

 rebel leader, Zhu Yuanzhang, overthrows last Mongol emperor





Emperor Hongwu

First Action

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



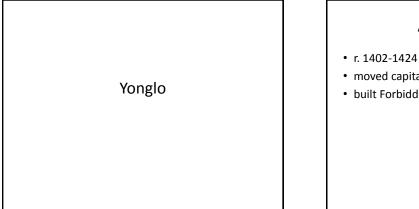
Achievements

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



Expansion of Power

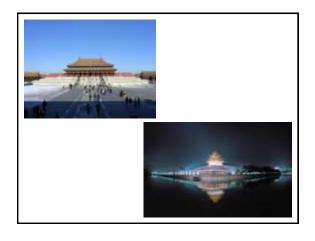
- made government more centralized
- eliminated challenges, killed rivals



Achievements

- moved capital to Beijing
- built Forbidden city



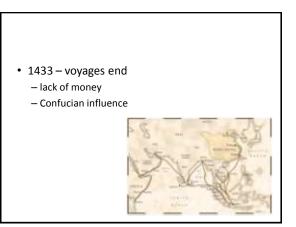


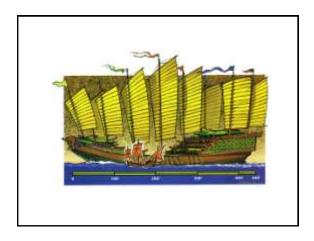
Ming Sea Voyages

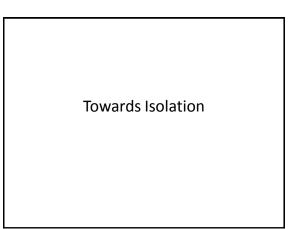
Zheng He

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









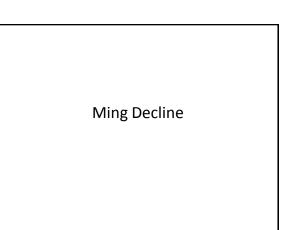
Beginning • Eu • b/c of dislike of European influences • Eu - traders, missionaries Image: Comparison of the second second

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