

Boxer Rebellion Worksheet

Name: _____

BOXER REBELLION

MATCHING: Match each term with its description.

1. _____ Boxers	A. Leaders of China during the Boxer Rebellion
2. _____ Christians	B. True name was Righteous and Harmonious Fists
3. _____ Foreign Powers	C. Increase in these spurred rebels into action to revolt
4. _____ Nationalists	D. This drug addiction increased Chinese dependence
5. _____ Gunboat Policy	E. Blamed on foreigners, examples were drought and flood
6. _____ Natural Disasters	F. Boxers hoped to eradicate their presence in China
7. _____ Taxes	G. People who started the Boxer Rebellion
8. _____ Open Door Policy	H. Missionaries of this religion were killed in the rebellion
9. _____ Qing Dynasty	I. Strategy used with China by Europeans
10. _____ Opium	J. Nationalists started the rebellion in response to this

TRUE OR FALSE?: Place a check in the correct column.

STATEMENT	T	F
1. Chinese rebels supported the Open Door Policy.		
2. The Qing government supported the rebels in the Boxer Rebellion.		
3. Christian missionaries were well-liked by the Boxers.		
4. Boxers were appreciative of the Western infrastructure provided.		
5. Boxer Forces and Imperial Chinese troops captured many diplomats.		
6. The U.S. deployed troops to China to put down the Boxer Rebellion.		
7. Members of the Qing Dynasty fled to Peking in 1900.		
8. The Qing Dynasty was the final dynasty in China.		

MULTIPLE CHOICE: Choose the best answer.

19. What was the purpose of the Open Door Policy?

A. To decrease the presence of foreigners in the United States.
B. To increase the presence of foreigners in China.
C. To safeguard free trade between the United States and China.
D. To threaten weaker countries with military intervention.

20. Who became the leader of China after the end of dynastic rule?

A. McKinley
B. The Boxers
C. Jian Jieshi
D. Mao Zedong

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Boxer Rebellion Worksheet is a valuable educational tool for students and educators looking to understand one of the most significant uprisings in Chinese history. The Boxer Rebellion, which occurred between 1899 and 1901, was a response to foreign influence and imperialism in China. This article will provide an in-depth overview of the Boxer Rebellion, its causes, key events, and its aftermath, while also guiding educators on how to create an effective worksheet for teaching this historical period.

Understanding the Boxer Rebellion

The Boxer Rebellion was an anti-foreign, anti-colonial uprising led by a secret society known as the "Boxers" (Yihequan). The movement primarily comprised peasants who were frustrated with foreign intervention in Chinese affairs, economic exploitation, and the spread of Christianity. The Boxers sought to expel foreign powers and restore traditional Chinese values.

Causes of the Boxer Rebellion

Several factors contributed to the rise of the Boxer Rebellion:

1. Foreign Intervention: By the late 19th century, various Western powers and Japan had established spheres of influence in China, leading to significant territorial, economic, and political control over Chinese affairs. This foreign domination generated widespread resentment among the Chinese populace.

2. **Economic Hardship:** Many Chinese peasants faced dire economic conditions due to natural disasters, foreign exploitation, and corrupt local officials. The influx of foreign goods disrupted traditional industries, further exacerbating these hardships.

3. **Nationalism and Cultural Resentment:** The Boxer movement was fueled by a growing sense of nationalism and a desire to preserve Chinese culture against foreign influences, particularly the spread of Christianity, which many viewed as a threat to traditional beliefs.

4. **Anti-Christian Sentiment:** The Boxers specifically targeted Christian missionaries and Chinese converts, blaming them for social and economic ills in the country. This anti-Christian sentiment was rooted in the belief that foreign missionaries undermined Chinese traditions.

Key Events of the Boxer Rebellion

The Boxer Rebellion unfolded in several significant phases:

Initial Uprisings (1899)

- The movement began in rural areas of northern China, where Boxers attacked foreign nationals and Chinese Christians.
- The Rebellion gained momentum in the spring of 1900, as Boxers organized and intensified their attacks against foreign legations and missionaries.

Siege of Beijing (June-August 1900)

- In June 1900, Boxers laid siege to the foreign legations in Beijing, effectively trapping diplomats and their families.
- The siege lasted for approximately 55 days, during which time the Boxers gained control over parts of the city.
- The situation escalated as foreign powers organized an international military response to protect their nationals.

Relief Expedition (August 1900)

- An eight-nation alliance, comprising Japan, Russia, Britain, France, the United States, Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary, launched a military intervention to relieve the besieged legations.

- The combined forces breached the defenses of Beijing in August 1900, effectively ending the siege and restoring foreign control.

Aftermath and Consequences

The Boxer Rebellion had far-reaching consequences for China and its relationship with foreign powers:

- The Boxer Protocol (September 1901): The uprising ended with the signing of the Boxer Protocol, which imposed severe penalties on China, including indemnities, the execution of government officials who had supported the Boxers, and the stationing of foreign troops in key locations.
- Impact on Chinese Society: The Rebellion deepened the divide between traditionalists and reformists in China. Many intellectuals began to advocate for modernization and reform in response to the humiliation suffered during the Rebellion.
- Rise of Nationalism: The Boxer Rebellion is often seen as a precursor to the 1911 Revolution, which ultimately led to the fall of the Qing Dynasty and the establishment of the Republic of China.

Creating a Boxer Rebellion Worksheet

For educators looking to teach about the Boxer Rebellion, creating an effective worksheet can enhance students' understanding of the topic. Here are some elements to consider:

Worksheet Components

1. Introduction Section: Provide a brief overview of the Boxer Rebellion, including key dates and figures to set the context.
2. Timeline Activity: Include a timeline activity where students can fill in key events of the Boxer Rebellion. This can help them visualize the sequence of events and understand the escalation of the conflict.
3. Key Terms Glossary: Create a glossary of important terms related to the Boxer Rebellion, such as "Boxers," "Yihequan," "indemnities," and "foreign legations." Students can define these terms as part of their learning process.
4. Discussion Questions: Pose questions that encourage critical thinking and discussion, such as:
 - What were the primary motivations behind the Boxer Rebellion?

- How did the international community respond to the uprising?
- In what ways did the Boxer Rebellion influence modern Chinese nationalism?

5. Map Activity: Provide a map of China highlighting key locations relevant to the Boxer Rebellion, such as Beijing, Tianjin, and areas of foreign influence. Students can label these locations and discuss their significance.

6. Reflection Section: Allow space for students to reflect on what they learned about the Boxer Rebellion. This could include their thoughts on the causes, events, and outcomes of the uprising.

Assessment Ideas

To assess students' understanding of the Boxer Rebellion, consider the following methods:

- Quizzes: Create a short quiz based on the key events and figures of the Boxer Rebellion to test students' retention of information.
- Group Projects: Assign group projects where students can research different aspects of the Boxer Rebellion, such as its causes, major events, or impact on Chinese society.
- Presentations: Have students present their findings to the class, fostering a collaborative learning environment.

Conclusion

The Boxer Rebellion was a complex and significant event in Chinese history, rooted in a variety of social, economic, and political factors. Understanding this uprising provides insight into the broader themes of imperialism, nationalism, and cultural conflict. Through the use of a well-structured **Boxer Rebellion worksheet**, educators can engage students in meaningful discussions about these important historical issues, fostering a deeper appreciation for the complexities of Chinese history and its lasting impact on the world today.

Frequently Asked Questions

What was the Boxer Rebellion?

The Boxer Rebellion was an anti-foreign, anti-colonial uprising in China that took place between 1899 and 1901, driven by the secret society known as the 'Boxers' who sought to expel foreign influence from China.

What were the main causes of the Boxer Rebellion?

The main causes included widespread resentment towards foreign powers, economic distress due to foreign control and exploitation, and a growing nationalistic sentiment among the Chinese population.

How did foreign nations respond to the Boxer Rebellion?

Foreign nations formed an Eight-Nation Alliance, which intervened militarily in China to suppress the Boxer Rebellion, leading to the capture of Beijing in August 1900.

What were the key outcomes of the Boxer Rebellion?

The key outcomes included the signing of the Boxer Protocol in September 1901, which imposed severe penalties on China, increased foreign control, and marked the decline of the Qing Dynasty.

What role did the Qing Dynasty play during the Boxer Rebellion?

The Qing Dynasty initially ambivalently supported the Boxers, but ultimately turned against them as foreign intervention escalated, leading to a loss of power and legitimacy for the Qing government.

What impact did the Boxer Rebellion have on Chinese society?

The Boxer Rebellion led to increased anti-foreign sentiment, a rise in nationalist movements, and a push for modernization and reform within China, setting the stage for future revolutionary activities.

How is the Boxer Rebellion viewed in modern China?

In modern China, the Boxer Rebellion is often viewed as a patriotic uprising against imperialism, although it is also criticized for its violence and the resulting foreign intervention.

What educational resources are available for studying the Boxer Rebellion?

Educational resources include worksheets, online articles, documentaries, and history textbooks that provide comprehensive information about the causes, events, and consequences of the Boxer Rebellion.

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Boxer Rebellion Worksheet

Le Boxer est un chien d'origine allemande qui est célèbre pour son tempérament joueur, sa loyauté envers sa famille et son courage. Le Boxer est physiquement de taille moyenne à ...

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Boxer à adopter : 24 annonces - Wamiz
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Boxer : prix, caractère, alimentation, santé - Wamiz
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