Use the readings to compare the main points of the political, social, economic, and cultural characteristics and accomplishments of the Ming and Qing empires, then answer the detail questions that follow.

1. THINKING BACK to what we’ve already learned about Chinese civilizations . . . what similarities do you see between the Ming/Qing Dynasties and the ones (Qin, Han, Mongol/Yuan) that came before them?
2. **TIME LINE**: Complete the following timeline by labeling BELOW the line what each of the years on the timeline signifies in **Chinese** history.

**Events we have already studied:**

- (Byzantine falls)
- (Tang Dynasty) (Japanese feudalism) (Mongols)
- (Charlemagne) (feudalism) (Crusades) (Black Death)
- (Anasazi) (Abbasid) (Mansa Musa) (Aztecs decline)

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500  early 800s  1000  1100  1368  1405  1406  1514  1630  1644  1736  1793  1911
    ↓                      ↓                      ↓                      ↓                      ↓
Grand Canal        Moveable Type
Completed          invented in China
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**THE MING (pages 485-488)**

3. What empire did the Ming dynasty defeat to take control of China?

4. What was purpose of the Forbidden City?

5. What was the Ming government’s attitude concerning the arrival of the Portuguese in 1514?

6. What impressed the Chinese about the Europeans?

7. What impressed the Europeans about the Chinese?
8. What caused the fall of the Ming?
   a. __________________ rulers and __________________, along with high __________________.
   b. Crops __________________ because of harsh __________________.
   c. A major __________________

   All of the above led to a ____________________________ led by Li Zicheng.

9. What group took advantage of the revolt?

   **THE QING** (pages 488-490)

10. Who were the Qing?

11. What’s a queue?

12. What is the significance of the quote: “Lose your hair or lose your head.”?

13. How did the Qing attempt to deal with the ethnic and cultural differences between themselves and the existing Chinese society?

14. Emperor Kangxi was especially tolerant of Christian missionaries to China. What happened after his long reign was over?
15. Qianlong was a great ruler, but during his reign things started to go wrong. What happened:

a. ________________________ influences at court.

b. Bad officials and higher _____________ caused unrest in rural areas.

c. Population ____________________ strained food production causing ___________________ hardship for ________________.

A result of all of the above was a ____________________________
which financially stressed the Qing dynasty.

At the same time, the Qing were experiencing these difficulties, what was Europe interested in?

16. **PREDICT**: What do you think will be the consequences of the Chinese attitude toward trade with Europe?

17. Do the Ming/Qing dynasties truly qualify as a **Gunpowder Empire**? What proof can you give?