

Qing Dynasty

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About Qing Dynasty:

- The Qing Dynasty, or Ch'ing Dynasty, or **Manchu Dynasty** was the **final imperial dynasty in China**, lasting from **1644 to 1912**.
- It was **preceded by the Han-led Ming Dynasty (1368-1644)** and followed by the Republic of China era (1912-1949).
- Under the Qing, the **territory of the empire grew to treble its size** under the preceding Ming dynasty (1368-1644).
- The Qing Dynasty **annexed Mongolia, Northeast China, Xinjiang, Tibet, and Taiwan**, establishing a territory larger than that of today's China — the **largest China has ever been**.
- **History:**
 - In the **early 1600s**, the **Manchu people** of northern China began to **unite against the Ming Dynasty**.

- **They formed** a somewhat **military society** and **mobilized a large army**.
- **In 1644, the Manchus crossed the Great Wall and invaded China.**
- They soon **took control of the Chinese capital city, Beijing**, and **declared the beginning of a** new dynasty called the **Qing**.
- The **first Qing Emperor was** a five-year-old boy who became the **Shunzhi Emperor**.
- The Manchus **continued to expand and conquer** more of China.
- **In 1683, under the Kangxi Emperor, the Qing Empire included all of China.**
- **Features:**
 - **Model of Government:** The Manchu rulers **modelled** many of **their government practices on those of** the previous Chinese **Ming dynasty (1368-1644)**. For example, they employed a civil service examination system, much like in previous Chinese dynasties, to recruit Chinese government officials.
 - **Cultural attitudes were strongly conservative.**
 - **Art:** The **arts flourished**: literati painting was popular, novels in the vernacular developed substantially, and jingxi (Peking opera) developed.
 - **Trade:** Qing **porcelain, textiles, tea, paper, sugar**, and steel were **exported to all parts of the world**.
- **How did it end?**
 - **Military campaigns** in the latter part of the **18th century depleted government finances, and corruption grew**.
 - These conditions, combined with **population pressures and natural disasters, led to the Opium Wars and the Taiping and Nian rebellions**, which in turn so **weakened the dynasty** that it was unable to rebuff the demands of foreign powers.
 - The dynasty **ended with the republican revolution of 1911 and the abdication of the last emperor in 1912**.

Q1) How did the Qing Dynasty end?

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Source: [Qing Dynasty imperial edict found in north China](#)

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