

## DAILY WRITING

How did China's dynastic past shape its people's perspective of the world?

# CHINA AND THE WEST

# BRITISH AND CHINESE TRADE

- Up to this point, China has only one port, Guangzhou, open for trade to outsiders
- The flow of goods is one way: China → Britain
- Finally Britain finds something the Chinese want...

# OPIUM

# THE OPIUM TRADE

- Opium: a highly addictive narcotic drug that comes from the opium poppy
- Banned in China in 1796, but trade continued secretly from British India to China

Year	Chests Traded Per Year
1800-1821	4,500
1828	9,500
1839	40,000 OR 5,291,094 lbs

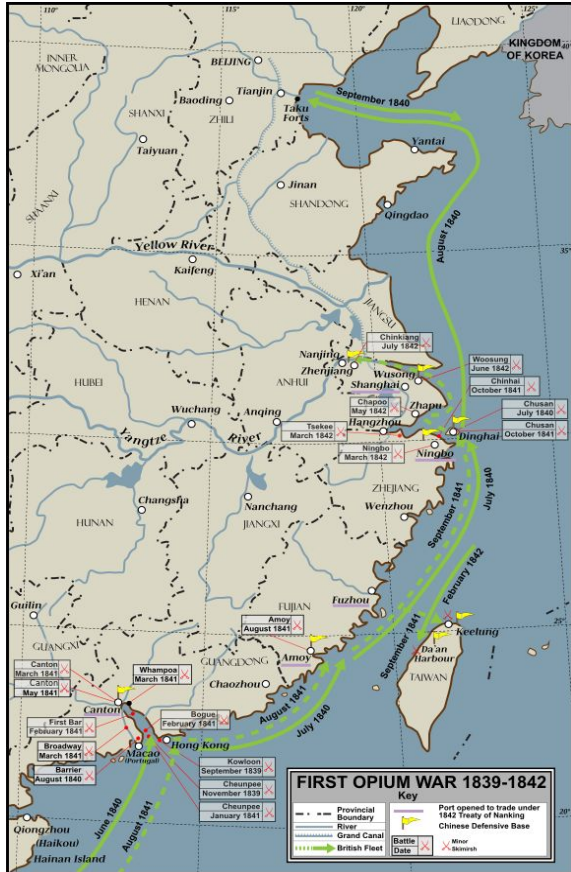


# THE EFFECTS OF OPIUM ON CHINA

- Demand is only increasing, leading to widespread corruption of Chinese officials
- An outflow of silver from the Chinese treasury threatened the Chinese economy
- 1836: Chinese government demanded the British stop importing opium, and the British refused
- 1839: China decides to cut off food and water supply to British ships, and Britain opens fire on Chinese war junks



# THE FIRST OPIUM WAR



- British reinforcements arrive from India
  - 15 warships
  - 5 armed ships
  - 4,000 British troops
- Britain goes on to attack and capture the ports of Hong Kong, Dinghai, Guangzhou, and Shanghai
- China realizes it's time to sue for peace...

# THE TREATY OF NANJING

## The Main Points

1. China had to pay an indemnity
2. 5 Chinese ports were now open for trade
3. Hong Kong was ceded to GB
4. China and Britain would deal with each other as equals
5. British citizens had extra-territorial status - meaning they were subject to British, not Chinese, law
6. Britain got “Most Favoured Nation” status

# THE AFTERMATH OF THE TREATY OF NANJING

## CHINESE

- Reluctant to adhere to the treaty since it had been forced upon them
- European merchants went unpunished for crimes, resulting in deepening resentment
- The Emperor and Imperial Commissioner for Foreign affairs refused to deal with foreigners
- The situation grows more hostile, and the Chinese begin to attack Europeans

## EUROPEANS

- Chinese officials board a Hong Kong registered, British ship and arrest the crew (some are known pirates)
- British occupy factories in Guangzhou → Chinese burn them down
- French are outraged at the killing of a French missionary



# THE SECOND OPIUM WAR



- As allies, Great Britain and France capture Guangzhou, Tianjin and Beijing
  - GB and France burn the Emperor's Summer Palace, the Emperor flees Beijing
  - The Chinese government is forced to sign a new treaty
-

# TREATY OF TIANJIN AND CONVENTIONS OF BEIJING

The principle terms of these agreements included:

1. Opening of more Chinese ports
2. Payment of indemnity to Britain and France
3. Cannot use “barbarian” to describe Europeans
4. Freedom for Europeans to travel throughout China
5. Freedom of missionaries to live and work in China
6. Legislation of the opium trade

# ORIGINS OF THE TAIPING REBELLION

## THE ORIGINS OF THE REBELLION

Deterioration of China in:

- Increasing corruption of Qing rule
- Disparity of wealth
- Economic disruption due to Western trade
- Pressure of population growth
- Humiliation at the defeat by Western powers

## HONG XIUCHUAN

- Peasant farmer's son
- Had a vision God and Jesus Christ → believed he needed to cleanse China and the Manchu dynasty of any evil
- Believed himself to be the younger brother of Jesus
- Thought he had been chosen by God to be the emperor of China

# THE TAIPING REBELLION



- Hong drew together a group of followers that were strongly anti-Manchu
- Captured 16/18 of China's provinces and 600 cities
- After 40 years, fell to Imperial forces that were backed by foreign forces
- Left a bad impression of Christianity among the Chinese

# THE SELF STRENGTHENING MOVEMENT

“Learn the superior  
technology of the barbarian  
in order to control them”

- Renew Qing dynasty's strength through strengthening of Confucianism, adopting Western techniques and maintaining peace with the foreigners
- Grew out of appreciation of Western technology → get on good terms with the West to learn their tactics and use it against them
- Movement fails → prove —powerless to GB, France, Russia and Japan

# THE SELF-STRENGTHENING MOVEMENT FAILS

- Qing respond by sending ambassadors abroad and enforcing peace with foreigners within their state, however:
  - Foreign powers continue to claim more rights and access to the Chinese interior and ports
  - Foreign powers seize border regions and tributary states
  - China proves powerless against Russian, Britain, Japanese and French claims

# FIRST SINO-JAPANESE WAR

- War broke out over control of Korea
- Japan won soundly
- Had to pay 230 million taels indemnity



China has to borrow from Russia, France, Britain and Germany.

Indebtedness and weakness from war allowed these countries to exert power over China and extract more



# 100 DAYS OF REFORM

Youwei writes to the Emperor, asks for abandonment of gov't official qualifications, end of gov't official corruption civil service examination reform, more universities translation of more Western books

- The Emperor listens, and introduces radical reform that only lasts 100 days
  - The Dowager Empress had the Emperor arrested and imprisoned to preserve her power and the dynasty. She is now the official ruler.
-



# THE BOXERS

Righteous and Harmonious Fists → BOXERS

“OVERTHROW THE QING, DESTROY  
THE FOREIGNER”



“SUPPORT THE QING, DESTROY THE  
FOREIGNER”



# THE BOXER REBELLION

In the year 1900...

- Boxers tear through Northern China burning missions and killing Chinese Christian converts and besieging foreign legations
- With the Boxers, China declares war on the foreign powers
- French, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian and Japanese troops formed a multi-national force and collapsed the Boxer and Imperial army in Beijing

# THE BOXER PROTOCOL

As a result of losing the war, China had to...

1. Execute 10 leaders of the uprising and punish hundreds of others
2. Formally apologize
3. Suspend civil service examinations as a punishment to the gentry class
4. Deconstruct 25 Chinese forts to allow unhindered foreign access to Beijing
5. Prohibition of importations of arms and ammunitions for 2 years
6. Indemnity payment of 450 taels

# ATTEMPTS AT REFORM

- Even the Qing Dowager Empress realizes the need for reform
  - Education: Mass education instituted styled after Western schools instead of the traditional Confucian education system
  - Military: Military academies established in Japan so cadets were retrained and reorganized by Japanese advisors
  - Political: Branching away from a decentralized to a centralized government by studying Western constitutional models → decided to establish a constitutional monarchy

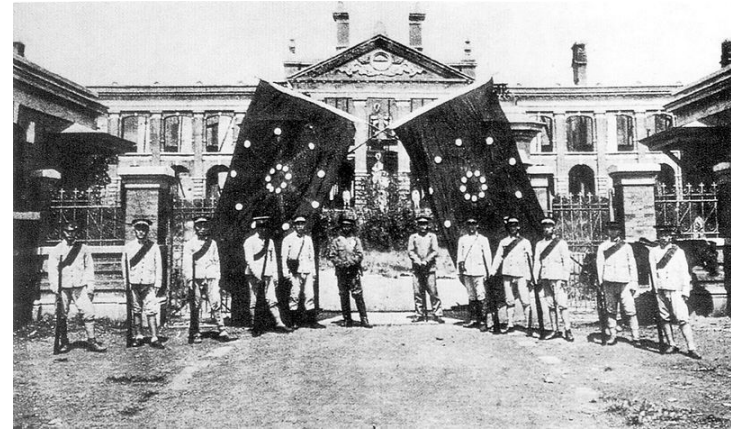
# THE REVOLUTION OF 1911

## Causes:

- Growing poverty as population grew but growth had not been met by increased food production
- Increase in taxation
- Western-style education system produced revolutionaries
- Growing radicalism and nationalism within the New Army

Officers and soldiers revolted, seized cities and established a revolutionary government

**1912, the Qing child Emperor abdicated and the Republic of China was established**



# DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Which event do you believe had the greatest impact in destabilizing China? Justify your choice.
2. Who/what do you blame most for the collapse of China: The Qing government, the imperialism of the West or the realities of a modern nation vs. an ancient one? Explain
3. What is your one sentence answer to the key question: How did the forced opening of China by the West lead to the collapse of the dynastic system?

What three events would you point to in order to support your answer?

# RESPONSIBILITY PIE CHART

Using the worksheet provided, draw a pie chart that signifies who played a role in China's opening to the west. You must include at least five groups

NAME TWO CAUSES  
AND TWO EFFECTS OF  
CHINA'S OPENING  
TO THE WEST.