

<i>Balkan Crises</i>	1903–1914; a series of conflicts in the Balkans, erupting after the Ottoman Empire had begun to disintegrate; Balkan peoples and major powers struggling for their influence in this region	Balkan Krisen
<i>Chiang Kai-shek</i>	1887–1975; leader of the nationalist Kuomintang party since 1925; driven to the island of Taiwan after the Second World War, he established the “Republic of China” there and served as its Premier until his death.	Chiang Kai-shek
<i>Cixi, Empress Dowager</i>	1835–1908; de facto ruler of China since the death of emperor Xiaofeng in 1861 to whom she was a concubine and mother of his only son	Cixi, Kaiserwitwe
<i>Fillmore, Millard</i>	1800–1874; 13 <sup>th</sup> President of the USA 1850-1853; member of the Whig Party	Fillmore, Millard
<i>Fourteen Points</i>	proposed by American President Woodrow Wilson in 1918; meant as a guideline for a postwar world order. Its major principles were arms reductions, freedom of the seas, the establishment of a League of Nations, and self-determination of the peoples.	Vierzehn Punkte
<i>Hebei</i>	province in the north of China; originally meaning "north of the Yellow River"; bordering inner Mongolia and Manchuria	Hebei
<i>Jehol</i>	province in the north of China; nowadays incorporated in the province of Hebei; present name “Chengde”	Jehol
<i>Kuomintang</i>	also known as the "KMT"; Chinese Nationalist Party; founded in 1894 as a response to growing imperial influence in China; driven out of China after World War II; ruling party of the Republic of China on the island of Taiwan since then.	Kuomintang
<i>Mao Tse-tung</i>	1893–1976; leader of the Chinese Communist Party and founding father of the People's Republic of China	Mao Tse-tung
<i>Meiji Restoration</i>	Japanese era of Emperor Mutsuhito; well known for its many reforms and for bringing the emperor back to power	Meiji Restauration
<i>Mukden Incident</i>	18th Sept 1931; it is named after the city of Mukden in whose vicinity the incident occurred	Mukden Zwischenfall
<i>Mutsuhito</i>	1852–1912; became 122nd Emperor of Japan upon his father's death in 1867; later known as “Meiji” – the enlightened	Mutsuhito

<i>Nicholas II. of Russia</i>	1868–1918, Tsar of Russia	Nikolaus II. von Russland
<i>Open Door Policy</i>	Based on a 1898 note by US Secretary of State, John Hay in which he asks all imperial nations to abstain from special spheres of interest in Asia in favour of equal tariffs and open ports for all of them.	Politik der Offenen Tür
<i>Opium Wars</i>	1839–1842 and 1856–1860; wars between Great Britain (later also France, the USA, and Russia) and China; defeated in both wars, China had to cede territories to the imperial powers (e. g. Hong Kong) and had to grant them favoured trade relations.	Opium Kriege
<i>Perry, Matthew Calbraith</i>	1794–1858, Commodore in the US Navy; helped to modernize the navy by inclusion of steamships; best remembered for his mission to Japan	Perry, Matthew Calbraith
<i>Puyi</i>	1906–1967	Puyi
<i>Qing Dynasty</i>	1644–1911	Qing Dynastie
<i>Roosevelt, Theodore</i>	1858–1919; 26 <sup>th</sup> President of the United States (1901–1909; Republican). His efforts in ending the Russo-Japanese War earned him the Nobel Peace Prize.	Roosevelt, Theodore
<i>Samurai</i>	a member of the military nobility in pre-industrial Japan	Samurai
<i>Shikai, Yuan</i>	1859–1916; leading general in the Chinese revolution of 1911 and later president of the Republic of China; aimed at instituting himself as lifelong dictator	Shikai, Yuan
<i>Shimonoseki, Treaty of</i>	signed in the Japanese city of the same name on 17 <sup>th</sup> April 1895 to end the First Sino-Japanese war	Friede von Shimonoseki
<i>Shogun</i>	originally a high military officer in feudal Japan; came to act independently from their emperor, turning their assigned district into private property at their own command	Shogun
<i>Shogunate</i>	the government or district of a shogun	Shogunate
<i>Second Sino-Japanese War</i>	1937–1945	Zweiter Japanisch-Chinesischer Krieg
<i>Sino-French War</i>	1883–1885; war about economic spheres of interest in north Vietnam; defeated China had to accept French trade in the region	Chinesisch-Französischer Krieg
<i>Sino-Japanese War, First</i>	1894–1895	Erster Chinesisch-Japanischer Krieg
<i>Stalin, Joseph</i>	1878–1953; one of the leading Bolshevik revolutionaries in Russia; First General Secretary of the Communist party since 1922, Premier of the Soviet Union since 1941.	Stalin, Joseph

<i>Stimson, Henry L.</i>	1867–1950; Secretary of State under President Hoover from 1929 to 1933; Republican	Stimson, Henry L.
<i>Tripartite Pact</i>	signed 27 <sup>th</sup> Sept 1940	Dreimächtepakt
<i>Twenty-One Demands</i>	a list of demands (mainly for larger spheres of influence) presented to China by Japan in 1915	Einundzwanzig Forderungen


