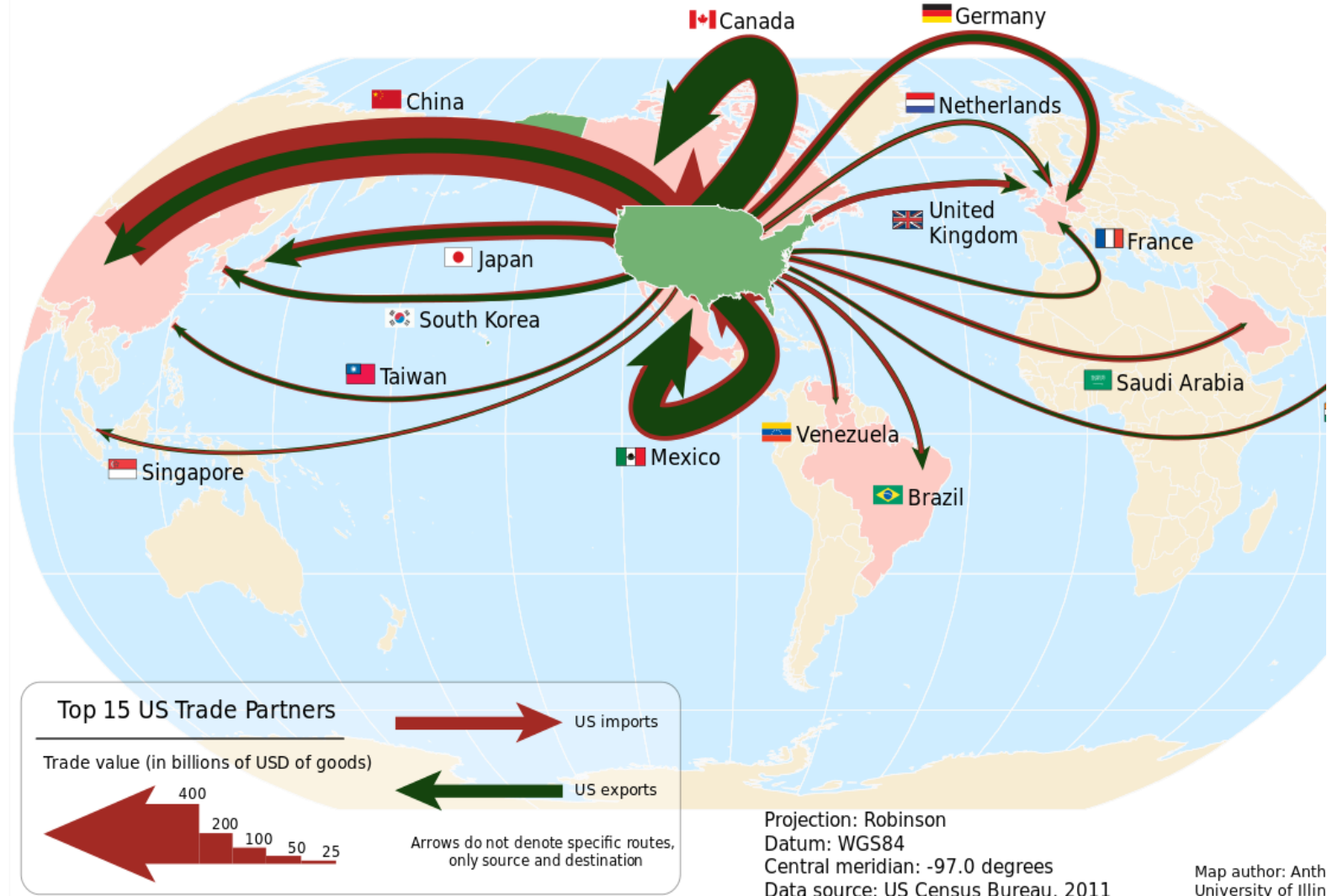


Aim: How and why did the United States try to open trade relations with Asia during the second half of the 19th century?

Do Now:

- With which countries around the world do you think the United States conducts the most trade? Why?
- What is the advantage to trade?
- Why don't we just make everything ourselves?
- **Exports** – to sell goods to foreign markets
- **Imports** - to buy goods from foreign markets



U.S. Trade with Asia(Late 19th Century)

- Why would the United States have sought to open up trade in Asia during the mid or late 19th century?
- What economic changes were taking place in the U.S. that would have created that desire to open trade?
- Industrial Revolution
 - U.S. wanted raw materials and markets.

Opium Wars (1839-1842; 1856-1860)

- **Opium** - an addictive drug derived from the poppy
- **Opium Wars** - two wars fought in the mid-19th century between China and the British Empire over the British trade of opium.
- <https://www.history.com/shows/mankind-the-story-of-all-of-us/videos/opium-in-china>

Treaty of Nanjing 1842

- Britain gained Hong Kong until 1997
- Chinese cities forced to trade with British merchants
- Chinese had to pay the British 21 million ounces of silver
- British citizens gained the right of extraterritoriality.
 - Extraterritoriality is the state of being exempt from local laws, so the British, while in China, could follow their own laws and could not be arrested or punished by the Chinese.
- Christian missionaries were allowed to preach in China
- British would have exclusive rights (as opposed to other nations) to trade with the Chinese in British “spheres of influence.”

East Asia, 1789



East Asia, 1837



East Asia, 1871



East Asia, 1914



<p>See What do you see in the maps?</p>	<p>Think What do you think changed in East Asia from the 17th to 20th centuries?</p>	<p>Wonder What questions do you have about the information in the maps?</p>

Cartoon Questions:

1. Who are each of the people representing?
2. What are they doing?
3. Who is not there?





Imperialism in China

- Europeans & Japan wanted markets for their goods - large population
- Natural Resources
- Sphere of Influence
 - Economic control over a foreign territory

Open Door Policy – (1899) Late 19th and early 20th centuries

- U.S. plan for European countries with “spheres of influence” in China to allow all countries equal trade with China.

Boxer Rebellion

- <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B983HVzueTyVaDZsU2VXdy0xTGM/view>

Boxer Rebellion

- (1900) a conflict in which a group of religious Chinese nationalists opposed to foreign influence in the country attacked and killed missionaries and other foreign officials, and invaded the capital before being defeated by an international force of soldiers from imperial countries