

Slide1

What do you think is going on in this picture?



Objectives

Objectives

- Review Gandhi and what he did
- Identify Sun Yat-Sen
- Discuss what Sun Yat-Sen did to change China

Do you recall?

Do you recall?

Unit 15, lesson 1

Use your polling tools!

• **On which continent is India?**

A. Africa

B. Asia

C. Europe

• **Who was the champion of India's independence movement from Britain?**

A. Sun Yat-Sen

B. Franz Josef

C. Gandhi

Let's Review

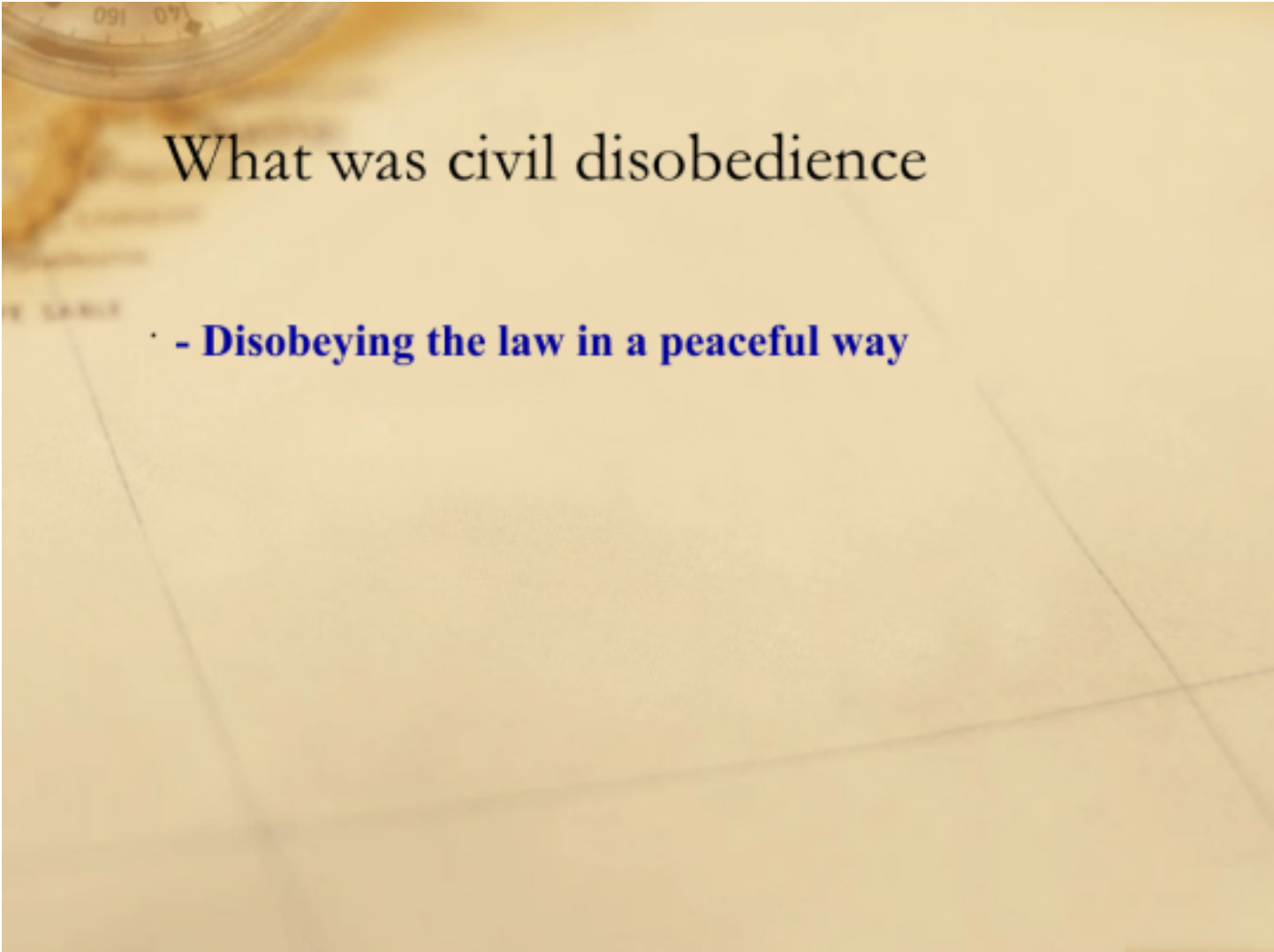
Let's Review

I'm all about:

- a. Non-violence & peaceful protest
- b. Rioting
- c. Healing people



What was civil disobedience

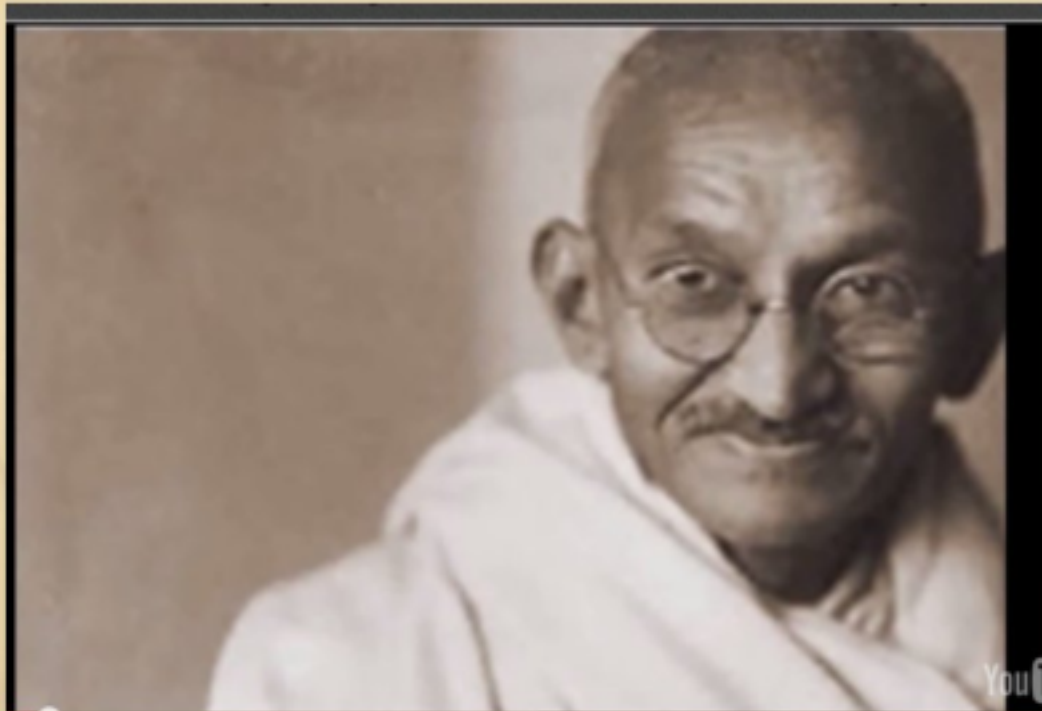


What was civil disobedience

- - **Disobeying the law in a peaceful way**

A song to appreciate Gandhi

A song to appreciate Gandhi



Slide8

Is rule by another country or leader always a negative experience?

Are there positive things about empires?

Is there such a thing as a good empire?



Slide9

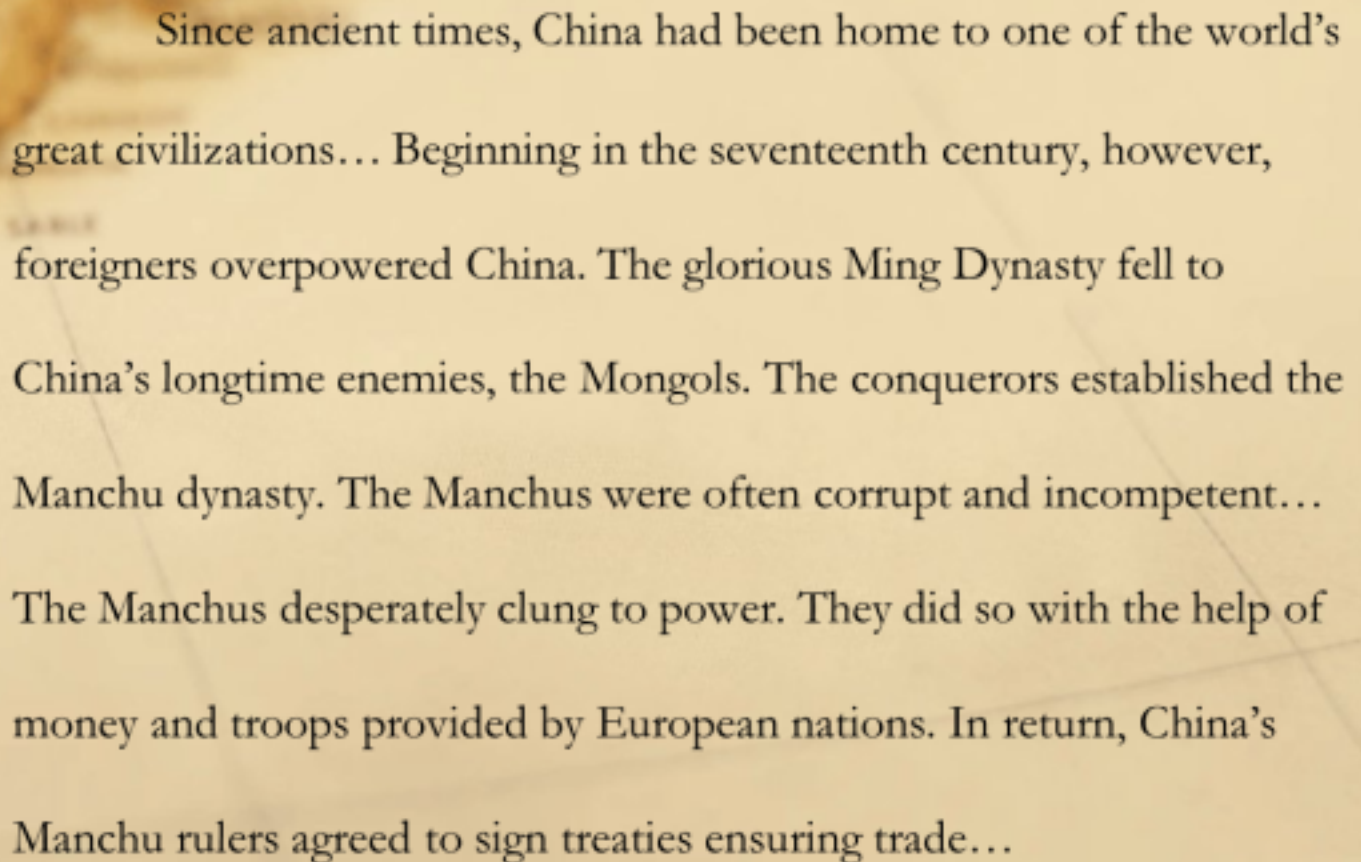
What do you think is going on in this picture?



Let's travel to China and visit with Sun Yat-Sen!



Slide11

The background of the slide features a faint, light-colored image of a globe and a map, suggesting a historical or geographical context. The text is overlaid on this background.

Since ancient times, China had been home to one of the world's great civilizations... Beginning in the seventeenth century, however, foreigners overpowered China. The glorious Ming Dynasty fell to China's longtime enemies, the Mongols. The conquerors established the Manchu dynasty. The Manchus were often corrupt and incompetent... The Manchus desperately clung to power. They did so with the help of money and troops provided by European nations. In return, China's Manchu rulers agreed to sign treaties ensuring trade...

Slide12

...foreigners lived in their own settlements and conducted business beyond the reach of Chinese law. They built railroads, worked mines, and operated textile mills and other factories.

The port of Shanghai became an almost European city. It boasted fine boulevards, a golf course, and a racetrack. Its waterfront avenue was lined with European banks and trading houses. European and American gunboats patrolled the waters of the Yangtze River...They (the Chinese people) resented the foreigners, and hated the Mongol Manchus for letting the foreigners in.

Who was Sun Yat-sen?

Who was Sun Yat-sen?

- Educated by Christian missionaries in Hong Kong, and became a physician
- Converted to Christianity and picked up many western political ideas
- When he returned to China he adopted the feelings of **nationalism**



Who was Sun Yat-sen?

Who was Sun Yat-sen?

- 1894: formed the Revive China Society
- Revive China Society goals:
 - 1. Expel Manchus
 - 2. Restore China
 - 3. Establish a republic

*modern China needed stability, wealth, and industry
- 1895: Organized an unsuccessful revolt
- After the revolt he fled and spend the next 16 years seeking support for the cause of Chinese nationalism
- Returned to China in 1911, after reading in a Colorado newspaper that the imperial army finally taken control of the Manchu dynasty

Who was Sun Yat-sen?

Who was Sun Yat-sen?



- When he returned he was chosen as temporary president, but offered protection for the foreigners living in China
 - Power did not last long and he was overthrown by the military

Do you think it was a good idea to protect foreigners? Why or why not?

Do you think it was a good idea to protect foreigners? Why or why not?

no because what if the foreiners attacked them



Everyone deserves to be protected

They could return the favor

Yes, it could help with things like trade

they deserve protection

Available: Not, they might think that you are trying to keep their people hostage.



Who was Sun Yat-sen?

Who was Sun Yat-sen?

- Known as “The Father of the Chinese Revolution”
- What angered him?
 - The presence (and dominance) of foreigners in China; the treaty ports; the weakness of China’s Manchu rulers angered him greatly
- In 1911, China became a republic. What did he become?



Recall:
What is a
revolution?

Which one?

Which one?

Unit 15, lesson 1

- Fought for the rights of Indians?
- Became president of the new Chinese republic?
- Father of the Chinese Revolution?
- Fought with nonviolence?



Highlight the similarities between Gandhi and Sun Yat-sen.

*Highlight the **similarities** between Gandhi and Sun Yat-sen.*

1. Fought for freedom

2. Worked with the people

3. Loved to fight with guns

4. Upset by foreigners

5. Lived in Asia

6. Held protests and fought without violence



Let??s summarize??.

Let's summarize....

Unit 15, lesson 1



All across the globe, nationalism challenged the power of imperialism in the early twentieth century.

Nationalists from Serbia won their freedom from the Ottomans in 1878.

The Habsburgs had to concede some self-rule to the Hungarians.

The nonviolent resistance of Gandhi threatened Britain's hold on India.

And Chinese nationalists drove Western imperialists out of the treaty ports on the coast.

Homework

Homework

- Read pages 651-653 & answer questions 11-13
- 15.1 take home quiz in sapphire

