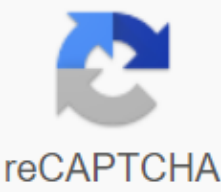




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The theory also tries to explain the great divergence, the overtaking of China by the Western world (Europe and North America) as the great economic and industrial world power during the 19-20th century. Specifically, the theory aims to explain how Europe could experience an industrial revolution, but China did not. Theory supporters argue that although the prosperous Song and Ming dynasties moved China toward a modern era, the restrictions placed on trade and industry and persecution of non-Orthodox thought after the transition from Ming to Qing caused the country to stagnate and fall behind the West. Background Carl Dahlman and Jean-Eric Aubert of the World Bank argue, based on Angus Maddison data, that China was the world's largest and most advanced economy for most of the past two millennia and among the richest and most advanced economies until the 18th century. [1] Sinologist Joseph Needham has argued that China's GDP per capita exceeded Europe by a significant margin from the 6th century f.Kr. onwards, but economic historian Angus Maddison believes that it did not happen until the fall of the Roman Empire. [2] During the Song Dynasty (960–1279), the country experienced a revolution in agriculture, water transport, finance, urbanization, science and technology, which drastically increased GDP per capita further. [3] China experienced an economic revolution in which the economy became protoindustrialized and experienced large increases in industrial and agricultural production. At the same time, overseas and domestic trade increased, along with the use of currency. Some scholars have referred to the phenomenon of China's medieval urban revolution. [4] Although China suffered large population losses and a devastated economy during the Mongol conquest, the subsequent Ming Dynasty brought economic growth, with per capita incomes and economically output surpassing its Sen. Ming laissez-faire policies such as nonintervention in markets and low taxes further stimulated trade and trade. During the Ming Dynasty, the Chinese economy became highly commercialised, as market agriculture replaced subsistence farming. [5] Wage work became increasingly common as large-scale private industry developed, displaced and often buys out government workshops. [6] Historian Robert Allen estimates that family income and labor productivity in the Ming-era Yangtze Delta Region, the richest province in China, were far higher than contemporary Europe and exceeded the later Qing Dynasty. [7] In addition to being a period of wealth and economic growth, the late Ming dynasty also brought intellectual fervor and liberalization. New thinkers such as Wang Yangming and Li Zhi challenged Orthodox Confucianism, arguing that confucius and Mencius' words were irreconcilable and that wisdom was universal. They also questioned the government's power over the economy and personal rights. [5] Researchers from the Donglin School protested against increases in state taxation under the Wanli Emperor, and restrictions on freedom of expression, and advocated a program similar to classical liberalism. [6] Ming dynasty scholars also adopted western science, including that of Archimedes. [5] Further scientific advances also flourished during the late Ming Dynasty. [5] Supporters of the theory argue that the economic and social development of the late Ming paralleled the development of Europe in the 18th and 19th century and would have allowed China to enter a modern era without the Manchu conquest and then the Qing Dynasty. [5] [6] Evidence Supporters of the theory believe that the politics of the Qing Dynasty slowed China's advancement, allowing Western nations to surpass China's prosperity in the medieval and early modern eras. Specific Qing policies mentioned include literary persecution, interventions in foreign trade and domestic politics and the restoration of serfdom as well as the devastation of the initial conquest itself. Restrictions on foreign trade Supporters usually point to Qing's restriction of foreign trade as evidence of the theory. [5] [6] [8] During the Ming Dynasty there was considerable trade between China, Japan and Western Europe, estimated by Joseph Needham on nearly 300 million taels of silver from 1578 to 1644 (for comparison, the total government proceeds Ming were from 20 to 30 million taels). However, during the Qing Dynasty, foreign trade was completely banned from 1644 to 1683, and it was later limited to only one port in Guangzhou. In addition, trade must be carried out by 13 guilds approved by the government, with competition prohibited. [5] The government also refused to provide protection to foreign Chinese. The Emperor did not protest against the massacres carried out by the Spanish and Dutch colonial authorities against such as what happened in the Spanish Philippines. [5] Restoration of the serfdom Restoration of the serfdom is cited as another policy that in the highly investigated Chinese economy. Qing forces expropriated huge amounts of land, turning millions of people from leasehold farmers into hereditary serfs. [8] The amount of land requisigated amounted to almost 16 million mou, or nearly 10.666 km², of agricultural land. [8] Serfdom was so common at the beginning of Qing that slave markets were set up to buy and sell those enslaved during the Qing expansion. [8] Literary persecution While literary persecution before Qing rule before Qing before Qing rule, it was rare and never widespread. During the late Ming Dynasty, protests from scholars forced the government to declare that speech will not be criminalized. [5] However, the Qing government used common literary persecution to destroy opposition to Qing rules. Several cases of literary persecution saw hundreds of intellectuals and their families executed, often for minor crimes referring to Manchus as barbarians and using Qing's character in areas deemed offensive by the government. Thousands of ancient texts that were considered subversive were burned in the persecutions. [5] Protests from scholars, who had been common during the late Ming period, were also suppressed. [5] Persecution also extended non-Orthodox thoughts; Scientists who disagreed with the standard Neo-Confucian theories were executed along with a scientist who claimed that the brain, rather than the heart, was the center of thought. [5] Domestic intervention The Qing Dynasty intervened in the economy far more than its predecessor. [9] Unlike the Ming Dynasty, which had adopted laissez-faire policies, it was often to intervene in the economy by limiting the number of merchants allowed to operate. The official icts discouraged the cultivation of commercial crops, in favour of self-sufficient agriculture. In addition, most new mines were banned. [10] Supporters of the theory argue that such a policy seriously damaged the Chinese economy. [5] Devastation of the initial conquest ming-qing transition was one of the most devastating wars in Chinese history, and that which is back the Chinese progress decades. Examples of the devastation include the Yangzhou massacre, where around 800 000 people, including women and children, were massacred by Manchus. [11] Entire provinces, such as Sichuan and Jiangnan, were thoroughly devastated and depopulated by the Manchu conquest, which killed an estimated 25 million people. Some scholars judge that the Chinese economy did not reach the level reached in the late Ming dynasty until 1750, nearly a century after the foundation of the Qing dynasty. [8] According to economic historian Robert Allen, family income in the Yangtze Delta, China's richest province, was actually below ming levels in 1820 but equal to that of United Kingdom. [12] The destructive effects of Qing were felt economically for decades. In the 1690s, Tang Chen (the right to be identified) wrote a retired Chinese scholar and failed merchant: More than fifty years have passed since the founding of the [Qing] dynasty, and the empire is getting poorer every day. Farmers are raffled, craftsmen are raffled, merchants are raffled, and officials are also expelled. Grain is cheap, but it is difficult to eat its filling. Fabric is cheap, but it is difficult to cover their skin. Boatloads of goods travel from one marketplace to another, but the loads must be sold at a loss. Officials when they leave their services find that they do not have the resources to support their households. In fact, the four professions are all impoverished! [13] Criticism Kenneth Pomeranz, a noted critic of the theory, rejects the claim that determined Asian societies were on the verge of an industrial breakthrough until [British invaders] crushed the 'sprouts' of capitalism. [14] He also believes that Qing's revitalization of the state had a positive effect on the Chinese economy. [15] See also Economic history of China (pre-1911) References ^ Dahlman, Carl J; Aubert, Jean-Eric. China and the knowledge economy: Seizing the 21st century. WBI development studies. World Bank publications. 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