

# The Boxer Rebellion

1900



# Causes of the Boxer Uprising

- The Opium Wars
  - 1<sup>st</sup> (1839-42)
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> (1857-58)
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> (1859-60)

Treaty Ports

“Spheres of Influence”



# The Sino-Japanese War (1894-95)

- China lost the war to Japan
- Imperial powers negotiated for trading rights and territorial leases of lands in China



# “Open Door Policy”

## John Hay’s “open door” policy, 1899

- All nations have equal trading rights in China
- Chinese tariffs shall apply equally everywhere
- Only Chinese government will collect taxes and duties



# China in 1900



# The Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists

- “Protect the country, destroy the foreigner.”
- By 1899, 140,000 members
- Dowager Empress a friend of the society



# Seige of Beijing

- Lasted eight weeks
- Killed more than 1,500 people
- Killed the German Ambassador, June 20<sup>th</sup>



# The Hoovers in Beijing



# Consequences of the Boxer Rebellion

- China pays 333 million to European and Japanese powers.
- Expanded trade with the U.S. and Europe at treaty ports
- Reconsideration of missionary tactics
- New approach to China in the form of education, exchange and institution building.
- The U.S. joins the world powers in military action
- Debate on “civilization” and what “civilizes” a people.

# Ku Hung-Ming (1857-1928)

