



# Qing Dynasty

1644-1912

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# MAP



# Dynasty:

A lineage of hereditary succession to an essentially same position, usually monarchy. Family members follow one another to the position, according to rules of their dynasty.





# "Mandate of Heaven"

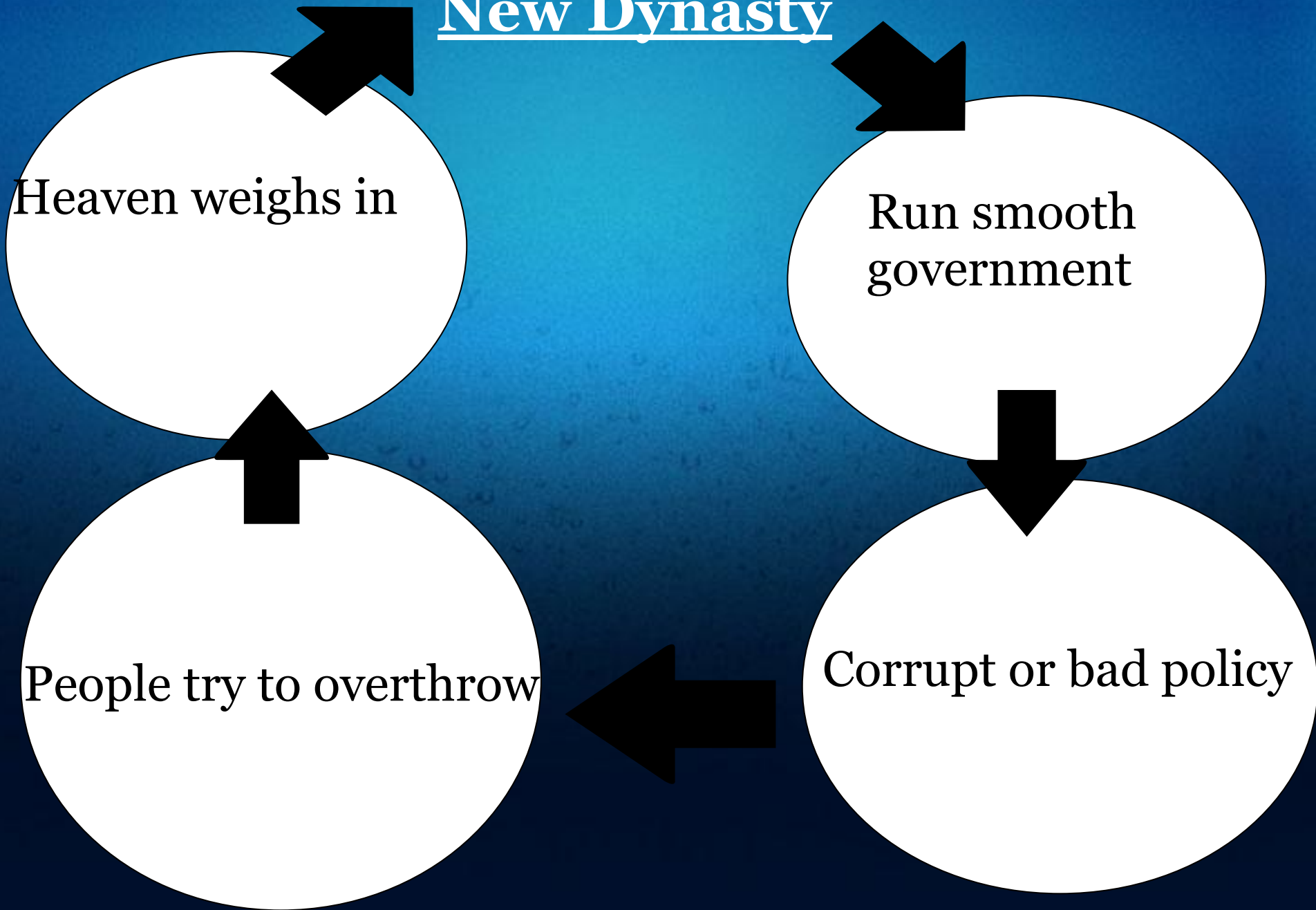
## New Dynasty

Heaven weighs in

Run smooth  
government

People try to overthrow

Corrupt or bad policy





The Manchus were people of the Manchuria region who invaded china and over took the dynasty. The leader of the Manchus became chinas new emperor.





Opium War-Between China and the British(1839)  
when Britain refused to trade Opium with  
Chinese. China lost and signed peace treaty.



# Taiping Rebellion

As a response to the opium war, this rebellion became the largest ever led by Hong Xiuquan captured city of Nanjing and declared his capitol. This new capitol was none to be called, "Heavenly kingdom of great peace "



# Important Facts

## #1

- Manchu emperors were very popular because they were non-Chinese and descended from horsemen from the north and opened up China to exploitation from the West. The emperors also made many improvements in the lives of ordinary and expanded China to its present size.

<http://factsanddetails.com/china.php?itemid=57&catid=2&subcatid=2>

## #2

- The Qing Dynasty was the second time in history when China as a whole was ruled by foreigners, which at this time were the Manchus.

[http://www.mnsu.edu/emuseum/prehistory/china/late\\_imperial\\_china/qing.html](http://www.mnsu.edu/emuseum/prehistory/china/late_imperial_china/qing.html)



# Important Figure: Kangxi

1661-1721



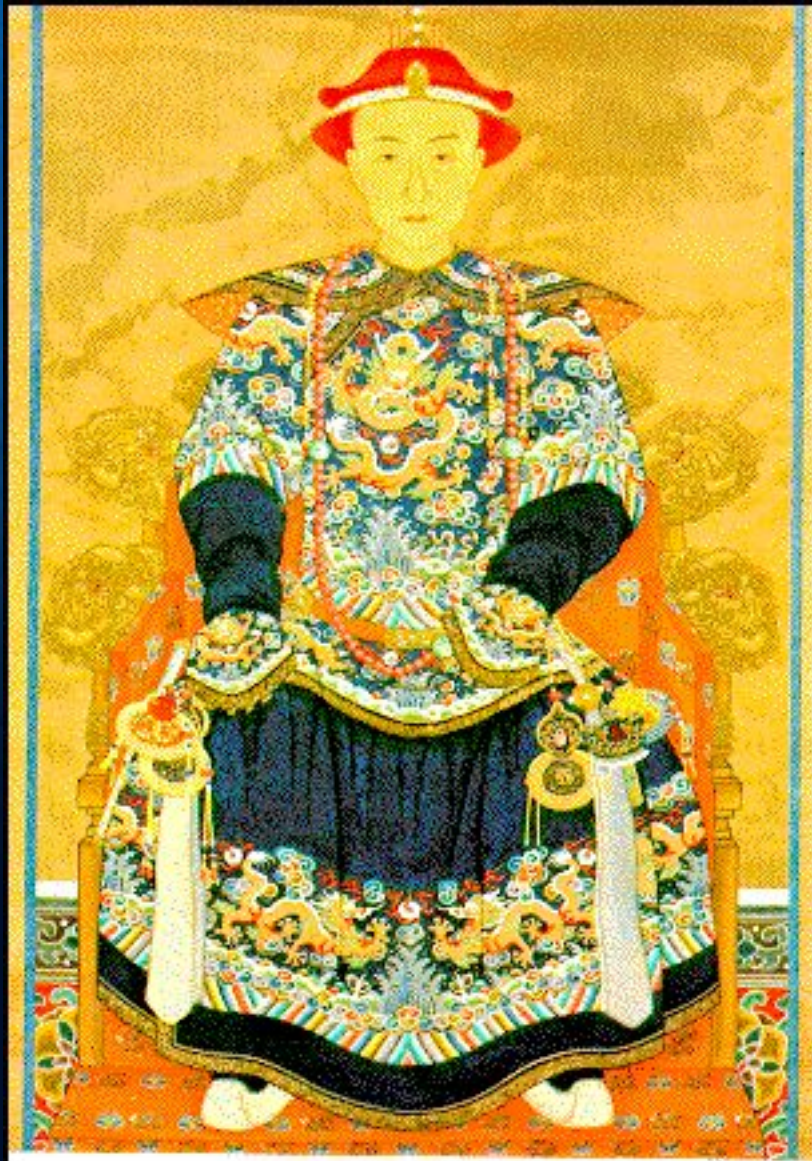
He reduced government expenses and lowered taxes. The society gained wealth and enjoyed peace and prosperity. One of his greatest contributions to the arts was the establishment of additional imperial workshops in the Forbidden City itself. Also initiated or sponsored a large number of literary compilations, linguistic and lexicographic studies and other intellectual projects

<http://www.threeemperors.org.uk/index.php?pid=17>



# Important Figure: Qianglong

1736-1796



He skillfully dealt with the relationship between Manchu, Han and other ethnic minorities to reinforce imperial power. His control was the most prosperous period of Qing Dynasty. He made a series of military campaigns that got rid of the Turk and Mongol threats to northeastern China , which was during the 1750's, made his empire larger by creating the New Province, and reinforced Chinese authority in the south.

<http://www.history-of-china.com/qing-dynasty/qianlong-emperor.htm>



## Why Qing Dynasty was important:

Qing Dynasty was only the second to be invaded and ruled by foreigners. The "Qing" was the foreigners who ruled in China, whom were very successful and the ruler was Qianglong . They had their own certain identity and did everything against the way chinese would such as speak their own language and required them to wear Manchu clothes. The influence of the foreigners made this dynasty important because the period of peace that followed the rising of the Qing Dynasty allowed for growth in all areas. Public works were repaired, taxes were reduced, trade grew, such as silk and tea trade with Britain, and the rising allowed a rebirth of art and learning. Also, this dynasty was important because the borders of China were expanded to their greatest extent ever while still under Qianglong's power.

[http://www.mnsu.edu/emuseum/prehistory/china/late\\_imperial\\_china/qing.html](http://www.mnsu.edu/emuseum/prehistory/china/late_imperial_china/qing.html)