

NON-WESTERN EVENTS

1830–1871

In Africa, Moshesh, king of Basutoland, 1824–1868; British consulates in coastal states, 1830–1860; exploration of interior continent, 1830–1875; decline of slave trade, 1840–1863; Boer farmers founded Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State, 1836; East Africa was most important source of world's ivory and illicit slaves, by 1850

In China, Ch'ing dynasty, 1644–1912; end of Opium War in 1842 opened China to wholesale exploitation by the Western powers; T'ai-p'ing reform program ("Heavenly Peace") advocated examinations based on the Bible instead of Chinese classics, equal distribution of land, property rights for women, common granary, 1850–1864; the Summer Palace, a typical "pleasure palace" of the Ch'ing dynasty, nineteenth century

In Himalaya region, Malla dynasty, 1768–present; Gurkhali-style architecture, mixing archaic with French and Italian influence; in Tibet, Lamaistic state, about 1450 to 1950s

In India, Mogul dynasty in name only to 1858; actual rule was by British East India Company, 1757 to 1858 when power passed to the British crown (raj), 1858–1947; first telegraph, 1853; the first railroad link, between Bombay and Thana, a twenty-mile length, 1853; Rabindranath Tagore, philosopher and poet, 1861–1941

In Indochina, in Siam, King Phra Chom Klao Mongkut, 1851–1868, the inspiration for the book by an English governess about her experiences at this Western-influenced court

In Japan, Edo, or Tokugawa period, 1610–1867; opening of Japan, 1854; Meiji period, 1868–1912; emergence, through Western stimulus, into international world; marked changes in society, government, and culture; stone replaced wood in building construction; end of feudalism, 1871; Prince Matsukata, statesman, 1835–1924; Ando Hiroshige, 1797–1858, painter of series of color prints "Fifty-Three Stages of the Tokaido," 1832; Japanese literature influenced by the Realist literary style of the West, after 1868; Mori Ogai, poet, translator of *Faust*, 1862–1922; the origin of Takashimaya retail stor giant, 1831; *Ten Thousand Sketches*, *ukiyo-e* prints by Katsushika Hokusai, 1836; *Nanso Satomi Hakkenden*, a novel by Takizawa Bakin, completed 1842; Edo (Tokyo) in 1843 had 1.8 million, second only to London; infanticide kept Japan's population low; arrival of first Japanese-built ship in the United States (San Francisco), in 1860; the Paris world's fair of 1867 introduced *ukiyo-e* prints to the West; beginning of Mitsubishi industrial empire, 1868; Japan's first public elementary school, in Kyoto, 1869; the Kirin Brewery was founded in Yokohama by an American businessman, William Copeland, 1869; the architects Hayashi Tadahiro and Shimazu Kisuke II, learning from the construction works at the foreign

settlement in Yokohama, introduced Western building into Japan; Shimizu's Tsukiji Hotel, Tokyo, 1867–1868

In Korea, Li dynasty, 1392–1910; eastern gateway of Seoul, 1869

In Muslim world, Sayyid Said, ruler of Zanzibar and Muscat, 1804–1856; France seized Algeria, 1830; Mehemet Ali founded dynasty in 1833 that ruled Egypt until 1952, though British influence dominated after 1882; in Afghanistan, the Barakszi dynasty, 1835–1929

In Mexico, Porfirio Diaz, statesman, 1830–1915; Texas won independence from Mexico in 1836 and joined the United States, 1845

In Native North America, Cherokee chief Sequoya created Cherokee alphabet, 1770–1843

In South America, Ecuador broke away from Colombia and became a republic, 1830