1. **China & the New Imperialism**

2. **The Opium War**
   - During the late 1700s, British merchants began making huge profits by trading opium grown in India for Chinese tea.
   - The Chinese government demanded that Britain stop selling opium, but the British refused, insisting on the right of free trade.
   - In 1839, the Chinese tried to stop the opium trade, but the British responded with gunships.
   - The Chinese lost the Opium War against the British, & China was forced to accept the Treaty of Nanjing, opening Chinese ports to British trade & giving the island of Hong Kong to Britain.

3. **The Taiping Rebellion Weakens China**
   - The rebellion lasted from 1850-1864 & almost toppled the Qing dynasty.
   - The Qing government lost power to regional commanders.

4. **China Launched Reform Efforts**
   - In the 1860s, reformers launched the “self-strengthening movement”, which imported Western technology to build shipyards, railroads, mining, industry, modern weapons, & streamline government.
   - In 1894, China fought the Sino-Japanese War against Japan, which ended in disaster for China & Japan gaining the island of Taiwan.
   - The Sino-Japanese War showed that China remained backward, while Japan had modernized.
   - Western powers, such as Britain, France, & Russia carved out spheres of influence along the Chinese coast.
   - The Unite States proposed the Open Door Policy, allowing for equal access to Chinese trade for Western powers.
   - Emperor Guang Xu launched the Hundred Days of Reform, which was an effort to modernize China, but was imprisoned by conservatives.

6. **The Qing Dynasty Falls**
   - The Boxer Rebellion led to greater Westernization, which led to nationalism.
   - Nationalism, discontent & a weak emperor led to the fall of the Qing Dynasty.
   - Sun Yixian wanted to rebuild China on the “Three Principles of the People”, which were nationalism, democracy & livelihood or economic security.