

Chapter 26: Tradition & Change in East Asia Student Notes

China

1. Describe the rule of the Ming dynasty, including how a person could qualify to be a bureaucrat.
2. What was meant by the term “Son of Heaven?” How did Confucian filial piety play a role in this concept?
3. What was the most important principle of Ming rule? What did the Ming government do regarding this principle?
4. What steps did the Ming make to prevent further Mongol invasions?
5. After Zheng He, what approach did the Ming take towards outsiders?
6. Describe the Forbidden City.
7. Who were the Manchu? What did they call their Chinese dynasty?
8. Besides China, what did the Manchu conquer?
9. Life under Qing rule was very similar to life under Ming rule. Describe the rule under Qianlong in particular.

Social Life – Ming/Qing China

10. What role did religion play regarding gender roles?
11. Describe the gender roles of Ming/Qing China.

12. What was going on with China's population? Why?
13. How did peasant life change in Ming/Qing China?
14. What happened with regard to Christian missionaries in China in this period?

Tokugawa Japan

15. They were leaving the period of *sengoku*, which means...
16. What were the goals of Tokugawa Japan?
17. What does *bakufu* mean? Why was the government of the Tokugawa Shogunate called that?
18. How did the Tokugawa control the daimyo? (Hint: This is why Tokugawa Japan is known as the "Edo Period")
19. What did the Tokugawa do regarding foreigners? Why?
20. In this time of growth, what was going on with Japan's population?
21. What does the term *nativist* mean? What nativist attitudes did the Japanese hold?
22. Describe the "Floating Worlds."