

# The History of China



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# Imperialism and Colonialism in China

- ❧ First started in 1839, as they went into the First Opium War. The Chinese government was trying to stop the British from importing opium.
- ❧ Eventually the Treaty of Nanking was created which ended the war. This treaty made China open up five ports to the British. They also took control of Hong Kong and forced China to pay a large sum of money.
- ❧ A few years later, China was controlled by other European countries like the French, German, and Russian. This was known as the “Sphere of Influence”





# Open Door Policy

- ❧ In 1899 and 1900, the United States initiated an Open Door policy, a policy where there is protection for equal privileges for all countries trading with China.





# Impact of World War

- ❧ During World War I, China was one of the most powerful nation for three centuries under the Qing Dynasty. They were helping out their allies by digging up trenches and other sorts of labors.
- ❧ However, after losing the First Sino- Japanese War to Japan, it changed everything.
- ❧ Since then, China has suffered from political instability, weak economy, and social misery.





# Impact of Cultural Revolution

- ✧ The cultural revolution occurred back in 1946 when Chairman Mao Zedong was taking over China. His goal was to eliminate or purify China by getting rid of the people who were capitalist or other political parties that are not Communism.
- ✧ The consequence of this was that the economy was slow and there was an instability in the political system.
- ✧ This has caused some of the individuals fleeing to Taiwan, which is an independent country today.





# Nationalism

- ❧ Nationalism first sparked in China after they faced the humiliation from the wars they have fought in.
- ❧ In 1919, there was a movement that was started by the students protesting in Beijing. It was an anti-imperialist, cultural, and political movement to create new values for a new and modern China. This was also known as the May Fourth Movement or the New Cultural Movement.
- ❧ Throughout the years, China had faced four different waves of Nationalism:
  - ❧ Centric State Control Nationalism (Chairman Mao): 1949 to 1979
  - ❧ Liberal Nationalism (Western Influence): 1979 to 1989
  - ❧ Tiananmen Square: 1989 to 2001
  - ❧ Hosting Olympics











- ❧ From 2001 to the present, the hosting of the 2008 Olympic in Beijing made China very proud of their own nation. This Olympic was able to showcase the international status of China.
- ❧ There was also a rapid economic growth and rising status of China during this time period.





# Taiwan Independence Movement

- ❧ Taiwan is officially known as the Republic of China. It was governed independently from China since 1949. It started back when the ROC had fled to Taiwan after losing the Civil War with the Communist.
- ❧ The People's Republic of China sees Taiwan As a province, but Taiwan views themselves as a territory with their own democratic elected government.
- ❧ China made a speech and wants to decare “one country, two systems”, but Taiwan rejects it.







# Hong Kong Independence Movement

- ✎ Hong Kong is a part of China, however, they are still independent and operate as their own country. They have their own currency, government, identity, and culture.
- ✎ In this special case, Hong Kong is known as a Special Administrative Region (SAR).
- ✎ They were once a part of the British when they took over, however, once they were handed over to China, people feared for their freedom and did not want to be a part of it.







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