

NON-WESTERN EVENTS

1871–1914

In Africa, Olive Schreiner, *The Story of an African Farm*, 1883; end of involuntary servitude in sub-Saharan Africa, 1901–1910; interest in African art burgeoning among the Parisian avant garde, 1904–1905

In China, Ch'ing dynasty, the first railroad, the eighty-mile line between Tangshan and Tianjin (Tientsin), 1887; the abortive Boxer Rebellion, an uprising of patriots called the Boxers because they relied solely on their fists and swords against foreigners and their guns, 1900; fall of Beijing to eight affected powers, including Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Japan, and the United States, 1900; Lui E's (1857–1909) *The Travels of Lao Can*, a popular novel written in the wake of the Boxer Rebellion, 1903–1904; revolution, 1911; republic, 1912–1949; Yuan Shih-k'ai, first president, 1912–1916; weak government; Western influence seen in promotion of science and democracy; Sun Yat-sen, revolutionary leader, 1866–1925

In India, British crown (raj) ruled, 1858–1947; first Indian National Congress, 1886; R. Tagore, Nobel laureate in literature, 1913; *Manasi* (1890) and *Chitra* (1896) in Bengali by Tagore

In Indochina, in Siam, King Chulalongkorn, 1873–1910, abolished feudalism and slavery, reformed the legal system and education, introduced the telegraph, and opened Siam's first railroad

In Japan, Meiji period, 1868–1912; the Constitution set up a constitutional monarchy; Bank of Japan founded, 1882; samurai revolt, 1877; first general election, 1890; defeated China and awarded Taiwan (1895); Russo-Japanese War, 1904–1905, won by Japan; Bank of Japan building, by Kingo Tatsuno, 1890–1896; the National Museum, by Toyu Katayama, in 1909; the Imperial Theater, by Tamisuke Tokogawa, 1911; introduction of reinforced concrete; *Journal of the Enlightenment*, a journal dedicated to progressive reform, established in 1874 but suppressed in 1876; literature flourished, often influenced by Western writers; newspapers of high quality appear; Kiyoshi Shiga, scientist, isolated the dysentery bacillus, 1898; Japan gets its first railroad, eighteen miles between Tokyo and Yokohama, 1872; Tokyo Electric Light Co. brought electricity to Japan, 1887; Baron Takaki reported that beriberi can be prevented by a proper diet, 1887; founding of Japanese Musical Instrument Manufacturing Co., by Torakasu Yamaha, 1889; Kokichi Mikimoto pioneered cultured pearls, 1893; Shibasaburo Kitazato of Japan and A. E. J. Yersin at Berlin discover the bacillus for the Black Plague, 1894; *The Tower of London* and *I Am a Cat*, two novels by Soseki Natsume, 1905; *Broken Commandment*, a semiautobiographical work by Shimazaki Toson, which breaks his promise to his father not to reveal that he and his family are members of Japan's outcast group, 1906; *Spring*, a novel by Shimazaki Toson, in 1907; *The River Sumida*, a novel by Kafu Nagai, in 1909; *A Handful of Sand*, nontraditional tanka-style poems by Takuboku Ishikawa, 1910;

Taisho period, 1912–1926; *Kokoro*, a novel by S-oseki Natsume, on the theme of the crisis caused by Modernism, 1914; *Seven Japanese Tales*, 1910–1959, by Tanizaki Jun'ichiro, one of Japan's great modern writers; Tsubouchi Shoyo's *The Essence of the Novel*; Futabatei Shimei's *The Drifting Cloud*, first modern Japanese novel; Higuchi Ichiyo, female poet and short story writer; Kawatake Mokuami, playwright for Kabuki theater

In Korea, Li dynasty, 1392–1910; Japan forced Korea to open certain ports to foreign trade, 1876; Japanese rule, 1910–1945

In Muslim world, in Persia, founding of the Babism religion by Ali Mohammed, whose followers call him the Bab, after 1845; Ali Mohammed executed for heresy in 1850, and his follower Husayn Ali takes the title Baha'u'llah (Splendor of God) and preaches the Baha'i faith

In Polynesia, Gauguin settled in Tahiti, 1891

In South America, in Brazil, *Epitaph for a Small Winner*, a novel by Joaquim Machado de Assis, 1881; Manaus Opera House, 700 miles up the Amazon, 1896; *Rebellion in the Backlands*, an account of an 1896 uprising by a religious fanatic in Brazil's outback, 1902; A. Carlos Gomez, composer, 1839–1896

In Sri Lanka, the birth of Coomaraswamy, 1877–1947, the art historian who portrayed Indian art as spiritual in contrast to post-Renaissance art of the West World's cities in 1901: London 6.6 million, New York 3.4 million, Paris 2.7 million, Berlin 1.9 million, Chicago 1.7 million, Vienna 1.7 million, Wu-han 1.5 million, Tokyo 1.45 million, St. Petersburg 1.3 million, Philadelphia 1.3 million, Constantinople 1.2 million, Moscow 1.1 million, Siam (Siam) 1 million