

Key Terms

Confucianism - Chinese political philosophy of social and political stability based on family hierarchy, and manners

Dynastic cycle - Rise, maturity, and fall of an imperial family

Extraterritoriality - Privilege of Europeans in colonial situations to have their own laws and courts

Middle Kingdom - China's traditional name for itself, in the middle of the heavens

Warring States - China's early period (475 - 221 B.C), before unification

Mongol - Central Asian dynasty, founded by Genghis Khan, that ruled China in thirteenth and fourteenth centuries

Open Door - U.S. policy of protecting China

Purchasing power parity - GDP figures that take cost of living into account

Taiping - Religion-based rebellion in nineteenth-century China

Boxer - Chinese antforeigner rebellion in 1900

Treaty Ports - Areas of China's coast run by European powers

Voluntarism - Belief that humans will can change the world

Mass Line - Mao's theory of revolution for China

Warlord - Local military chief who runs province

Manchu - Last imperial dynasty of China, also known as Qing; ruled from seventeenth century to 1911

Yuan - China's currency

Dual role - supervision from higher bodies in the government and by comparable bodies in the CCP

Cadres - positions of authority who are paid by the government or party