

China
Imperialism/Boxer Rebellion
Grade 11

Lesson Plan

Course: Advanced Placement U.S. History
Teacher: Don R. Haven
Unit: Imperialism

Period: 1/2/4
Week/Day: TBD
Lesson: TBD

Topic: Boxer Rebellion

Purpose or Rationale: To give the students the opportunity to see the Boxer Rebellion as a response to foreign occupation and use it as a basis to study the response of native peoples to our military actions in Mexico, Cuba, the Philippines, the Caribbean, Viet Nam, and the Middle East.

Instructional Objectives:

- to explain the cause of the Boxer Rebellion
- to explain what happened; the sequence of events
- to ensure the students understand the difficulty of developing a beneficial relationship with other countries while being seen as “occupiers”

Standards/Benchmarks: Grade 11/12 Imperialism

Materials and Resources:

East Asia; A Cultural, Social, and Political History. Patricia Ebrey, Anne Walthall, James Palais

A History of the Modern World; R.R. Palmer and Joel Colton

American Military History; Edited by John Whiteclay Chambers II

Sand Pebbles Video

Essential Question: To what extent was the Boxer Rebellion the result of a lack of cultural awareness by the foreign powers and to attitudes of cultural and racial superiority.

Instructional Procedures:

Focusing Event: Review of Boxer Rebellion Handout (5 min)
(www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Boxer_Rebellion)

Connection Event: Discussion of the Boxer Rebellion in the context of imperialism (5 min)

Content Presentation: Mini lecture on exactly what took place. (15 min)

Assessment Event: Each student will make a list of possible errors that the foreign powers made in dealing with the Boxer Rebellion (15 min)

Preview Event: Introduce *Sand Pebbles* (5 min)

Homework: Read next section in text

TIP 3: Mini-lecture on Boxer Rebellion

- I. What was it?
 - a. During final years of the Qing Dynasty an anti foreign movement began that resulted in the deaths of 10's of thousands of Chinese Christians and over 230 missionaries.
 - b. Eventually as many as 54,000 foreign troops were called in to put down the uprising

- II. Anti-Foreign movement
 - a. 1839 first opium War
 - b. Chinese had no protection against foreign incursions; no army and no navy
 - c. Catholic missionaries had generated resentment by their actions
 - d. Extraterritoriality meant that foreigners were not subject to Chinese laws and courts
 - e. Huge floods and draughts had caused unrest among the peasants

- III. Rebellion
 - a. Boxers gained government support when they dropped anti government slogans
 - b. All of the embassies in Beijing barricaded themselves in one location; German envoy caught outside and beaten to death
 - c. Foreigners were tortured, raped and murdered. Tales generated a great deal of anti Chinese feelings in foreign capitals

- IV. Eight nation alliance
 - a. Foreign navies start moving in
 - b. U.S. a major contributor since troops and ships were available from the Philippines
 - c. A total of 74,000 troops are eventually deployed

- V. Aftermath
 - a. Foreign troops engaged in plunder, looting and rape, especially the Germans; results in their being referred to as Huns in the First World War
 - b. Boxer Protocol-Peace agreement called for the execution of the ring leaders of the Boxers and war reparation of \$333 million-much of American and British share goes to fund Chinese studies abroad
 - c. The failure of the dynasty to stand up to foreigners eventually leads to the Republic of China

TIP 3 Boxer Rebellion Activity

Your assignment is to make a list of possible errors that the foreign powers made in dealing with the Boxer Rebellion. Consider the impact of missionaries, foreign business practices, the Opium Wars, extraterritoriality, and military force. Then make a list of ways that the Chinese might have been given access to “modernization” in a way that would not have resulted in the loss of so many lives and the animosity that exists today between the Chinese and the West. You can take this project home to finish and turn it in tomorrow.