History 11B: History of China, 1000-2000
Terms and Names 2/5

Pax Manchurica

Qing Dynasty 清: 1644 - 1911 (last imperial dynasty; ruled by the Manchus, a tribal people whose homeland lies to the northeast of Ming China; consider themselves the successors to the Jurchen Jin dynasty [1115-1234])

Nurhaci 努爾哈赤 (1559-1626): begins to consolidate territory and set up the Manchus as a dynastic power; takes on the dynastic title of the Later Jin in 1616.
Hong Taiji 洪太極 (1592-1643; r. 1626-1643): eighth son of Nurhaci; khan/emperor of the Manchus after the death of Nurhaci; extends Manchu rule throughout the Liaodong Peninsula; makes a concerted effort to win Chinese advisors to his empire-building project.
Dorgon 多爾袞 (1612-1650): Manchu military leader; younger half-brother of Hong Taiji; acts as regent for the boy Shunzhi Emperor; responsible for the campaign that takes the former Ming capital in Beijing.
Dodo 多鐸 (1614-1649): Brother of Dorgon; leading prince and commander of the Qing conquest armies; responsible for "pacifying" the Yangzi River delta region; sanctions the massacre of Yangzhou.
Shunzhi Emperor 順治 (r. 1644-1661)
Oboi Regency, 1662-1669
Kangxi Emperor 康熙 (r. 1662-1722)
Yongzheng Emperor 雍正 (r. 1723-1735), Yinzhen 胤禛, 4th son of the KX emperor.
Yinreng 胤礽, 2nd son of KX emperor, intended heir apparent until succession controversy.
Yinti 胤禎, 14th son of KX emperor, rumored to have been chosen successor; displaced by Yinzhen.

Southern Ming Princes: Prince of Fu, regime in Nanjing (1644-1645); Prince of Tang, regime in Fuzhou (1646-1662); Prince of Gui, regime in Guangdong and then Yunnan (1646-1662).

Wu Sangui 吳三桂 (1612-1678); general under the Ming; first sides with Li Zicheng's rebels; then allies with the Manchu troops, paving the way for their entry into the city of Beijing and establishment of the Qing Dynasty; in 1673 Wu launches a rebellion against the Qing and sets himself up at the ruler of a new dynasty centered in SW China; dies during the rebellion; his grandson, Wu Shifan, continues the rebellion until 1681, when it is suppressed by the Qing armies.

Shi Kefa 史可法 (1601-1645): Ming civil official; assigned to defend the city of Yangzhou from the advancing Qing armies; dies a martyr to the Ming cause.

The Three Feudatories (San fan 三藩) (1673-1681): Rebellion against the Qing led by three Chinese generals who had originally sided with the Qing against Li Zicheng’s rebel army (Wu Sangui, Shang Kexi 尚可喜 & Geng Jingzhong 耿精忠). Area in rebellion covers the region from Sichuan to the Southeast coast.
Fan Chengmo 范承謨 (d. 1676): Han Bannerman loyal to the Qing; son of one of the Han generals to assist in the founding of the Qing empire; martyrs himself for the Qing during the Three Feudatories Rebellion.

Zheng Chenggong 鄭成功 (d. 1664); pirate/warlord operating along the Fujian coast; allies with the loyalist Southern Ming court after the fall of the Ming; when Ming resistance is wiped out, he sails on Taiwan and chases away the Dutch. His son continues the Zheng regime on Taiwan until 1684, at which time the island is conquered by the Qing navy. Also known as Koxinga – a transliteration of his honorary title of Guoxing ye (lit., “master of the royal clan surname”).