

## NON-WESTERN EVENTS

1700–1789

In Africa, between 1730 and 1800, the states of Lunda, Luba, Oyo, Benin, and Asante prospered and became empires; collapse of Kongo, Ngola, and Mwenemutapa, largely a result of contacts with Europeans; Kumasi, the capital of Asante, called a “garden city” by foreigners; revival of Islam in West Africa, 1725; Asante civilization at zenith, 1721–1750; Dahomey, a state built on the slave trade, the most rigidly controlled state of the eighteenth century; Portuguese driven from their stronghold in Mombassa by a combined African-Arab army, 1728; earrings, anklets, pendants, and armbands fashioned from gold and bronze

In China, Ch’ing dynasty, 1644–1912; greatest extent of empire, 1760; Emperor K’ang-hsi, 1661–1722, instituted competitive civil service examinations; a Chinese version of an Enlightened Despot; Tibet brought into China’s orbit, 1720; Emperor Ch’ien-lung, 1736–1796, a patron of Jesuit painters and architects; Jesuits Giuseppe Castiglione and Jean-Denis Attiret design Yüan-ming-yüan, the complex of pavilions and park in Beijing; the Altar of Heaven, a Ch’ing restoration in 1754 of the 1421 original; height of Ch’ing civilization but also the beginning of the dynasty’s decline; emergence of secret societies, such as the White Lotus, that were hostile to the Ch’ing dynasty; reduction of slavery, 1730; the visual arts flourished; new method of taking census, in 1741—estimated population of 140 million; *The Dream of the Red Chamber*, China’s only great novel of manners; Chinese fashions exported to Europe, including Chinese-style gardens, pagodas, pavilions, lacquer, sedan chairs, incense, and porcelain; translations of Chinese thought and literature by Jesuits make their way into the West; in 1715, the Jesuit missionary Castiglione arrived in China, influenced Chinese painting; the Summer Palace of Emperor Ch’ien-lung, designed by Jesuits; revival of Neo-Confucianism; study of mathematics, astronomy, and geography increased; dictionaries compiled; works of Chinese literature and history compiled for Emperor Ch’ien-lung, numbering 36,000 volumes

In Himalayan region, in Nepal, end of Malla dynasty and founding of Gurkha dynasty, 1768–present; in Tibet, Lamaistic state, 1450 to 1950s

In India, Mogul Empire, 1526–1858; failure in warfare led to foreign control, as in the rise of the British East India Company, 1757–1858, and the taking of Madras by France, 1746; weak Mogul authority freed local Muslim rulers; rise of indigenous regional powers, such as the Sikhs (Punjab), Rajputs (Rajasthan), and Marathas (West India)

In Japan, Edo, or Tokugawa period, 1615–1867; Japanese isolation, 1637–1854; an opening in the bamboo curtain, as the shogun allowed Western books to be imported, leading to Japanese knowledge of Western science, especially medicine, 1720; death of Ogata Korin, painter of *Tale of Ise* and other screens with iris and red and white plum trees, 1716; performance of *The Love Suicides at Sonezaki* by the puppet theater of Chikamatsu Monzaemon at Osaka, 1720—the

first of several domestic dramas based on actual incidents, which reflect the growing power of the middle class; Yokai Yagu, poet, 1702–1783; popular form of entertainment for middle- and lower-class patrons; Toyokuni (1769–1825) and Shunsho (1726–92), *ukiyo-e* painters who specialized in portraits of Kabuki actors; *Tales of the Rainy Moon*, by Akinari Ueda, containing supernatural stories from China and Japan, 1767; Hokusai, 1760–1849, artist famous for woodblock prints and landscapes; Harunobu, 1724–1770, the earliest master of the multicolored print in Japan; Sharaku, woodblock artist, noted for caricatures of actors, late eighteenth century; Edo (Tokyo) destroyed by fire, 1772; in 1800, Edo had population of 1 million, making it probably the world's largest city at the time; literary rate in Japan during the Tokugawa Shogunate was highest in Asia, 45 percent for males, 15 percent for females; Kitagawa Utamaro, painter, 1753–1806; Okyo, painter, 1733–1795

In India, French lands ceded to Britain, 1763

In Indochina, in Siam, Emerald Buddha Chapel, Bangkok, 1785

In Mesoamerica, translation of *Popul Vuh*, the sacred book of the Quiché Indians of Guatemala, 1701–1721

In Muslim world, in Afghanistan, the Barkzai dynasty, 1747–1929; in Persia, collapse of the Safavid dynasty under invasion, 1736; war and chaos follow until Zand dynasty established, 1750–1794

In Native North America, French lands in Canada ceded to Britain, 1763

In Polynesia, Dutch explorer Roggeveen discovers Easter Island, 1722