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: _____ → _____
- Finally Britain finds something the Chinese want…. _____

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

The Effects of Opium on China

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

The First Opium War

- British reinforcements arrive from India
- Britain goes on to attack and capture the ports of Hong Kong, Dinghai, Guangzhou, and _____.
- China realizes it's time to sue for peace...

The Treaty of Nanjing

The Main Points

- China had to pay an _____
- 5 Chinese ports were now open for trade
- Hong Kong was ceded to Great Britain
- China and Britain would deal with each other as equals
- British citizens had extra-territorial status - meaning they were subject to _____, not Chinese, law
- Britain got "Most _____ Nation" status

The Aftermath of the Treaty of Nanjing

CHINESE

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

EUROPEANS

- Chinese officials board a Hong Kong registered, British ship and arrest the crew
- British occupy factories in Guangzhou → Chinese burn them down
- French are outraged at the killing of a _____ _____.

The Second Opium War

- As allies, Great Britain and France capture _____, 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:

- Opening of more _____.
- Payment of indemnity to Britain and France
- Cannot use "barbarian" to describe Europeans
- Freedom for Europeans to travel throughout China
- Freedom of _____ to live and work in China
- Legislation of the _____.

Origins of the Taiping Rebellion

THE ORIGINS OF THE REBELLION

Deterioration of China in:

- Increasing corruption of _____ rule
- _____ of wealth
- Economic disruption due to Western trade
- Pressure of _____
- Humiliation at the defeat by Western powers

HONG XIUCHUAN

- Peasant farmer's son

- Had a vision of God and Jesus Christ → believed he needed to cleanse China and the Qing dynasty of any evil
- Believed himself to be the younger brother of _____.
- Thought he had been chosen by God to be the _____ of China

The Taiping Rebellion

- Hong drew together a group of followers that were strongly anti-Qing
- Captured _____ 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 _____ among the Chinese

The Self Strengthening Movement

"Learn the _____ 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

The Self-Strengthening Movement Fails

Qing respond by sending _____ abroad and enforcing _____ 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 _____
- Japan won soundly
- Had to pay _____ million taels indemnity

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

_____ and _____ from war allowed these countries to exert power over China

_____
_____
_____

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 _____
- The Dowager Empress had the Emperor arrested and _____ to preserve her power and the dynasty.

The Boxers

Righteous and Harmonious Fists → _____
"_____ THE QING, DESTROY THE FOREIGNER"
"_____ 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 _____, China declares war on the foreign powers
- French, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, Italian and Japanese troops formed a multi-national force and collapsed the _____ _____ 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 _____ as a punishment to the gentry class
4. Deconstruct 25 Chinese forts to allow unhindered _____ 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 _____ schools instead of the traditional Confucian education system
- Military: Military academies established in _____. 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 _____

The Revolution of 1911

Causes:

- Growing poverty as _____ grew, but growth not met by increased food production
- Increase in taxation
- Western-style _____ system produced revolutionaries
- Growing _____ within the New Army

- Officers and soldiers revolted, seized cities and established a revolutionary government
- 1912, the Qing child Emperor abdicated and the _____ was established