansion of Power**

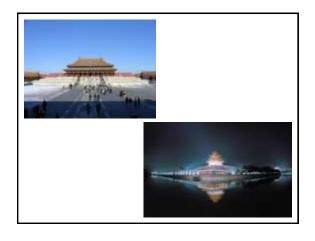
- made government more centralized
- eliminated challenges, killed rivals



### Achievements

- moved capital to Beijing
- built Forbidden city



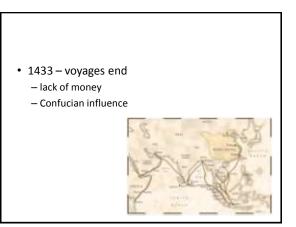


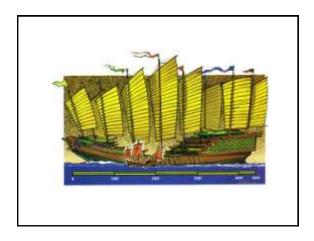
Ming Sea Voyages

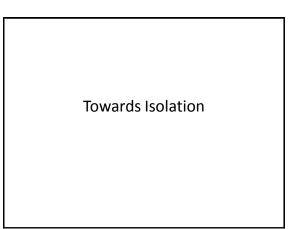
# Zheng He

- Chinese Muslim Admiral
  - seven voyages around Indian Ocean
  - to show power of Ming









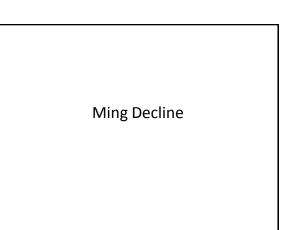
# Beginning • Eu • b/c of dislike of European influences • Eu - traders, missionaries Image: Comparison of the second second

# Outside Influences • European • Peligion • Mateo Ricci (Italian Jesuit) - education

### Economy and Society

- Era of Prosperity
  - new crops from New World
  - growing population
  - growth in cities
  - increase in trade (porcelain)





### Reasons

- weak rulers
- corruption
- high taxes
- rebellions

Qing Dynasty

### Origins

- Manchu take over Beijing (1644)
  - Manchu people from Manchuria (NW of China)
  - rename themselves the Qing
  - become the last imperial dynasty

## Continuities

- respect for customs and traditions
- civil service exam



### Restrictions

- no intermarriage
- no foot binding
- had to wear hair in Manchu style



### Isolation

- contempt for European goods led the Qing to continue isolating themselves
- Result:
  - lagged behind European countries