

STUDY PACK 16

THE ORIENT

“Christianity created Western Civilization. Had the followers of Jesus remained an obscure Jewish sect, most of you would not have learned to read and the rest of you would be reading from hand-copied scrolls. Without a theology committed to _____, _____, and _____, today the entire world would be about where non-European societies were in , say, 1800: A world with many astrologers and alchemists but no scientists. A world of despots, lacking universities, banks, factories, eyeglasses, chimneys, and pianos. A world where most infants do not live to the age of five and many women die in childbirth – a world truly living in “dark ages.”

The modern world arose only in Christian societies. Not in Islam. Not in Asia. Not in a “secular” society – there having been none. And all the modernization that has since occurred outside Christendom was imported from the West, often brought by colonizers and missionaries. Even so, many apostles of modernization assume that, given the existing Western example, similar progress can be achieved today not only without Christianity but even without freedom or capitalism – that globalization will fully spread scientific, technical, and commercial knowledge without any need to re-create the _____”

~~~ Rodney Stark, *Victory of Reason*, p. 233 ~~~

- I. After their first few contacts with European traders, the Japanese outlawed all contact with European nations (except for a few licensed Dutch traders). This allowed Japan to develop without \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. Japan developed into a strong nation of 23,000,000 people. Chinese and Koreans brought Buddhism and Confucianism to Japan. These religions replaced the pagan animism that had been prominent in Japan.

Japan has been ruled by the same royal family since \_\_\_\_\_. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ monarchy in the history of the world. However, the level of power of the royal family fluctuated. Some kings (later called emperors) ruled directly. Others were ceremonial figureheads at times while the government was ruled by warlords. At other times it was dominated by nobles called shoguns. Russia and Japan constantly battled over control of Pacific islands.

In 1853 and again in 1854, Japan was visited by American warships led by Matthew Perry. Perry used the strength of his ships to force the Japanese. \_\_\_\_\_. The Japanese resented this show of force and attacks on foreigners were relatively common.

In 1863 and 1864, American and European warships bombed Japanese ports. Japan finally agreed to provide security for foreigners. In the late nineteenth century, the royal family reasserted its power, the feudalistic economy was undone, and Japan was modernized in many ways. European and American trade was now welcomed. The religion of Shinto, \_\_\_\_\_, rivaled Buddhism for influence in Japan.

Japan began to express itself in international affairs. In 1894-95, its military performed well in a war with China. In 1904 and 1905, Japan fought Russia to a draw. Warlords began to play a more important role in Japan. By the 1930's, the warlords had seized control of the government. The Japanese began to feel that they had the \_\_\_\_\_. They believed

that \_\_\_\_\_ and that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ heir army and began to expand their control over islands near Japan.

This aggressive spirit led to their invasion of China in the 1930's. The Japanese saw the United States as the principle barrier to their conquest of all Asia. In 1941, they attacked the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor. This led to an all-out war with the United States. Over a four year period, the U.S. invaded and conquered most of the territory that Japan had seized. The U.S. aided the Chinese in expelling the Japanese army from China. \_\_\_\_\_, the U.S. dropped two atomic bombs on Japanese cities. The Japanese surrendered unconditionally to the U.S.

The United States occupied Japan and General Douglas Mac Arthur was appointed the administrator of Japan. The Japanese expected their country to be looted and to be treated brutally (as they had treated nations they conquered). Instead, \_\_\_\_\_. Several warlords were executed, but the Americans protected the royal family. Mac Arthur introduced \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ to Japan. The Japanese took to capitalism very well. The standard of living dramatically increased as Japan became an economic powerhouse. The Japanese and Americans became great allies.

## II. CHINA

During the seventeenth century, the Manchu Dynasty united China as one nation. However, they maintained two separate classes of society – the Manchus and everybody else. They sought to expand the power of China and at various times, they exercised control over Korea, Vietnam, Burma and Taiwan.

During the seventeenth century, Jesuit missionaries arrived in China. They tried to \_\_\_\_\_. This proved to be popular with the Chinese people, but the Pope condemned it and ordered the missionaries to preach traditional Catholicism. This provoked a strong negative reaction among the Chinese people.

Even though China covered a vast territory, the nation seemed to have an even bigger population. \_\_\_\_\_ wore out the soil and \_\_\_\_\_ kept the economy weak. Many Chinese tried to migrate in search of better economic conditions. The Chinese spread throughout Asia and became a sub-culture in most countries. Many Chinese traveled to the United States during the nineteenth century. Many large American cities had a distinct section known as Chinatown.

After decades of receiving similar treatment from the Manchu Dynasty, the other Chinese factions merged and a spirit of nationalism developed. This led to revolts against the Manchu Dynasty.

European nations (and the U.S. and Japan) began to open trading centers in China. These trading centers exerted such influence that they created \_\_\_\_\_ within China. This generated a great deal of resentment among the Chinese people. A religious group known as the Boxers began to attack foreigners. This eventually broke out into a full scale attack remembered as the Boxer Rebellion. Many missionaries and traders were killed. Diplomats, traders, and missionaries from many nations gathered in Peking for mutual defense. The Boxers besieged them for 55 days. Troops from many nations arrived and marched together to their relief.

The Chinese government had stood idly by while the Boxers had attacked foreigners. Now a combined European – American – Japanese army forced the Chinese government to guarantee

protection, open the door to all missionaries, and pay reparations. The United States insisted upon an Open Door Policy. All of China was to be open \_\_\_\_\_. No exclusive trading zones would be allowed.

One of the saddest episodes of foreign involvement in China was the Opium War. Foreign ships brought opium to China. The Chinese government resisted and used force to keep the opium from being delivered. The British and French went to war with China to protect the opium trade. The Chinese were forced to allow the opium traders to operate. \_\_\_\_\_ this greatly hurt the testimony of Christianity in China. The job of the missionaries was made much harder.

The city of Hong Kong eventually became a British city. The city of Macao became a Portuguese city. European influence was on the rise again.

Sun Yat Sen (1867-1925) united the Chinese around \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ He turned China into a republic. Nationalism developed strongly, foreign trade was maintained, but foreign control was resisted.

Later a disciple of Sun Yat Sen – Chiang Kai Shek – became the leader of the Chinese. He was an American – educated Christian. He made dramatic improvements in Chinese government and China was making dramatic progress.

Chiang Kai Shek successfully fought off a Communist revolution. When the Japanese invaded China, he led the Chinese people in resistance. He welcomed the Chinese communists into the resistance army. After the Japanese were defeated, the Communists attacked the Nationalist government. The Communists received massive aid from the Soviet Union. The U.S., under President Harry Truman, cut off aid to the Nationalists. The Nationalists were forced to flee the mainland. They settled on the large island of Taiwan and formed a new government.

Taiwan practiced economic capitalism and soon became an economic power-house. Communism destroyed the Chinese economy and placed the people in poverty. After almost four decades of poverty, the Chinese government began to \_\_\_\_\_. Their economy immediately began to grow and mainland China quickly became \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. INDIA

By the seventeenth century, India had come under Moslem dominance. The iron-fisted dictator Aurangzeb (1659-1707) persecuted the Hindu majority. This led to several “holy wars.” Under Moslem Shek (1719-1748), India broke up into several competing kingdoms and then fell into anarchy. Persia and Afghanistan both invaded India and seized control of parts of it.

British and French traders set up trading stations and established centers of influence. They eventually hired native soldiers, called \_\_\_\_\_, hired European officers and established their own armies. France took control of the Indian government. Britain took it from them during the Seven Years War (1756-1763) and expelled the French. The \_\_\_\_\_ was given a \_\_\_\_\_ and became the virtual rulers of India. India was a nation united by British trade, the English language, British built roads, and British run railroads.

In the nineteenth century, the British government took control from the trading company. The British government worked at ending Sutte ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) and the ritual execution of girl babies and other Hindu and pagan practices. They also fought the Thuggee cult. The Thuggee worshiped the goddess Kali. They claimed that Kali was pleased when they stole from strangers or killed them in their sleep.

In 1816, Dr. Robert C. Sherwood wrote an article about the Thuggee:

“While Europeans have journeyed through the extensive territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George, with a degree of security nowhere surpassed, the path of the native traveler has been beset with perils little known or suspected, into which numbers annually falling, have mysteriously disappeared, the victims of villains as subtle, rapacious and cruel as any who are to be met with in the records of human depravity. The Phansigars, or stranglers, are thus designated from the Hindustani word *Phansi* a noose. In the more northern parts of India, these murderers are called *Thugs*, signifying deceivers: in the Tamul language, they are called *Ari Tulucar*, or Mussulman noosers: in Canarese, *Tanti Calleru*, implying thieves, who use a wire or cat-gut noose... Skilled in the arts of deception, Phansigars enter into conversation and insinuate themselves, by obsequious attentions, into the confidence of travelers of all descriptions... When the Phansigars determine... to attack a traveler, they usually propose to him, under the specious plea \_\_\_\_\_ or for the sake of society, to travel together... and on arriving at a convenient place and a fit opportunity presenting... one of the gang puts a rope or sash round the neck of the unfortunate persons, while others assist in depriving him of his life.”

William Sleeman led a British campaign against the Thuggee. Several were killed and others became informers to escape the death penalty. Sleeman’s campaign lasted \_\_\_\_\_, but the Thuggee were no longer a power when he was finished.

The British established an educational system which provided many Indians with their first chance at a formal education. Resentment towards British occupation led to several localized rebellions. The British army was able to put down these rebellions but resentment against the British continued to grow. Few children would attend the British schools and soon illiteracy among males was at 90% and among females 99%.

The Indian army fought for the British during World War I. The Indian people expected to be granted independence as a result of this service. When they were not, there was another violent revolt in 1919. Again, the British were victorious. Mohandas Gandhi (1869-1948) became a prominent leader among the Indian people. He preached self-denial, mysticism, and non-violent protests. He encouraged strikes, sit-ins, and mass demonstrations. He was imprisoned for several years by the British, but he was eventually released and became the accepted leader of India. He sought to unite Moslems and Hindus, end the caste system, and prohibit the use of alcohol.

Dinesh D’ Souza, an Indian immigrant to the U.S., wrote about Gandhi’s campaign:

“One of my high-school teachers in India liked to say, ‘If Hitler had been ruling India, Gandhi would be a lampshade...’ His point was that the success of Gandhi and of the Indian protestors, who prostrated themselves on the train tracks, depended on the certain knowledge that the trains would stop rather than run over them. With tactics such as these, Gandhi and his followers hoped to paralyze British rule in India and they succeeded. But what if the British had ordered the trains to keep going? This is certainly what Hitler would

have done. I don't see Genghis Khan or Attila the Hun being deterred by Gandhi's strategy. Even as the Indians denounced the West as wholly unprincipled and immoral, \_\_\_\_\_

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~ ~ *What's So Great About America*, p.70-71 ~ ~

Hindus and Moslems continued to clash with each other and with the British. Many began to demand that India be divided into two separate nations.

In 1947, India was granted its independence. Two large areas dominated by Moslems (1000 miles apart) were designated as the new nation of Pakistan. Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964) became the first Prime Minister. He was succeeded by his daughter Indira Gandhi. She was assassinated in 1984 and succeeded by her son.

India was slow to modernize and its economic growth was hindered by Hindu practices of worshiping cattle and tendencies to socialism. Gradually, India is moving towards western trade and economic development. There are many small countries in the Orient. Most have developed under the influence of one of the three main civilizations.