

CHAPTER 22 - EASTERN EURASIA, 1500-1800

MAIN OBJECTIVES / THEMES:

1. What did the Russian and Qing Empires have in common? How do their similarities explain the tensions between them?
2. What were the Russian and Qing attitudes toward Europe in the times of Peter the Great and Emperor Kangxi? What were the long-term consequences of these attitudes?
3. What explains the comparative speed of Japanese economic and technological development in the 1700s?

KEY TERMS:

Jesuits
Mikhail Romanov
autocracy
dalai lama
Kangxi

Muscovy
Cossacks
serfs
Manchus
Macartney Mission
Tokugawa Shogunate

tsar
Peter the Great
Ming Empire
Qing Empire
samurai

REVIEW QUESTIONS:

1. How did Japan respond to domestic social changes and the challenges posed by foreign cultures?
2. How did China deal with military and political challenges both inside and outside its borders?
3. To what extent was Russia's expanding empire influenced by relations with western Europe in this period?

UNIT 3 "Big Picture" – Chapter 21 AND 22

1. In comparing the European empires in the Americas with the Russian, Chinese, Mughal, and Ottoman Empires, should world historians emphasize the similarities or the differences? What are the implications of each approach?
2. Why did the European empires in the Americas have such an enormously greater impact on the conquered peoples than did the Chinese, Mughal, and Ottoman empires?
3. In what ways did the empires of the early modern era (1450-1750) continue patterns of earlier empires? In what ways did they depart from those patterns?
4. What were the similarities in the causes for decline in all of the Islamic early modern ("Gunpowder") empires? How was this decline related to the rise of the West?