

NON-WESTERN EVENTS

1760–1830

In Africa, Asante empire declined, 1807; Shaka, king of the Zulu, 1818–1828; society to found Liberia for free U.S. blacks, 1820

In Caribbean, in Santo Domingo, Toussaint L'Ouverture led a slave revolt, 1802

In India, decline of Mogul dynasty, 1526–1858; British dominance, after 1800 through the British East India company, 1757–1858; introduction of Western culture, language, methods of government, and technology into urban centers; Indian adventurer Hyder Ali conquered parts of India, about 1760

In Himalaya region, in Nepal, Malla dynasty, 1768 to present; in Tibet, Lamaistic state, about 1450 to 1950s

In Japan, Edo extravagance and inefficiency at the court, after 1793; death of Utagawa, a *ukiyo-e* painter, noted for his new style based on Western perspective, 1814; Katsushika Hokusai, painter, 1760–1849; Okyo, painter, 1733–1795

In Korea, Li dynasty, 1392–1910; the city walls and gates of Suwon, 1794–1796; the temple complex of Pang-hwa Su-ryu Chong at Suwon, 1796

In Mesoamerica, revolts for independence, 1816–1825

In Muslim world, Sayyid Said, ruler of Zanzibar and Muscat, 1804–1856; in Persia, Zand dynasty, 1750–1794; Kajar dynasty, 1794–1925

In South America, revolts for independence, 1816–1825; *Silva a la Agricultura de la Zona Torrica*, by the poet Andres Bello, 1826 World's first accurate census in 1801 showed China with 295 million, India 131 million, Ottoman Empire 21 million, Japan 15 million, Russia 33 million, France 27.4 million, the German and Reaction states and cities 14.1 million, Britain 10.4 million, Ireland 5.2 million, Egypt 2.5 million, and the United States 5.3 million; the world's largest cities are Guangzhou (Canton) with 1.5 million followed by Nanjin, Hangchow, Kingtechchen, and Edo (Tokyo), each with 1 million