

The East Asian World 1400–1800

Section 1 China at Its Height

Section 2 Chinese Society and Culture

Section 3 Tokugawa Japan and Korea

Section 4 Spice Trade in Southeast Asia

MAKING CONNECTIONS

Can a palace reflect the philosophy of its rulers?

The Imperial City in Beijing represents one of the grand artistic accomplishments of the Ming and Qing dynasties. Originally the home of the emperors, the city was illegal to enter without permission and became known as the Forbidden City. In this chapter, you will learn more about the Ming and Qing emperors.

- How is the Imperial City similar to the Versailles palace in France?
- How did the Forbidden City symbolize the power of the emperor?



EAST ASIA ▶

THE WORLD ▶

1406

Construction of the Imperial City in China begins

1498

Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama lands in Calicut in search of spices

1603

Tokugawa Ieyasu takes the title of shogun in Japan

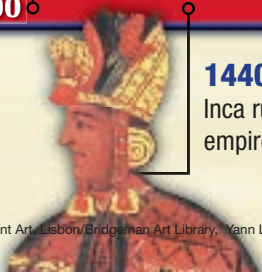
1400

1500

1600

1440

Inca ruler Pachacuti builds an empire in South America





1644

China's Ming dynasty is overthrown; Qing dynasty begins

1793

Lord Macartney leads British trade mission to China



1700

1800

1633

The Church condemns teachings of Galileo

1791

In France, Olympe de Gouges writes declaration of rights for women

FOLDABLES™ Study Organizer



Comparing and Contrasting Use a Two-Tab Book to explore the experiences of the Chinese and Japanese as they came into contact with the Portuguese.

History  **ONLINE**

Chapter Overview—Visit glencoe.com to preview Chapter 16.

China at Its Height

GUIDE TO READING

The BIG Idea

Ideas, Beliefs, and Values China preferred to keep its culture free of European influences.

Content Vocabulary

- queue (p. 513)
- banners (p. 513)

Academic Vocabulary

- series (p. 511)
- perspective (p. 512)

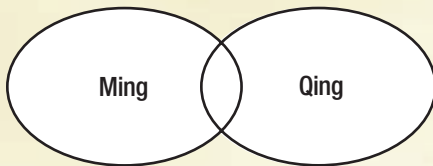
People and Places

- Ming (p. 510)
- Manchuria (p. 512)
- Beijing (p. 510)
- Qing (p. 512)
- Zheng He (p. 511)
- Taiwan (p. 513)
- Guangzhou (p. 512)
- Kangxi (p. 514)
- Manchus (p. 512)
- Qianlong (p. 515)

Reading Strategy

Comparing and Contrasting

As you read, complete a diagram like the one below to compare and contrast the achievements of the Ming and Qing dynasties.



Under Ming rule, China extended the territory under its control. The Ming set up an efficient government bureaucracy and school system, and trade and manufacturing flourished. China enjoyed a cultural exchange with the West. The Ming dynasty eventually declined due to internal conflict and government corruption.

The Ming Dynasty

MAIN IDEA China flourished politically and culturally during the reign of the Ming Dynasty.

HISTORY & YOU What if Chinese explorers had reached the Americas before European explorers? Read to learn about the voyages of Zheng He.

The Mongol dynasty in China was overthrown in 1368. The founder of the new dynasty took the title of Ming Hong Wu (the Ming Martial Emperor). This was the beginning of the **Ming** dynasty, which lasted until 1644.

Under Ming emperors, China extended its rule into Mongolia and central Asia and briefly reconquered Vietnam. Along the northern frontier, the Chinese strengthened the Great Wall and made peace with the nomadic tribes that had troubled them for many centuries.

At home, Ming rulers ran an effective government using a centralized bureaucracy staffed with officials chosen by the civil service examination system. They set up a nationwide school system. Manufactured goods were produced in workshops and factories in vastly higher numbers. New crops were introduced, which greatly increased food production. The Ming rulers also renovated the Grand Canal, making it possible to ship grain and other goods from southern to northern China. The Ming dynasty truly began a new era of greatness in Chinese history.

The Voyages of Zheng He

Ming Hong Wu, founder of the dynasty, ruled from 1368 until 1398. After his death, his son Yong Le became emperor. This was after a four-year campaign to defeat the rightful heir. To establish the legitimacy of his rule, Yong Le built large monuments, strengthened the Great Wall, and restored Chinese rule and provincial authority over Vietnam.

In 1406 Yong Le began construction of the Imperial City in **Beijing** (BAY•JIHNG). In 1421, after construction was sufficiently far along, he moved the capital from Nanjing to Beijing. The

CHINA UNDER THE MING AND QING DYNASTIES, 1368–1911



Imperial City (known today as the Forbidden City) was created to convey power and prestige. For nearly five hundred years the Imperial City was home to China’s emperors. Yong Le died in 1424 and was buried with his wife and 16 concubines in a new cemetery for emperors outside of Beijing.

During his reign, Yong Le also sent a series of naval voyages into the Indian Ocean that sailed as far west as the eastern coast of Africa. Led by the court official **Zheng He** (JUHNG•HUH), seven voyages of exploration were made between 1405 and 1433. On the first voyage, nearly 28,000

men embarked on 62 ships. The largest ship was over 440 feet (134.1 m) long. (Columbus’s *Santa Maria* was only 75 feet [22.9 m] long.) The fleet passed through Southeast Asia and visited the western coast of India and the city-states of East Africa. It returned with items unknown in China and with information about the outside world. The emperor was especially fascinated by the giraffes from Africa, and he placed them in the imperial zoo.

The seven voyages by Zheng He led to enormous profits, which alarmed traditionalists within the bureaucracy.



Some of them held the Confucian view that trading activities were unworthy and that being a merchant was an inferior occupation. Shortly after Yong Le's death, the voyages were halted, never to be revived. One can only guess what a difference it would have made if Zheng He's fleet had reached the Americas before Columbus did.

First Contacts with the West

In 1514 a Portuguese fleet arrived off the coast of China. It was the first direct contact between the Chinese Empire and Europe since the journeys of Marco Polo.

At the time, the Ming government thought little of the arrival of the Portuguese. China was at the height of its power as the most magnificent civilization on Earth. From the **perspective** of the emperor, the Europeans were only an unusual form of barbarian. To the Chinese ruler, the rulers of all other countries were simply "younger brothers" of the Chinese emperor, who was seen as the Son of Heaven.

The Portuguese soon outraged Chinese officials with their behavior. They were expelled from **Guangzhou** (Canton) but were allowed to occupy Macao, a port on the southeastern coast of China.

At first, the Portuguese had little impact on Chinese society. Portuguese ships did carry goods between China and Japan, but direct trade between Europe and China remained limited. Perhaps more important than trade, however, was the exchange of ideas.

Christian missionaries had also made the long voyage to China on European merchant ships. The Jesuits, a Catholic order that focused on education and establishing missions, were among the most active. Many of them were highly educated men who brought along instruments, such as clocks, that impressed Chinese officials and made them more receptive to Western ideas.

Both sides benefited from this early cultural exchange. Chinese scholars marveled at their ability to read better with European eyeglasses. Christian missionaries were impressed with many aspects of Chinese civilization, such as the teachings of Confucius, the printing and availability of

books, and Chinese architecture. When the Jesuits' reports began to circulate back home, Europeans became even more curious about this great civilization on the other side of the world.

Fall of the Ming Dynasty

After a period of prosperity and growth, the Ming dynasty gradually began to decline. During the late sixteenth century, internal power struggles developed. Groups worked to gain sole power and to place one of their leaders as emperor. Their efforts resulted in a series of weak rulers who were overpowered. Children, who had no control over their empire, were sometimes placed on the throne. Such internal power struggles led to a period of government corruption. High taxes, caused in part by this corruption, led to peasant unrest. Crop yields declined because of harsh weather.

In the 1630s, a major epidemic greatly reduced the population in many areas. One observer in a major city wrote, "There were few signs of human life in the streets and all that was heard was the buzzing of flies."

The suffering caused by the epidemic helped spark a peasant revolt led by Li Zicheng (LEE DZUH•CHUHNG). The revolt began in central China and then spread to the rest of the country. In 1644 Li and his forces occupied the capital of Beijing. When the capital fell, the last Ming emperor committed suicide by hanging himself from a tree in the palace gardens. Many officials took their own lives as well.

The overthrow of the Ming dynasty created an opportunity for the **Manchus**. They were a farming and hunting people who lived northeast of the Great Wall in the area known today as **Manchuria**, which is in the extreme northeast portion of China. The forces of the Manchus conquered Beijing, and Li Zicheng's army fell. The victorious Manchus then declared the creation of a new dynasty called the **Qing** (CHIHNG), meaning "pure." This expansive dynasty, created in 1644, remained in power until 1911.

 **Reading Check** **Describing** What were the achievements of the Ming dynasty?

The Qing Dynasty

MAIN IDEA Seeing how Western ideas were affecting its culture, China closed its doors to Europeans.

HISTORY & YOU What if trade with China were stopped today? Learn why China rejected foreign trade.

When some Chinese resisted their new rulers and seized the island of **Taiwan**, the Manchu government prepared to attack them. To identify the rebels, the government ordered all males to adopt Manchu dress and hairstyles. They had to shave their foreheads and braid their hair into a pigtail called a **queue**. Those who refused were assumed to be rebels and were executed: “Lose your hair or lose your head.”

The Manchus were gradually accepted as legitimate rulers. The Qing flourished under a series of strong early rulers. The emperors pacified the country, corrected serious social and economic ills, and restored peace and prosperity.

Qing Adaptations

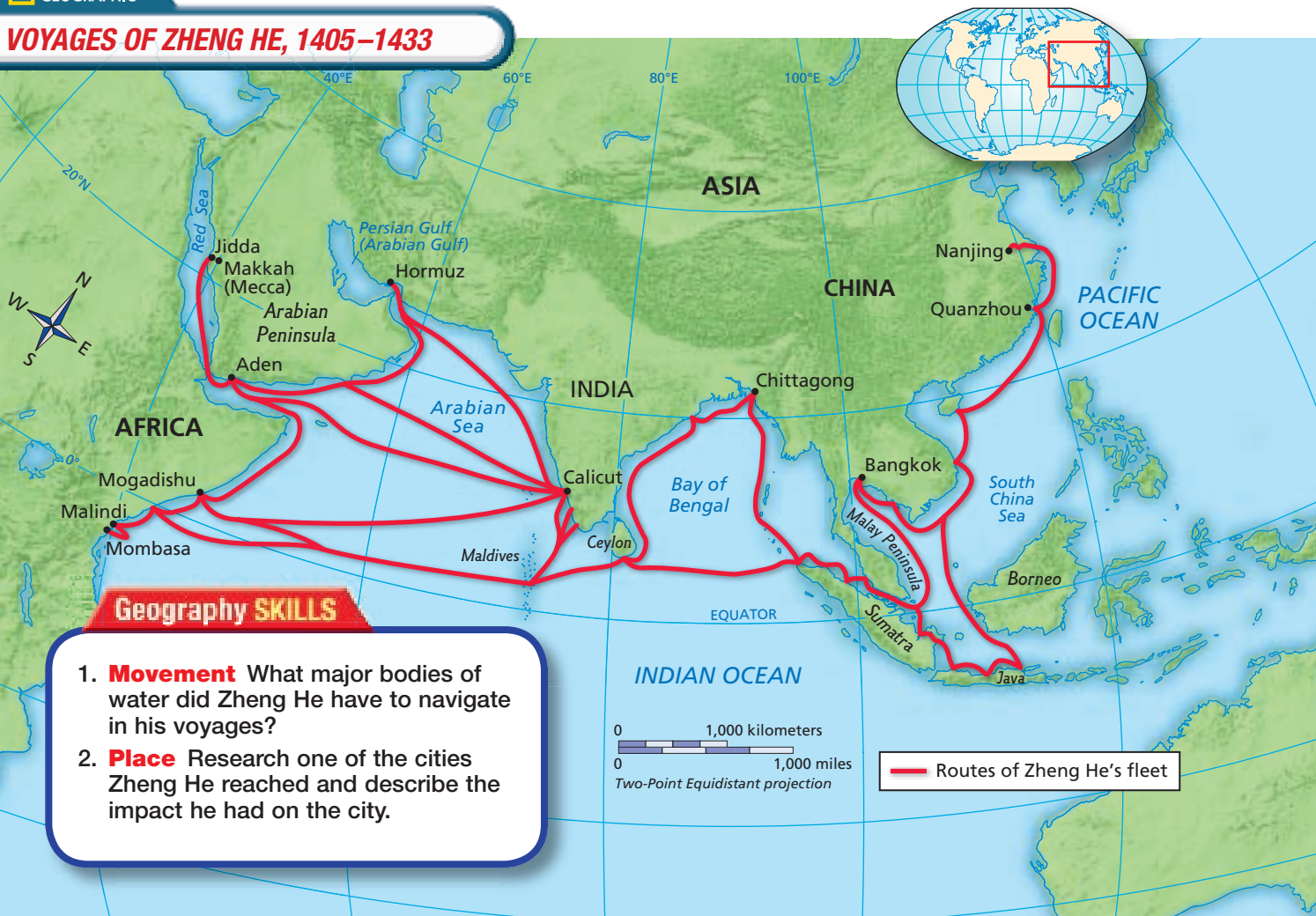
The Qing maintained the Ming political system but faced one major problem: the Manchus were ethnically and culturally different from their subject population. The Qing rulers dealt with this reality in two ways.

First, the Qing tried to preserve their distinct identity within Chinese society. The Manchus, who made up only 2 percent of the population, were defined legally as distinct from everyone else in China. The Manchu nobility maintained large landholdings and received revenues from the state treasury. Other Manchus were organized into separate military units, called **banners**. The “bannermen” were the chief fighting force of the empire.

Second, the Qing dealt with the problem of ethnic differences by bringing Chinese into the imperial administration. Chinese held more than 80 percent of lower posts, but they held a much smaller share of the top positions. Sharing of power won many Chinese supporters for the Manchus.



VOYAGES OF ZHENG HE, 1405–1433





Reign of Kangxi

Kangxi (KAHNG•SHEE), who ruled from 1661 to 1722, was perhaps the greatest of the many strong emperors who ruled China during the Ming and Qing dynasties. A person with political skill and a strong character, Kangxi took charge of the government while still in his teens and reigned for 61 years.

Kangxi rose at dawn and worked until late at night. He wrote: "One act of negligence may cause sorrow all through the country, and one moment of negligence may result in trouble for thousands of generations." Kangxi calmed the unrest along the northern and western frontiers by force. As a patron of the arts and letters, he gained the support of scholars throughout the country.

During Kangxi's reign, the efforts of Christian missionaries reached their height.

The emperor was quite tolerant of the Christians. One European missionary, Ferdinand Verbiest, made this report on his experience with the Chinese emperor:

PRIMARY SOURCE

"This emperor [punishes] offenders of the highest as well as the lowest class with marvelous impartiality, according to their misdeeds, depriving them of rank and dignity. . . . On this account men of all ranks and dignities whatsoever, even the nearest to him in blood, stand in his presence with the deepest awe, and recognize him as sole ruler. . . . He even ordered us sometimes to be entertained in his own tent."

—Ferdinand Verbiest

Several hundred officials became Catholics, as did an estimated 300,000 ordinary Chinese. The Christian effort was

TURNING POINT

THE ISOLATION OF CHINA

Beginning in the 1400s, both China and Japan isolated themselves from global influence for hundreds of years. In 1793 Lord George Macartney led a trade mission on behalf of King George III to China. He carried with him British products that he thought would impress the Chinese so much that they would open up their country to trade and cultural exchange with Great Britain. However, Emperor Qianlong was not impressed:

"If you assert that your reverence for Our Celestial dynasty fills you with a desire to acquire our civilisation, our ceremonies and code of laws differ so completely from your own that . . . you could not possibly transplant our manners and customs to your alien soil. . . . Our Celestial Empire possesses all things in prolific abundance and lacks no product within its own borders. There was therefore no need to import the manufactures of outside barbarians in exchange for our own produce."

China's "closed country" policy kept out foreign ideas and values until 1800.



DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

1. **Predicting** What long-term effects would you expect the isolation of China from the West to have on China?
2. **Recognizing Bias** As compared to the British, how does the artist depict the Chinese?



undermined by squabbling among the Western religious orders. Although Kangxi tried to resolve the problem, no solution was reached. After the death of Kangxi, however, his successor began to suppress Christian activities.

Europeans in China

Qianlong (CHEE•UHN•LUNG), who ruled from 1736 to 1795, was another outstanding Qing ruler. He expanded China to its greatest physical size. Qianlong's reign was also at the time of greatest prosperity during the Qing dynasty. It was during this great reign, however, that the first signs of decay appeared. Why did this happen?

As the emperor grew older, he fell under the influence of destructive elements at court. Corrupt officials and higher taxes led to unrest in rural areas. Population growth also exerted pressure on the land and led to economic hardship. In central China, unhappy peasants launched a revolt, the White Lotus Rebellion (1796–1804). The revolt was suppressed, but the expenses of fighting the rebels weakened the Qing dynasty.

Unfortunately for China, the Qing dynasty was declining just as Europe was seeking more trade. At first, the Qing government sold trade privileges to the Europeans. However, to limit contacts between Europeans and Chinese, the Qing confined all European traders to a small island just outside Guangzhou. The traders could reside there only from October through March and could deal only with a limited number of Chinese firms licensed by the government.

For a while, the British accepted this system. By the end of the eighteenth century, however, some British traders had begun to demand access to additional cities. At the same time, the Chinese government was under pressure from its own merchants to open China to British manufactured goods.

Britain had an unfavorable, or negative, trade balance with China. That is, Britain imported more goods from China than it exported to the country. For years, Britain had imported tea, silk, and porcelain from the Chinese. To pay for these imports, Britain had sent Indian cotton to China. The cotton, however, did not cover the entire debt, and the British had to pay for their imports with silver. The British sent ever-increasing quantities of silver to China, especially in exchange for tea, which was in great demand by the British.

In 1793 a British mission led by Lord George Macartney visited Beijing to seek more liberal trade policies. However, Emperor Qianlong responded that China had no need of “your country’s manufactures.” The Chinese would later pay for their rejection of the British request.



Reading Check

Explaining Who were the “bannermen”?

Vocabulary

1. **Explain** the significance of: Ming, Beijing, series, Zheng He, perspective, Guangzhou, Manchus, Manchuria, Qing, Taiwan, queue, banners, Kangxi, Qianlong.

Main Ideas

2. **Summarize** how both the Europeans and Chinese benefited from their early cultural exchange by using a chart like the one below.

European Benefits	Chinese Benefits

3. **List** the ways the Ming and Qing dynasties tried to limit contacts between Europeans and the Chinese people. Why did the British initially accept the restrictions?
4. **Explain** how the pigtail (queue) became a political symbol under the Qing dynasty.

Critical Thinking

5. **The BIG Idea Making Generalizations**
What was the general attitude of the Chinese regarding trade with the Western world? Give examples from the text to support your answer.
6. **Making Connections** Why is it so important to have a balance of trade between a country and its trading partner?
7. **Analyzing Visuals** After examining the cartoon in the Turning Point feature on page 514, what conclusions can you draw about the mood of the participants in this meeting?

Writing About History

8. **Expository Writing** Using the Internet or print resources, research the voyages of Zheng He and Columbus. Write an essay comparing the technology, equipment, purpose, and results of their explorations.

History ONLINE

For help with the concepts in this section of *Glencoe World History*, go to glencoe.com and click Study Central.

Chinese Society and Culture

GUIDE TO READING

The BIG Idea

Ideas, Beliefs, and Values Chinese society was organized around the family.

Content Vocabulary

- commercial capitalism (p. 516)
- clan (p. 517)
- porcelain (p. 519)

Academic Vocabulary

- benefit (p. 517)
- incentive (p. 518)

People and Places

- Cao Xuein (p. 519)
- Imperial City (p. 519)
- Emperor Yong Le (p. 519)

Reading Strategy

Organizing Information As you read, show the organization of the Chinese family by using a concentric circle diagram like the one below.



During the Ming and Qing dynasties, China's population increased significantly and manufacturing grew. Organized around the family, Chinese society revered its elderly but restricted the role of its women. Meanwhile, the arts and architecture flourished.

Economy and Daily Life

MAIN IDEA

China's agriculture-based economy changed as a rapid increase in population led to rural land shortages.

HISTORY & YOU What if you knew you would pay less tax if you decided to become a farmer and more tax if you decided to open a factory? Learn about changes to China's economy.

Between 1500 and 1800, China remained a mostly agricultural society. Nearly 85 percent of the people were small farmers. Nevertheless, the Chinese economy was changing.

Economic Changes

The first change for China involved an increase in population, from less than 80 million in 1390 to more than 300 million at the end of the 1700s. The increase had several causes. These included a long period of peace and stability under the early Qing dynasty and improvements in the food supply due to a faster growing species of rice from Southeast Asia.

The population increase meant that less land was available for each family. The imperial court tried to make more land available by limiting the amount wealthy landowners could hold. By the eighteenth century, however, almost all the land that could be farmed was already being farmed. Shortages of land in rural areas led to unrest and revolts.

Another change in this period was a steady growth in manufacturing and increased trade between provinces. Taking advantage of the long era of peace and prosperity, merchants and manufacturers expanded their trade in silk, porcelain, cotton goods, and other products.

Despite the growth in trade and manufacturing, China did not develop the kind of **commercial capitalism**—private business based on profit—that was emerging in Europe. Some key differences between China and Europe explain this fact.

In the first place, middle-class merchants and manufacturers in China were not as independent as those in Europe. Trade and manufacturing remained under the firm control of the government.



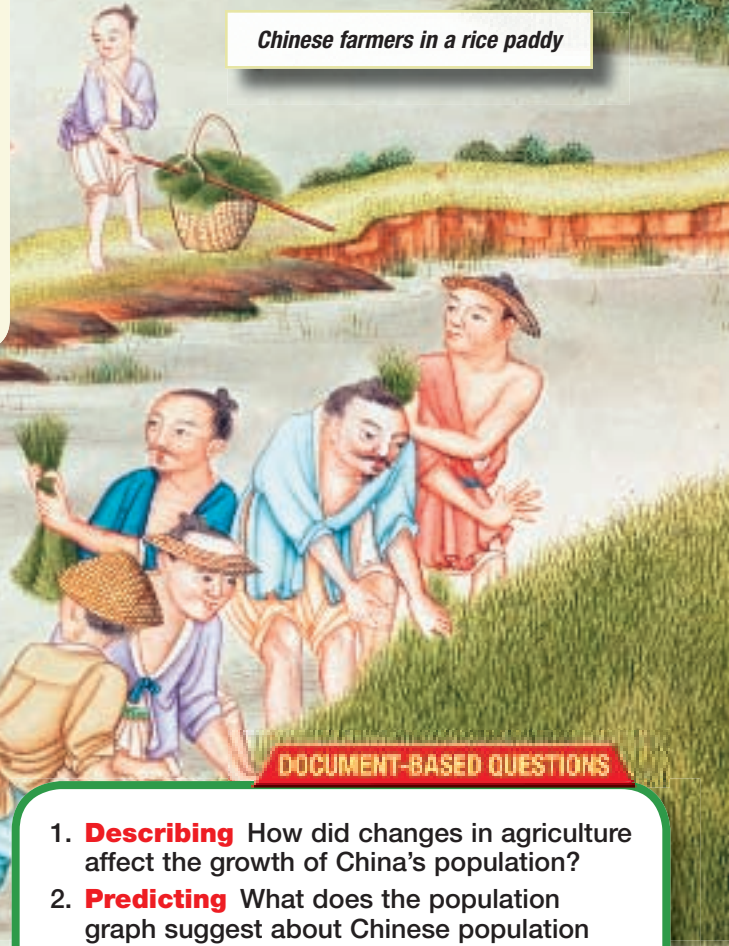
Economic Changes in China

Improvements in agriculture during the Ming dynasty caused great changes in Chinese society. As Ming traders ventured into Southeast Asia, they acquired rice that produced much larger harvests. In the 1500s, American foods were introduced to China, including the peanut, the sweet potato, and maize (corn).

The increase in rice production brought many changes. With a better food supply, peasants were now able to grow cash crops—crops produced for profit—like cotton and indigo. As a result, manufacturing and commerce increased. Chinese silk, cotton, tea, and porcelain were in demand around the world, especially in Europe and America.

The greater food supply also allowed for increases in population. Under Ming rule the population had doubled. During the Qing dynasty population grew dramatically.

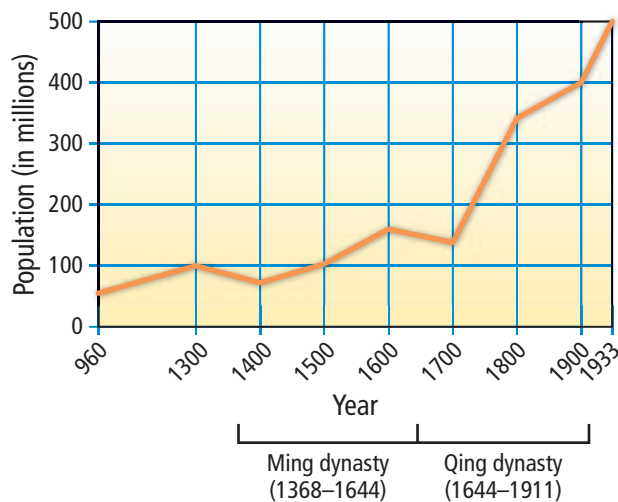
Chinese farmers in a rice paddy



DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

- Describing** How did changes in agriculture affect the growth of China's population?
- Predicting** What does the population graph suggest about Chinese population during the Ming dynasty?

Chinese Population Growth



Source: *Chinese Economic Performance in the Long-Run*, OECD Development Centre.

Many Chinese looked down on trade and manufacturing as inferior to farming. The state reflected this attitude by levying heavy taxes on manufacturing and trade and low taxes on farming.

Society and the Role of Women

Chinese society was organized around the family. The family was expected to provide for its members' needs, including the education of children, support of unmarried daughters, and care of the elderly. At the same time, all family members were expected to sacrifice their individual needs to **benefit** the family as a whole. This expectation was based on Confucian ideals.

The ideal family unit in Qing China was the extended family, in which as many as three or four generations lived under the same roof. When sons married, they brought their wives to live with them in the family home. Unmarried daughters also remained in the house, as did parents and grandparents. Chinese society held the elderly in high regard. Aging parents knew they would be cared for in their home by their children.

Beyond the extended family was the **clan**, which consisted of dozens, or even hundreds, of related families. These families were linked by a clan council of elders and common social and religious activities such as Buddhism and Confucianism.



See page R43 to read excerpts from Sung Ying-Hsing's *The Silk Industry in China* in the **Primary Sources and Literature Library**.



The clan system made it possible for wealthier families to help poorer relatives.

Women were considered inferior to men in Chinese society. One Chinese woman lamented her status in a poem:

PRIMARY SOURCE

“How sad it is to be a woman!!
Nothing on earth is held so cheap. . . .
No one is glad when a girl is born:
By *her* the family sets no store.”
—a Chinese woman

Only males could have a formal education and pursue a career in government or scholarship. Within the family, capable women often played strong roles. Nevertheless, the wife was clearly subordinate to the husband. Legally, she could not divorce her husband or inherit property. The husband, in contrast, could divorce his wife if she did not produce sons. He could also take a second wife. Husbands were expected to provide support for their wives and children. In many cases, the head of

the family would also be responsible for providing for more than just his own wife and children.

A feature of Chinese society that restricted the mobility of women was the practice of footbinding. The origins of footbinding are not clear. Scholars believe it began among the wealthiest class of women and was later adopted by all classes. Bound feet were a status symbol. Women who had bound feet were more marriageable than those who did not; thus, there was a status **incentive** as well as an economic incentive. An estimated one-half to two-thirds of the women in China bound their feet.

The process, begun in childhood, was very painful. Women who had their feet bound could not walk; they were carried. Not all clans looked favorably on footbinding. Women who worked in the fields or in occupations that required mobility did not bind their feet.

✓ Reading Check **Describing** Describe the role of women in China.

HISTORY & ARTS

PRIMARY SOURCE

Ming Porcelain

Ming porcelain artists studied nature to perfect their skill in painting traditional scenes. Blue-and-white porcelain pieces were created by artists who specialized in each step of the painting, glazing, and firing process.

Jingdezhen is known as the porcelain capital of the world. Porcelain was made there as early as about 200 B.C. during the Han dynasty. When the Ming Dynasty was close to collapse, there was less domestic demand for porcelain; so Jingdezhen potters increased shipments to foreign markets such as Japan and Europe. Soon Chinese porcelain was in worldwide demand.



DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

This blue-and-white porcelain vase is an example of the fine decorative arts that flourished during the Ming and Qing dynasties.

1. **Describing** What traditional Chinese images are painted on the vase?
2. **Making Connections** What does the growing demand for Ming porcelain tell you about changes taking place in the Chinese economy?



Chinese Art and Literature

MAIN IDEA Architecture, decorative arts, and literature flourished during the Ming and Qing dynasties.

HISTORY & YOU Under what conditions have art and literature flourished in your society? Learn about the artistic accomplishments of the Ming and Qing dynasties.

During the late Ming and the early Qing dynasties, traditional culture in China reached new heights.

The Chinese Novel

The Ming economic expansion increased standards of living, providing many Chinese with money to purchase books. Also, new innovations in paper manufacturing encouraged the growth of printing throughout China.

During the Ming dynasty, a new form of literature arose that evolved into the modern Chinese novel. Works in this literary form were quite popular, especially among well-to-do urban dwellers.

One Chinese novel, *The Golden Lotus*, is considered by many to be the first realistic social novel. *The Golden Lotus* depicts the corrupt life of a wealthy landlord in the late Ming period who cruelly manipulates those around him for sex, money, and power.

The Dream of the Red Chamber, by **Cao Xuein**, is generally considered even today to be China's most distinguished popular novel. Published in 1791, it tells of the tragic love between two young people caught in the financial and moral disintegration of a powerful Chinese clan.

Ming and Qing Art

During the Ming and the early Qing dynasties, China experienced an outpouring of artistic brilliance. In architecture, the most outstanding example is the **Imperial City** in Beijing. **Emperor Yong Le** began construction of the Imperial City—a complex of palaces and temples—in 1406. Succeeding emperors continued to add to the palace.

The Imperial City is an immense compound surrounded by six and one-half miles (10.5 km) of walls. It includes a maze of private apartments and offices, as well as stately halls for imperial audiences and banquets and spacious gardens. Because it was off-limits to commoners, the compound was known as the Forbidden City.

The decorative arts also flourished in this period. Perhaps the most famous of all the arts of the Ming Era was blue-and-white **porcelain**. Europeans admired the beauty of this porcelain and collected it in great quantities. Different styles of porcelain were produced during the reign of individual emperors.

✓ Reading Check **Describing** Describe the artistic accomplishments of the Ming and Qing dynasties.

SECTION

2

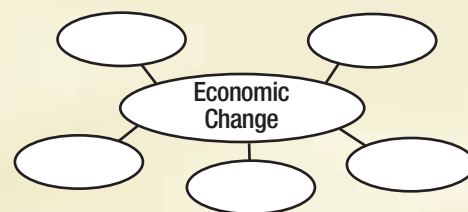
REVIEW

Vocabulary

1. **Explain** the significance of: commercial capitalism, benefit, clan, incentive, Cao Xuein, Imperial City, Emperor Yong Le, porcelain.

Main Ideas

2. **Identify** the economic changes in China from 1500 to 1800 by using a diagram like the one below.



3. **Describe** the significance of the Chinese extended family.
4. **Explain** why the Imperial City was also known as the Forbidden City.

Critical Thinking

5. **The BIG Idea Drawing Conclusions** Although women were considered inferior to men, they filled important roles in peasant society. What were they?
6. **Comparing** Identify the similarities in plot between Cao Xuein's *The Dream of the Red Chamber* and William Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.
7. **Analyzing Visuals** Examine the picture of Chinese farmers on page 517. What do you see in the picture that teaches you about rice cultivation?

Writing About History

8. **Persuasive Writing** Imagine you are a Chinese mother talking to your daughter in 1700. Using research or your own ideas, convince her that footbinding is necessary and beneficial.

History ONLINE

For help with the concepts in this section of *Glencoe World History*, go to glencoe.com and click Study Central.

Tokugawa Japan and Korea

GUIDE TO READING

The BIG Idea

Order and Security Political unification often results in warfare and difficult economic and social changes.

Content Vocabulary

- daimyo (p. 520)
- hostage system (p. 522)
- hans (p. 522)
- eta (p. 523)

Academic Vocabulary

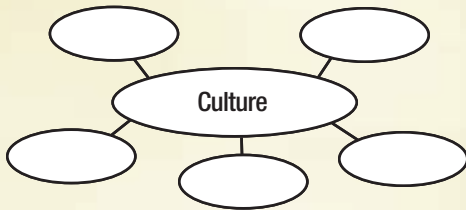
- process (p. 520)
- community (p. 522)

People and Places

- Oda Nobunaga (p. 520)
- Tokugawa Ieyasu (p. 520)
- Kyōto (p. 520)
- Edo (p. 520)
- Toyotomi Hideyoshi (p. 520)
- Matsuo Bashō (p. 524)
- Ōsaka (p. 520)
- Korea (p. 525)

Reading Strategy

Categorizing Information As you read, categorize the different elements of Japanese culture using a diagram like the one below.



From the sixteenth century to the eighteenth century, Japan and Korea were unified through efforts of powerful leaders. Both nations imposed restrictive social systems and enforced cultural isolation. While trade and industry increased, the arts flourished in Japan's and Korea's distinctive cultures.

Political Changes in Japan

MAIN IDEA Japan's policies removed European influence and allowed Japan to remain in isolation for centuries.

HISTORY & YOU What if your family refused to allow people from outside your neighborhood to come into your home? Learn how European access to Japan was restricted during Tokugawa rule.

At the end of the fifteenth century, Japan was in chaos. The centralized power of the shogunate had collapsed. **Daimyo**, heads of noble families, controlled their own lands and warred with their neighbors. Soon, however, a dramatic reversal would unify Japan.

The Three Great Unifiers

The **process** of unification began in the late sixteenth century with three powerful political figures. The first was **Oda Nobunaga** (oh•dah noh•boo•nah•gah). Nobunaga seized the imperial capital of **Kyōto** and placed the reigning shogun under his control.

Nobunaga was succeeded by **Toyotomi Hideyoshi** (toh•yoh•toh•mee hee•day•yoh•shee), a farmer's son who had become a military commander. Hideyoshi located his capital at **Osaka**. By 1590, he had persuaded most of the daimyo on the Japanese islands to accept his authority.

After Hideyoshi's death in 1598, **Tokugawa Ieyasu** (toh•kuh•gah•wah ee•yah•soo), the powerful daimyo of **Edo** (modern-day Tokyo), took control of Japan. Ieyasu took the title of shogun in 1603. The Tokugawa rulers completed the restoration of central authority begun by Nobunaga and Hideyoshi. Tokugawa shoguns remained in power at their capital at Edo until 1868, a long period that became known as the "Great Peace."

Europeans in Japan

As the three great commanders were unifying Japan, the first Europeans began to arrive. Portuguese traders landed on the islands in 1543. In a few years, Portuguese ships began stopping regularly at Japanese ports to take part in the regional trade between Japan, China, and Southeast Asia.

JAPAN AND KOREA, 1560–1600



Geography SKILLS

- 1. Human-Environment Interaction** What physical characteristic enabled Japan to become isolated from the world under Tokugawa Ieyasu?
- 2. Movement** What challenges did Hideyoshi face in his military campaigns to conquer Korea?

Maps in Motion See StudentWorks™ Plus or glencoe.com.

At first, the visitors were welcomed. The Japanese were fascinated by tobacco, clocks, eyeglasses, and other European goods. Nobunaga and Hideyoshi especially found the new firearms helpful in defeating their enemies and unifying the islands under their rule.

A local daimyo, Lord Tokitaka, acquired firearms from the Portuguese almost immediately after their landing in 1543. Within a few years, they were being mass-produced in Japan. Lord Tokitaka was in awe of the new weapons:

PRIMARY SOURCE

“To use it, fill it with powder and small lead pellets. Set up a small target on a bank. Grip the object in your hand, compose your body, and closing one eye, apply fire to the opening. Then the pellet hits the target squarely. The explosion is like lightning and the report like thunder. . . . This thing with one blow can smash a mountain of silver and a wall of iron. If one sought to do mischief in another man’s domain, and he was touched by it, he would lose his life instantly. . . .”

—Lord Tokitaka

History ONLINE
Student Web Activity—
 Visit glencoe.com and complete the activity on the role of the shogun in Japan.



The first Jesuit missionary, Francis Xavier, arrived in 1549. The Jesuits converted a number of local daimyo. By the end of the sixteenth century, thousands of Japanese had become Christians. However, after the Jesuits destroyed local shrines, Hideyoshi issued an edict in 1587 prohibiting Christian activities within his lands. The edict was at first not strictly enforced, and the Jesuits were allowed to continue their activities. Under Ieyasu, however, all missionaries were expelled, and Japanese Christians were persecuted.

European merchants were the next to go. Only a small Dutch (Netherlands) **community** was allowed to remain in Japan. Dutch ships were permitted to dock at Nagasaki harbor only once a year and could remain for only two to three months.

Tokugawa Rule

The Tokugawa rulers established control of the feudal system that had governed

Japan for over 300 years. As before, the state was divided into about 250 separate territories called **hans**, or domains. Each was ruled by a daimyo. In theory, the daimyo were independent because they were able to support themselves from taxes on their lands. In actuality, the shogunate controlled the daimyo by a **hostage system**.

In this system, the daimyo were required to maintain two residences—one in their own lands and one in Edo, where the shogun's court was located. When the daimyo was absent from his residence in Edo, his family was forced to stay home as insurance for the daimyo's loyalty to the shogun.

During this long period of peace—known as the “Great Peace”—brought by Tokugawa rule, the samurai who had served the daimyo gradually ceased to be a warrior class. Many became managers on the daimyo's lands.

✓ Reading Check **Identifying** Sequence the events that led to the unification of Japan.

HISTORY & ARTS

PRIMARY SOURCE

Japanese and European Feudalism



Sixteenth-century German armor

Feudalism in both Europe and Japan was a social and political system that developed to provide protection. European feudalism developed between 800 and 900 in response to weak central governments that could no longer protect their subjects. Within the European system, lords granted lands to vassals. In return, a vassal made an oath of loyalty to his lord and provided military support. Codes of conduct governed the relationship and obligations of lords and vassals to each other. Knights in armor dominated warfare in Europe for almost five hundred years.

Japanese feudalism developed between 800 and 1500. The emperor and shogun held the most power. Powerful nobles, called daimyo, gave only loose loyalty to the emperor and competed with each other for power. The shogun granted lands to the daimyo who, in turn, granted lands to their warriors, called samurai. The daimyo depended on their samurai who fought clad in armor like European knights.



Eighteenth-century Japanese armor

COMPARING FEUDALISM

HIERARCHY	EUROPE	JAPAN
Top Level	king	emperor and shogun
Middle Level	lords or nobles	daimyo
Bottom Level	knights	samurai
Code of Conduct	chivalry	bushido

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

- Comparing** How are the European and Japanese feudal systems similar?
- Analyzing** Why would a code of conduct be important under a feudal system?

The Tokugawa Era

MAIN IDEA Trade, industry, and arts flourished under the Tokugawa, even while the social system became restrictive.

HISTORY & YOU What if your parents selected the person you could date or marry? Learn how Japan established its strict social class distinctions.

A major economic change took place under the Tokugawa. Since the fourteenth century, many upper-class Japanese, influenced by Confucianism, had considered trade and industry beneath them. Under the Tokugawa rulers, however, trade and industry began to flourish as never before, especially in the growing cities of Edo, Kyōto, and Ōsaka.

Economic and Social Changes

By 1750, Edo had a population of over a million and was one of the largest cities in the world. Banking flourished, and paper money became the normal medium of exchange in business transactions. A Japanese merchant class emerged and began to play a significant role in the life of the Japanese nation.

What effect did these economic changes have on Japanese peasants who made up most of the population? Some farm families benefited by exploiting the growing demand for cash crops (crops grown for sale). Most peasants, however, experienced both declining profits and rising costs and taxes. Many were forced to become tenants or to work as hired help. When rural conditions became desperate, some peasants revolted. Almost seven thousand peasant revolts and demonstrations against high taxes took place during the Tokugawa Era.

Social changes also marked the Tokugawa Era. These changes affected the class system and the role of women. During this era, Japan's class system became rigid. Rulers established strict legal distinctions among the four main classes: warriors, peasants, artisans, and merchants. Inter-marriage between classes was forbidden.

The emperor and imperial court families were at the very top of the political and social structure. Next came the warrior class—the shogun, daimyo, samurai, and

ronin. The shogun was supreme ruler below the emperor and distributor of the national rice crop. The local daimyo received land and rice from the shogun in exchange for military service. Samurai received rice from the daimyo in exchange for their services as advisers, castle guards, and government officials. Finally, the *ronin* were warriors who had no masters and who traveled the countryside seeking jobs.

Below the warriors were the farmers (peasants). Farmers produced rice and held a privileged position in society but were often poor. The artisan class included craftspeople such as swordmakers and carpenters. Finally, the merchant class distributed food and essential goods. This class was at the bottom of the social hierarchy because they profited from the labor of others.

Below these classes were Japan's outcasts, the *eta*. The Tokugawa enacted severe laws to regulate the places of residence, the dress, and even the hairstyles of the *eta*.

Society and the Role of Women

Especially in the samurai class where Confucian values were highly prized, the rights of females were restricted. Male heads of households had broad authority over property, marriage, and divorce.

Among the common people, women were also restricted. Parents arranged marriages, and a wife had to move in with her husband's family. A wife who did not meet the expectations of her husband or his family was likely to be divorced. Still, women were generally valued for their roles as childbearers and homemakers among the common people. Women worked the fields as well, although men typically did the heavier labor.

Literature and Arts

In the Tokugawa Era, a new set of cultural values began to appear, especially in the cities. It included the rise of popular literature written by and for the people.

The best examples of the new urban fiction are from Ihara Saikaku, considered one of Japan's greatest writers. Saikaku's greatest novel, *Five Women Who Loved Love*, tells of a search for love by five women.



These five women of the merchant class are willing to die for love—and all but one eventually do.

Much popular literature of the Tokugawa Era was lighthearted and intended to please its audiences. Poetry remained a more serious form of literary expression. **Matsuo Basho**, the greatest Japanese poet, wrote exquisite poetry about nature in the seventeenth century.

A new world of entertainment in the cities gave rise in the theater to Kabuki, which emphasized action, music, and dramatic gestures to entertain its viewers. Early Kabuki dramas dealt with the world of teahouses and dance halls in the cities. Government officials feared that exposure to these subjects onstage might corrupt the moral standards of its people. They therefore forbade women to appear on stage. The result was that a new profession was created—male actors who portrayed female characters on stage.

Art also reflected the changes in Japanese culture under the Tokugawa Era. The shogun's order that all daimyo and their families have residences in Edo sparked an increase in building. Nobles competed to erect the most magnificent mansions with lavish and beautiful furnishings. The abundant use of gold foil on walls and ceilings reflected the light in dark castle rooms, where windows were often small.

Japanese art was enriched by ideas from other cultures. Japanese pottery makers borrowed techniques and designs from Korea to create handsome ceramic pieces. The Japanese studied Western medicine, astronomy, languages, and even painting styles. In turn, Europeans wanted Japanese ceramics, which were prized as highly as the ceramics of the Chinese.

✓ Reading Check **Explaining** In what ways were the rights of women of the common class restricted?

CONNECTING TO THE UNITED STATES

THE MARTIAL ARTS

The martial arts are the arts of combat and self-defense that developed in Asian cultures over many centuries. Practice of the martial arts promotes not only physical fitness but also a philosophy or way of life.

In recent years, the martial arts have become part of Western culture. In the United States, one can learn Chinese kung fu and tai chi, Japanese karate and judo, and Korean tae kwon do. Judo and tae kwon do are Olympic sports.

- Training in martial arts develops self-discipline and strength.
- The practice of martial arts promotes better health through self-awareness.
- Competitive sports can bridge cultural differences.



CONNECTING TO TODAY

1. **Naming** Name a martial arts sport that originated in Korea.
2. **Summarizing** What are some of the benefits of practicing the martial arts?

Korea: The Hermit Kingdom

MAIN IDEA Due to its isolationist practices, Korea earned the name “the Hermit Kingdom.”

HISTORY & YOU Did you and your best friend ever use a secret code to communicate? Learn about Korea’s development of a distinctive alphabet.

The Yi dynasty in **Korea** began in 1392 when Yi Song-gye (YEE•sung•jay), a renowned military strategist, ascended the throne by overthrowing the Koryo dynasty. Lasting for five centuries, the Yi dynasty was one of the world’s longest-lasting monarchies.

Distinctive Culture

From their capital at Hanseong (modern-day Seoul), Yi rulers consolidated their rule of Korea. They patterned their society after that of the Chinese to the north but maintained their distinctive identity.

Perhaps the single most distinctive characteristic of the Korean culture was development of a unique alphabet, Hangul. Unlike Japanese or Chinese, which uses thousands of characters or symbols, Hangul is a phonetically based writing system. That is, it uses one letter for each sound, similar to the English alphabet. Hangul is still largely the standard writing system in present-day Korea.

Cultural Isolation

The Yi dynasty was not to last forever. The dynasty was severely weakened during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. There were disruptive divisions within its elite classes. Both Japanese and Chinese invasions devastated Korea.

A Japanese force under Toyotomi Hideyoshi invaded Korea in the late sixteenth century. Hideyoshi wanted to use Korea as the transit route for his conquest of China. The Japanese invaders were defeated, but victory came at a high price. Korean farmlands were devastated, and villages and towns were burned. Skilled workers were also either killed or kidnapped by the Japanese.

In response to these events, the Korean rulers sought to limit contact with foreign countries and tried to keep the country isolated from the outside world. The country remained largely untouched by European merchants and Christian missionaries. Due to its isolationist practices, Korea earned the name “the Hermit Kingdom.”

Korea was still recovering from the Japanese invasions when the Manchus attacked in the early seventeenth century. Korea surrendered, and the Yi dynasty became subject to China.

✓ Reading Check **Summarizing** Why was Korea called “the Hermit Kingdom”?

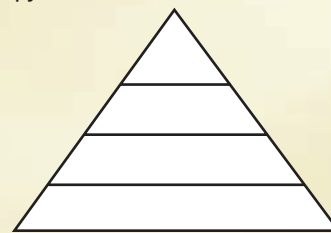
SECTION 3 REVIEW

Vocabulary

1. **Explain** the significance of: daimyo, process, Oda Nobunaga, Kyōto, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, Ōsaka, Tokugawa Ieyasu, Edo, community, hans, hostage system, *eta*, Matsuo Basho, Korea.

Main Ideas

2. **List** the three great Japanese unifiers and their capital cities.
3. **Illustrate** the four main social classes that existed during the Tokugawa Era using a diagram like the one below. Place the highest-ranking social class at the top of the pyramid.



4. **Describe** the single most distinctive characteristic of the Korean culture.

Critical Thinking

5. **The BIG Idea Evaluating** What events led to Japan and Korea practicing cultural isolation?
6. **Drawing Inferences** How were most peasants affected by the economic changes in Japan?
7. **Analyzing Visuals** Examine the photographs of armor worn by knights and samurai on page 522. How does each suit of armor compare to and contrast with the other, and what does that reveal about warriors in each society?

Writing About History

8. **Descriptive Writing** Imagine that you are the literate wife of a samurai. Write a journal entry that describes your relationship to your husband, your children, and your mother-in-law.

History ONLINE

For help with the concepts in this section of *Glencoe World History*, go to glencoe.com and click Study Central.

Spice Trade in Southeast Asia

GUIDE TO READING

The BIG Idea

Competition Among Countries

Europeans struggled to control the profitable spice trade in Southeast Asia.

Content Vocabulary

- bureaucracy (p. 528)
- mainland states (p. 529)

Academic Vocabulary

- network (p. 526)
- impose (p. 529)

People and Places

- Khmer (p. 526)
- Philippines (p. 527)
- Moluccas (p. 529)
- Dutch (p. 529)
- Sumatra (p. 529)
- Java (p. 529)

Reading Strategy

Summarizing Information As you read, use a chart like the one below to list reasons why the destructive effects of European contact in Southeast Asia were only gradually felt.

European Contact in Southeast Asia

Attracted to the growing spice trade, Muslim merchants established a trade network along the Malay Peninsula and the Indonesian archipelago. In the sixteenth century, the Portuguese seized control of the spice trade, eventually attracting English and Dutch competition.

Emerging Mainland States

MAIN IDEA The spice trade influenced the politics, religion, and economy of the Malay Peninsula and the Indonesian archipelago.

HISTORY & YOU What if one student had a monopoly on providing music to your school? Learn what effect the arrival of spice traders had on Southeast Asia.

In 1500, mainland Southeast Asia was a relatively stable region. Throughout mainland Southeast Asia, from Burma in the west to Vietnam in the east, kingdoms with their own ethnic, linguistic, and cultural characteristics were being formed.

Conflicts in Southeast Asia

Conflicts erupted among the emerging states on the Southeast Asian mainland. Conflict over territory between the Thai and the Burmese was bitter until a Burmese army sacked the Thai capital in 1767. The Thai then created a new capital at Bangkok, farther to the south.

Across the mountains to the east, the Vietnamese had begun their “March to the South.” By the end of the fifteenth century, they had subdued the rival state of Champa on the central coast. The Vietnamese then gradually took control of the Mekong Delta from the **Khmer**. By 1800, the Khmer monarchy (the successor of the old Angkor kingdom—see Chapter 8) had virtually disappeared.

Islamic Trade Network

The situation was different in the Malay Peninsula and the Indonesian archipelago. Muslim merchants were attracted to the growing spice trade. They gradually entered the area. The creation of an Islamic trade **network** had political results as new Islamic states arose along the spice route. The major impact of this trade network, however, came in the fifteenth century with the new Muslim sultanate at Melaka. Melaka owed its new power to its strategic location on the Strait of Malacca and to the rapid growth of the spice trade itself. Within a few years, Melaka had become the leading power in the region.

RELIGIONS AND CULTURES OF SOUTHEAST ASIA, 1500



Geography SKILLS

- Regions** What primary cultures and religions were on the island of Java?
- Movement** How did trade influence the spread of religion throughout much of Southeast Asia?

Religious and Political Systems

Religious beliefs changed in Southeast Asia during the period from 1500 to 1800. Particularly in the non-mainland states and the **Philippines**, Islam and Christianity began to attract converts. Buddhism advanced on the mainland, becoming dominant from Burma to Vietnam. Traditional beliefs, however, survived and influenced the new religions.

The political systems in Southeast Asian states evolved into four styles of monarchy. Buddhist kings, Javanese kings, Islamic sultans, and Vietnamese emperors all adapted foreign models of government to suit their local circumstances.

The Buddhist style of kingship became the chief form of government in the mainland states of Burma, Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia. In the Buddhist model, the king was considered superior to other human beings and served as the link between human society and the universe.

The Javanese style of kingship was rooted in the political traditions of India and shared many characteristics of the Buddhist system. Like Buddhist rulers, Javanese kings were believed to have a sacred quality. They maintained the balance between the sacred world and the material world. The royal palace was designed to represent the center of the universe.



Its shape was like rays spreading outward to the corners of the Javanese realm.

Islamic sultans ruled on the Malay Peninsula and in the small coastal states of the Indonesian archipelago. In the Islamic pattern, the head of state was a sultan. Viewed as a mortal, he still possessed some special qualities. He was a defender of the faith and staffed his **bureaucracy** (non-elected government officials) mainly with aristocrats.

In Vietnam, kingship followed the Chinese model. Like the Chinese emperor, the Vietnamese emperor ruled according to the teachings of Confucius. Confucius believed that a ruler should treat subjects with love and respect. The ruler was seen as an intermediary between Heaven and Earth. The emperor was appointed by Heaven to rule by his talent and virtue.

✓ Reading Check **Listing** List the four styles of monarchy in Southeast Asia.

The Arrival of Europeans

MAIN IDEA Europeans struggled to control the profitable spice trade in the Malay Peninsula and the Indonesian archipelago.

HISTORY & YOU What if you controlled all of the money of your household? Learn about the shift in power in Southeast Asia.

Since ancient times, spices had been highly valued. Spices were more than flavorings for food. They were also used as medicines and as food preservers. After bad harvests and in winter, meat preserved with salt and pepper kept many people from starving. There was never enough pepper. Ginger, cloves, cinnamon, and nutmeg were also in high demand. European countries competed to find a sea route to the Indies. In particular, that hunt was for Melaka, the fabled gateway to the Spice Islands. Portugal found that gateway.

HISTORY & ARTS

The Dutch at Batavia

By the early 1600s, the Dutch dominated the spice trade in the Indian Ocean. In 1619 the Dutch established a fort at Batavia on the island of Java. This fort became the headquarters of the Dutch East India Company.

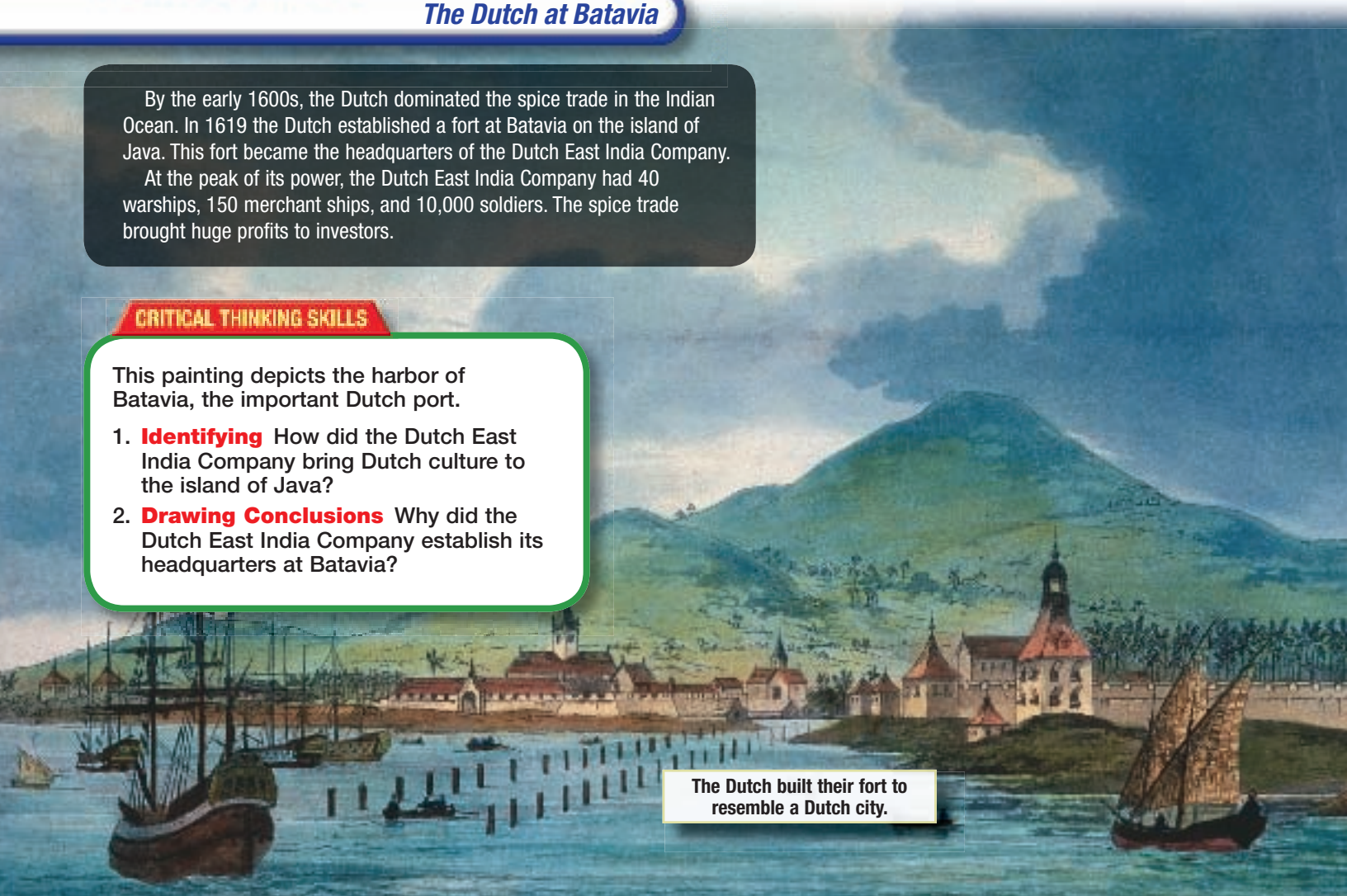
At the peak of its power, the Dutch East India Company had 40 warships, 150 merchant ships, and 10,000 soldiers. The spice trade brought huge profits to investors.

CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS

This painting depicts the harbor of Batavia, the important Dutch port.

- Identifying** How did the Dutch East India Company bring Dutch culture to the island of Java?
- Drawing Conclusions** Why did the Dutch East India Company establish its headquarters at Batavia?

The Dutch built their fort to resemble a Dutch city.





When Vasco da Gama and his crew came ashore at Calicut in 1498, they shouted, “For Christ and spices!” The voyage’s purpose was twofold: conversion and trade. More important were the spices. In 1511, the Portuguese seized Melaka and soon occupied the **Moluccas**. Known to Europeans as the Spice Islands, the Moluccas were the main source of spices that first attracted the Portuguese to the Indian Ocean.

The Portuguese lacked the military and financial resources to **impose** their authority over broad areas. They set up small settlements along the coast and used them as trading posts during travel to and from the Spice Islands.

A Shift in Power

The situation changed with the arrival of the English and **Dutch** (Netherlands) traders, who were better financed than the Portuguese. The shift in power began in the early 1600s when the Dutch seized a Portuguese fort in the Moluccas and gradually pushed the Portuguese out of the spice trade.

During the next 50 years, the Dutch occupied most Portuguese coastal forts along the trade routes throughout the Indian Ocean. They drove the English traders out of the spice market. England was left with a single port on the southern coast of **Sumatra**.

The Dutch also began to consolidate their political and military control over the entire area. They established a fort on the island of **Java** at Batavia in 1619 to protect their possessions. Gradually the Dutch brought the entire island under their control and closed access to the Spice Islands.

Impact on the Mainland

By the early seventeenth century, other European nations had begun to compete actively for trade and missionary privileges in Southeast Asia. The arrival of the Europeans had less impact on mainland Southeast Asia. In general, the **mainland states** (part of the continent, as distinguished from peninsulas or offshore islands) were able to unite and drive the Europeans out.

Why were the mainland states better able to resist the European challenge than were the states in the Malay Peninsula and the Indonesian archipelago? The mainland states of Burma, Thailand, and Vietnam had begun to define themselves as distinct political entities. They had strong monarchies that resisted foreign intrusion.

In the non-mainland states, there was less political unity. Moreover, these states were victims of their own resources. The spice trade there was enormously profitable. European merchants and rulers were determined to gain control of the sources of the spices.

 **Reading Check** **Evaluating** Why were Europeans so interested in Southeast Asia?

Vocabulary

1. **Explain** the significance of: Khmer, network, Philippines, bureaucracy, Moluccas, impose, Dutch, Sumatra, Java, mainland states.

Main Ideas

2. **Explain** how the sultanate at Melaka impacted the Malay Peninsula and the Indonesian archipelago.
3. **Describe** the four types of political systems that developed in Southeast Asia by using a chart like the one below.

Region	Political System

4. **Specify** why the mainland states were better able than the non-mainland states to resist the Europeans.

Critical Thinking

5. **The BIG Idea Evaluating** What advantages did Dutch traders have in the struggle to control the spice trade?
6. **Comparing** From a religious point of view, how were the rulers under the four styles of monarchy seen by their subjects?
7. **Analyzing Visuals** Examine the painting on page 528. How does the artist capture the Dutch influence on the island of Java? What elements can you identify that are Javanese?

Writing About History

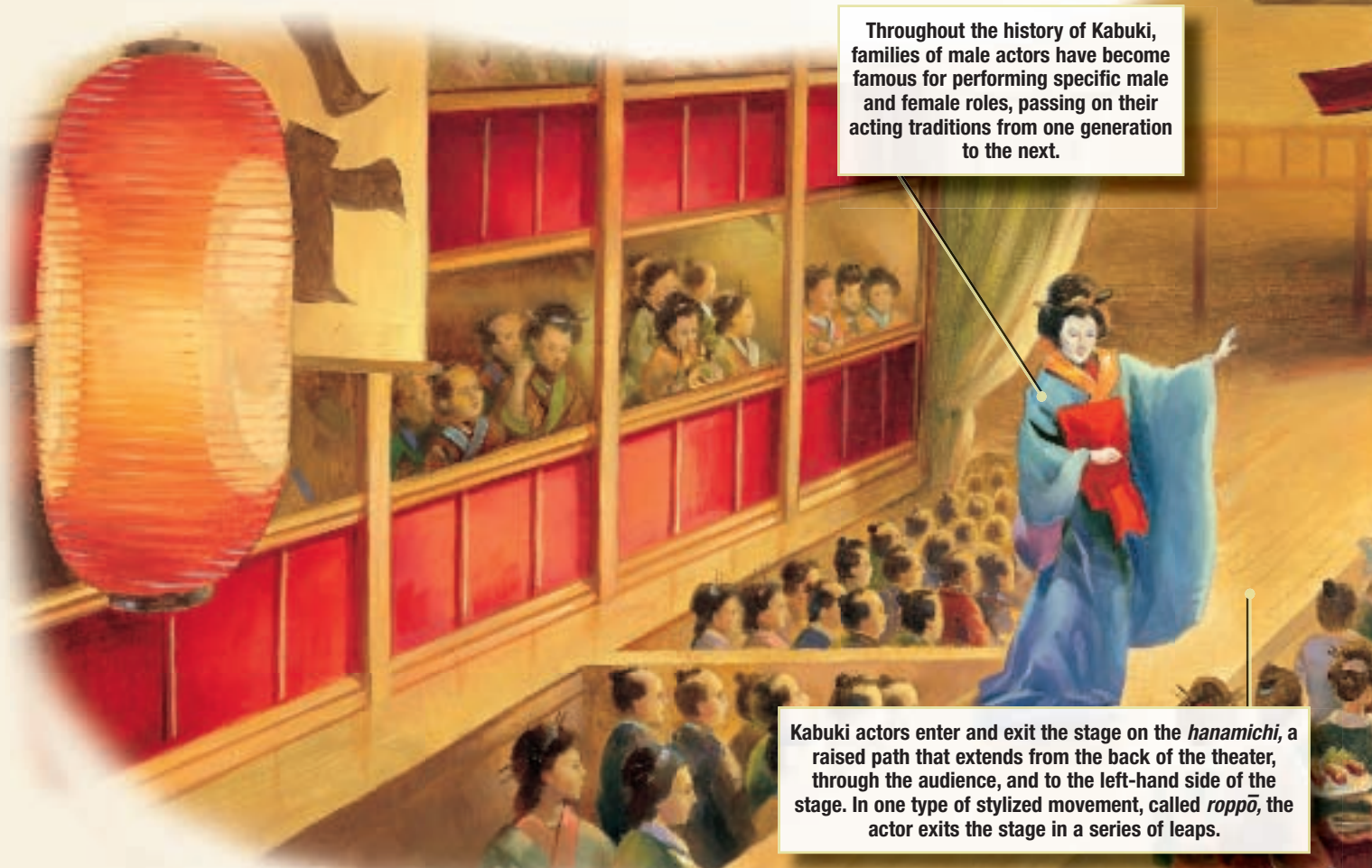
8. **Expository Writing** Suppose that you are a Portuguese merchant trying to establish trade relations with Southeast Asia. Write a letter to the authorities in Portugal explaining the particular difficulties you are encountering in Southeast Asia.

History ONLINE

For help with the concepts in this section of *Glencoe World History*, go to glencoe.com and click Study Central.

Kabuki: A New World of Entertainment

Kabuki, the Japanese theatrical art form that combines drama, dance, and music, has been popular since its beginning in 1603. Its unconventional and exciting style offered a welcome diversion from the worries and confusion brought about by changes to Japanese culture and society during the early years of the Tokugawa Era. An established art form by the 1700s, Kabuki and its professional class of male actors performed historical and contemporary plays, entertaining all members of society—from common townspeople to high-ranking nobles.



Throughout the history of Kabuki, families of male actors have become famous for performing specific male and female roles, passing on their acting traditions from one generation to the next.

Kabuki actors enter and exit the stage on the *hanamichi*, a raised path that extends from the back of the theater, through the audience, and to the left-hand side of the stage. In one type of stylized movement, called *roppō*, the actor exits the stage in a series of leaps.

COSTUMES AND MAKEUP

Among Kabuki's many unique elements are magnificent costumes, striking makeup, and a remarkable variety of wigs. The colors of face makeup and differences in wig styles are used to symbolize characters' traits. For example, bold red lines express a character's positive traits, such as strength or virtue. The color blue expresses negative traits, such as jealousy or wickedness. A wig styled so that the hair stands on end expresses a character's feelings of rage.



One of the most important dance poses occurs at a climactic moment, when the action of the play stops, and the leading actor strikes a fixed pose—called *mie*.

Behind a screen, musicians play instruments to create melodies and sound effects, such as wind or falling snow. A three-stringed instrument called a *shamisen* creates the music most associated with Kabuki.

The seats on the right-hand side of the stage are reserved for audience members of high rank. This is the reason why actors make their entrances by the *hanamichi* from the left-hand side of the stage.

In the Tokugawa Era, Kabuki performances stretched from dawn to dusk. The audience bustled with spectators coming and going and the serving of meals.

A FAMOUS HISTORICAL PLAY

One of the most famous Kabuki historical plays is *Kanadehon Chūshingura*, which was first performed on stage in 1748. The subject of the play centers on an actual incident—an act of revenge taken by a group of samurai warriors—that occurred in the early 1700s. Government officials in the Tokugawa Era, however, forbid the dramatization of real events that involved the upper classes or military. To avoid censorship, the events of the play were set in an earlier time.

ANALYZING VISUALS

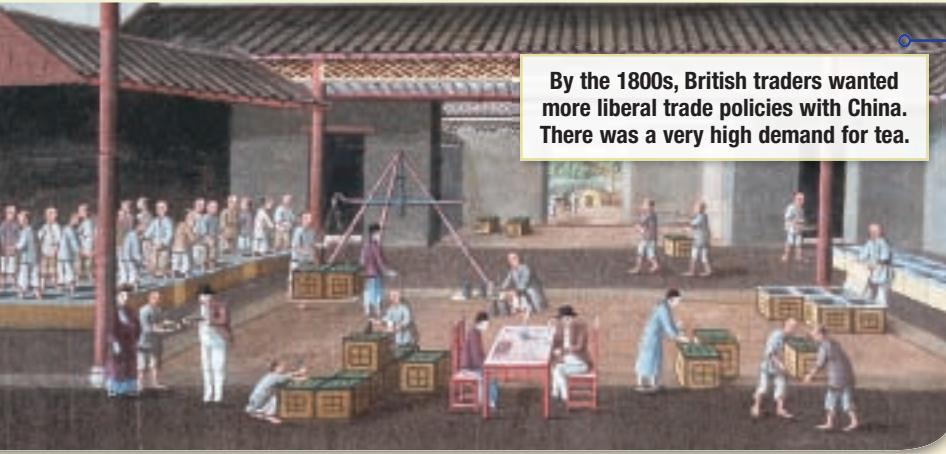
1. **Comparing** How are costumes, makeup, and music used in today's plays and movies to communicate mood or give clues about a character's nature? Give examples.
2. **Analyzing** How do today's dramatic art forms comment on political or social events in contemporary society?

CHAPTER 16 Visual Summary



You can study anywhere, anytime by downloading quizzes and flash cards to your PDA from glencoe.com.

CHINESE WORKERS PACKING TEA



By the 1800s, British traders wanted more liberal trade policies with China. There was a very high demand for tea.

CHINA

- During the Ming dynasty, China sponsored voyages of exploration and made contact with the West.
- Qing rulers restricted trade with Europeans.
- By the late 1700s, China experienced growth in trade and manufacturing.
- Arts, architecture, and literature flourished during the Ming and Qing dynasties.

JAPAN AND KOREA

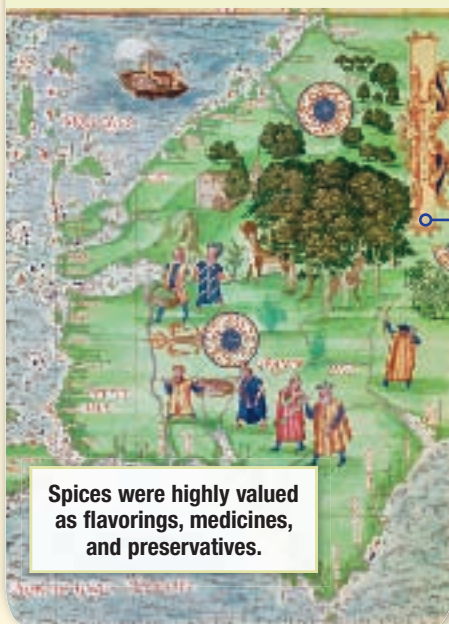
- Three powerful leaders unified Japan.
- At first Japan welcomed European traders, but later forced them to leave.
- Under Tokugawa rule, the Japanese class system became rigid while trade, industry, and the arts flourished.
- Korea tried to remain isolated, yet eventually became subject to China.

INSIDE A KABUKI THEATER



The theater and other arts grew very popular during Tokugawa rule in Japan.

THE SPICE TRADE IN THE MOLUCCAS



Spices were highly valued as flavorings, medicines, and preservatives.

SOUTHEAST ASIA Trade in the Spice Era

- Seeking spices, Muslim merchants entered the Malay Peninsula and Indonesia.
- The religion, politics, and economics of the region were affected by the spice trade.
- European countries competed to control the spice trade.
- The Netherlands eventually gained control and closed access to the Moluccas (Spice Islands).

STANDARDIZED TEST PRACTICE

TEST-TAKING TIP

If a test question presents a map, make sure you carefully look at the map for information before you try to answer the question.

Reviewing Vocabulary

Directions: Choose the word or words that best complete the sentence.

- Commercial capitalism refers to _____.
 - a nonprofit governmental agency
 - real estate that is used for business purposes
 - a private business that is based on profit
 - a nonprofit private business
- The Tokugawa shogun controlled a daimyo by a _____ system.
 - social contract
 - democratic
 - serf
 - hostage
- What was the Manchu pigtail called?
 - A barb
 - A queue
 - A braid
 - A kimono
- A bureaucracy is _____.
 - a body of nonelected government officials
 - a piece of furniture with drawers for storage
 - an agency of private business individuals
 - a body of elected government officials

Reviewing Main Ideas

Directions: Choose the best answers to the following questions.

Section 1 (pp. 510–515)

- The voyages of Zheng He took place under which dynasty?
 - Zicheng
 - Han
 - Ming
 - Qing
- During whose reign did the efforts of Christian missionaries reach their height?
 - Qianlong
 - Ming Hong Wu
 - Yong Le
 - Kangxi
- According to Emperor Qianlong, China did not have a need for what product(s) from England?
 - Manufactured goods
 - Diplomats
 - Tea
 - Porcelain

Section 2 (pp. 516–519)

- Which of the following is a true statement about society in Qing China?
 - Women could legally inherit property.
 - The family was more important than the individual.
 - Aging parents had to support themselves.
 - Women often pursued government jobs.

Need Extra Help?

If You Missed Questions . . .	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Go to Page . . .	516	522	513	528	510	514	515	517

GO ON 

9. Which novel is considered by many to be the first realistic social novel?
- A *The Dream of the Red Chamber*
 - B *The Imperial City*
 - C *The Golden Lotus*
 - D *The Imperial Chamber*

Section 3 (pp. 520–525)

10. Who was the first great unifier of sixteenth-century Japan?
- A Oda Nobunaga
 - B Oda Osaka
 - C Toyotomi Hideyoshi
 - D Tokugawa Ieyasu
11. In the Japanese social hierarchy, which group was above the warrior class?
- A Ronin
 - B Artisan class
 - C Eta
 - D Imperial families

Section 4 (pp. 526–529)

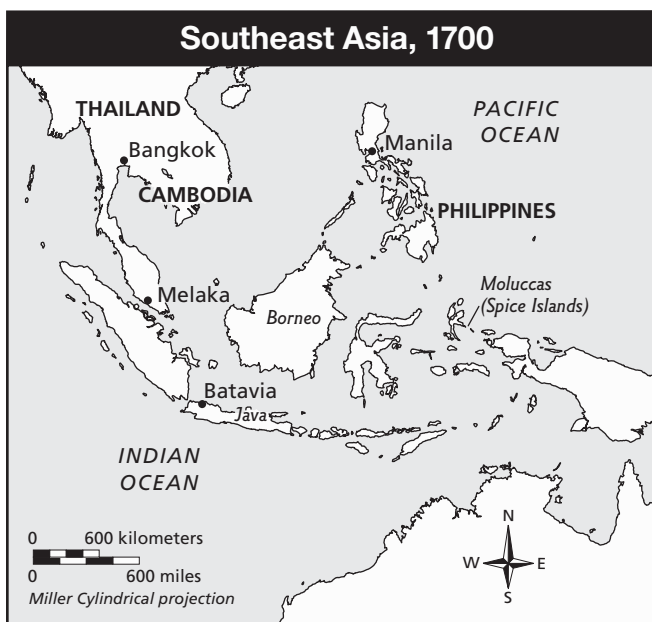
12. By which name did Europeans know the Moluccas?
- A Porcelain Islands
 - B Spice Islands
 - C Hawaiian Islands
 - D Enchanted Islands
13. Which style of kingship was rooted in the political traditions of India?
- A Christian
 - B Islamic
 - C Javanese
 - D Vietnamese

Critical Thinking

Directions: Choose the best answers to the following questions.

14. Why did the Tokugawa shogunate require the families of the daimyo to live in Edo?
- A To ensure the daimyo's loyalty to the shogun
 - B To increase the members of the warrior class
 - C To encourage trade in the city
 - D To discourage peasant revolts

Base your answer to question 15 on the map below and on your knowledge of world history.



15. Where did the Dutch establish a fort in 1619 to help them control the spice trade?
- A Melaka
 - B Batavia
 - C Manila
 - D Bangkok
16. How did Qing rulers win support from the Chinese?
- A Allowed the Chinese to adopt Qing dress and hairstyles
 - B Formed the Chinese into military units called "banners"
 - C Provided the Chinese with large landholdings
 - D Brought the Chinese into the imperial administration

Need Extra Help?

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17. What was a distinctive characteristic of Korean culture that developed under the Yi dynasty?

- A Kabuki
- B The extended family
- C Hangul
- D Urban fiction

Analyze the chart and answer the question that follows. Base your answer on the chart and on your knowledge of world history.

Major Explorers

Explorer	Date of Exploration	Territories Visited
Marco Polo	Late 1200s	Asia
Zheng He	1405–1433	Southeast Asia, west coast of India, East Africa
Bartholomeu Dias	1488	Cape of Good Hope
Christopher Columbus	1492	Bahamas, Cuba, Hispaniola
Vasco da Gama	1498	India
John Cabot	1497	New England coastline
Amerigo Vespucci	1499	South American coast
Pedro Cabral	1500	Brazil
Afonso de Albuquerque	1511	Melaka

18. Which explorer may have been the first to visit the region where the Spice Islands (Moluccas) are located?

- A Afonso de Albuquerque
- B Zheng He
- C Vasco da Gama
- D Bartholomeu Dias

Document-Based Questions

Directions: Analyze the document and answer the short-answer questions that follow the document.

In 1793 Lord George Macartney led a British mission to Beijing seeking to increase trade between his country and China. Macartney expected to impress the emperor with the Western trade goods he brought with him.

King George III wrote the following in a letter to the Chinese emperor:

“... No doubt the exchange of goods between nations far apart tends to their mutual convenience, industry, and wealth.”

After the meeting, Emperor Qianlong wrote the following to King George III:

“... there is nothing we lack. We have never set much store on strange or ingenious objects, nor do we need any more of your country’s manufactures.”

19. Compare the attitudes of the British and Chinese toward trade between their countries.

20. Explain how the economies of China and Britain developed differently due to their attitudes toward trade with other countries.

Extended Response

21. Describe the isolationist periods of China, Japan, and Korea. Discuss their reasons for isolation.

Need Extra Help?

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