

OPEN BOOK EXAM - CHINESE NATIONALISM

1. What was the driving force for European control of China? _____

2. (The Empire crumbles) Why were the Chinese angry with foreigners in their country? (Your own words! or no credit) _____

3. What was the goal of the Boxer Uprising? _____

4. Was the Empress Dowager on the Boxer's side? _____

5. Were the Boxers successful in achieving their goals? _____

6. What does "concessions" mean in the fourth paragraph? _____

7. What does "Westernization" mean? _____

8. Sun Yixian AKA Sun Yat-Sen wanted to keep China under foreign control. True or False. _____

9. Explain what the "Third Principle" of Sun Yixian was (Your words or no credit) _____

10. Sun Yixian has been called the George Washington of China. Why? _____

Historical ACTIVITY Significance : 18

Americans in China: From Parker to Todd

Western travelers continued to influence China long after the Jesuit missionary Adam Schall was placed in charge of the Imperial Calendar by the Ming emperor. During the following centuries, Westerners came to China, bringing with them medical, scientific, and military information. The Chinese officials who interacted with these Westerners were able to learn much from them without giving up their own unique Chinese traditions. Read the following minibiographies of American advisers in China, and then answer the questions below.



Peter Parker, medical doctor and missionary

- Sails to China as a Christian missionary, 1834.
- Opens Canton Ophthalmic Hospital, 1835.
- Leaves China due to Opium War, 1840.
- Returns to China as translator, 1844.
- Recalled by President Pierce due to inflammatory remarks about Chinese, 1857.

“Had pure Christianity been first introduced we have reason to believe the gospel of the dear Redeemer [Jesus] would have been enjoyed . . . in China and throughout the Oriental world. But now an incalculable amount of prejudice and of downright enmity to the cross must be overcome before the people of the East will listen to the message of the ambassador of heaven.”

O. J. Todd, civil engineer

- Arrives in China as an adviser to study Yellow River flood patterns, 1919.
- Yellow River floods, leaving 250,000 people homeless, 1921.
- Helps design engineering programs to stop floods, 1925–1926.
- Plans extensive road network for China, which is never fully implemented, 1919–1926.

“American autos are being brought in to be used on these roads. American mining machinery will follow as will a hundred other things American.”

1. Why would the Chinese be interested in the skills of these two men?

2. What does the quote from each man tell about his cultural heritage and traditions? How do you think the Chinese responded to such Western traditions?

3. These men and many of their contemporaries believed that they were making valuable contributions to Chinese culture, helping the Chinese to become more like the West. Do you think American foreign policy toward China should follow this pattern? Why or why not?

4. Imagine you are a Chinese person living during the Qing dynasty. You want to impress the Europeans with elements of your culture of which you are proud. What would you teach them about Chinese religion and technology? Explain your answer.
