

The background is a dark charcoal grey with scattered, semi-transparent red floral motifs, including various leaf shapes and flower-like patterns, primarily concentrated along the left and right edges.

Imperialism, Opium, and China

The Last Dynasty. (1700 to 1900 CE)



Downward Spiral

Rebellions and famines and cheating scandals.

Decline of Qing

I. Problems of the Late Qing Dynasty (beginning in the late 1700s)

A. Environmental/Agricultural Problems

1. Agricultural practices soon stripped the soil and deforested much of China → less agricultural productivity

*. Utilization of foreign crops (such as maize and sweet potatoes) provide a temporary solution (and a further rise in population)

2. A lot of agricultural lands continue to fall into the hands of rich, scholar-gentry

a. loan money to farmers, collect their lands when they cannot pay

b. buy out lands from impoverished farmers

Decline of the Qing

c. This created:

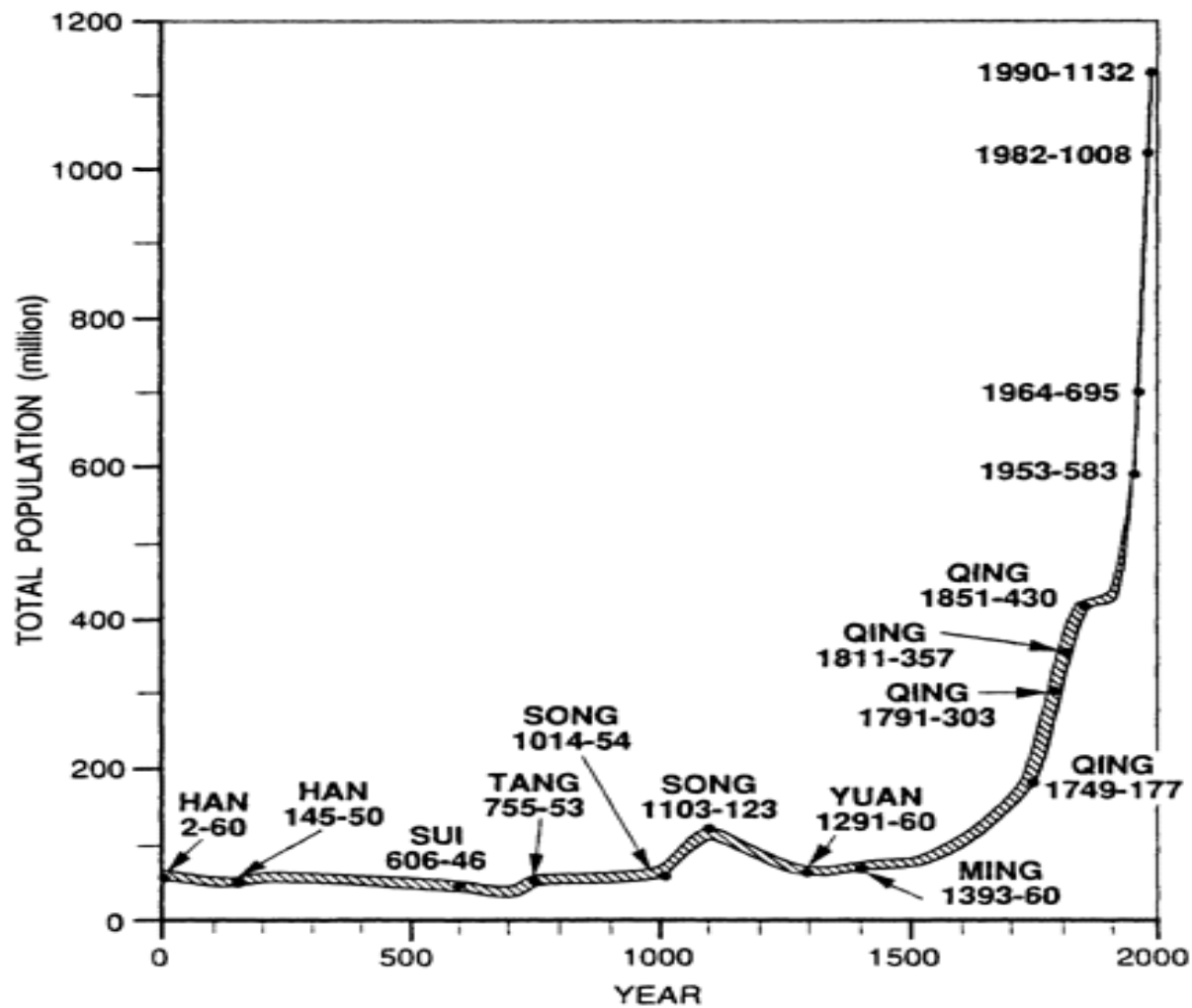
1. a major gap between the rural rich and poor
2. rapid urbanization – people searched for new opportunities
3. Rising population levels further stressed agricultural output

B. Governmental Problems

1. Corruption in the Civil Service System

a. widespread cheating on civil service exams

1. testing officials bribed to allow examinees to use cheat sheets
2. poorer scholars were sometimes paid by less educated/intelligent candidates to take their tests for them



Decline of the Qing

b. Wealthy families were increasingly able to buy positions in the imperial bureaucracy for their sons

1. This increased the number of poorly-educated civil servants

2. Having a family member in the bureaucracy meant:

a. more influence over judges and government

b. more chances to increase the family's wealth (see below)

2. Diversion of government funds to private families caused

a. weakening in the military (less money for training/equipment)

b. caused the disrepair of imperial infrastructure/public works

1. China's Grand Canal became clogged and unusable

2. dam bursts → flooding → destruction of farmland → starvation

Decline of the Qing

C. Social Problems

1. Rapid Urbanization → social problems

a. high crime

b. low paying, demeaning jobs (e.g. prostitution, nightsoil removal)

c. drug use (we'll get into that in more detail shortly)

2. Sporadic Peasant Revolts

a. Causes

1. disaffected peasants revolting against their conditions

Decline of the Qing

3. non-Chinese ethnic groups – against forced removal and restrictions placed upon them in parts of China

4. religious movements/prophesies

b. One example – The White Lotus Rebellion (1794 – 1804)

1. Caused, in part, by a prophecy that the Ming Dynasty would be restored and that the Buddha would return

2. occurred in central China





The Opium Wars

“The first war was called, and appropriately called, the Opium War. No man... with a spark of morality in his composition, no man who cares anything for the opinion of his fellow countrymen, has dared to justify that war.”

John Bright, Member of Parliament

The Opium Wars

II. The Opium Wars

A. Causes

1. British Dissatisfaction with the “Canton System”

a. British officials distressed about the balance of trade with China

1. Britain is unable to find anything that China wants in exchange for its tea and other products

2. Britain sends George Macartney (along with a collection of British goods, scholars and diplomats) to change the trading relationship and establish better diplomatic relations in 1792 (meets with the Emperor, Qianlong)

The Opium Wars

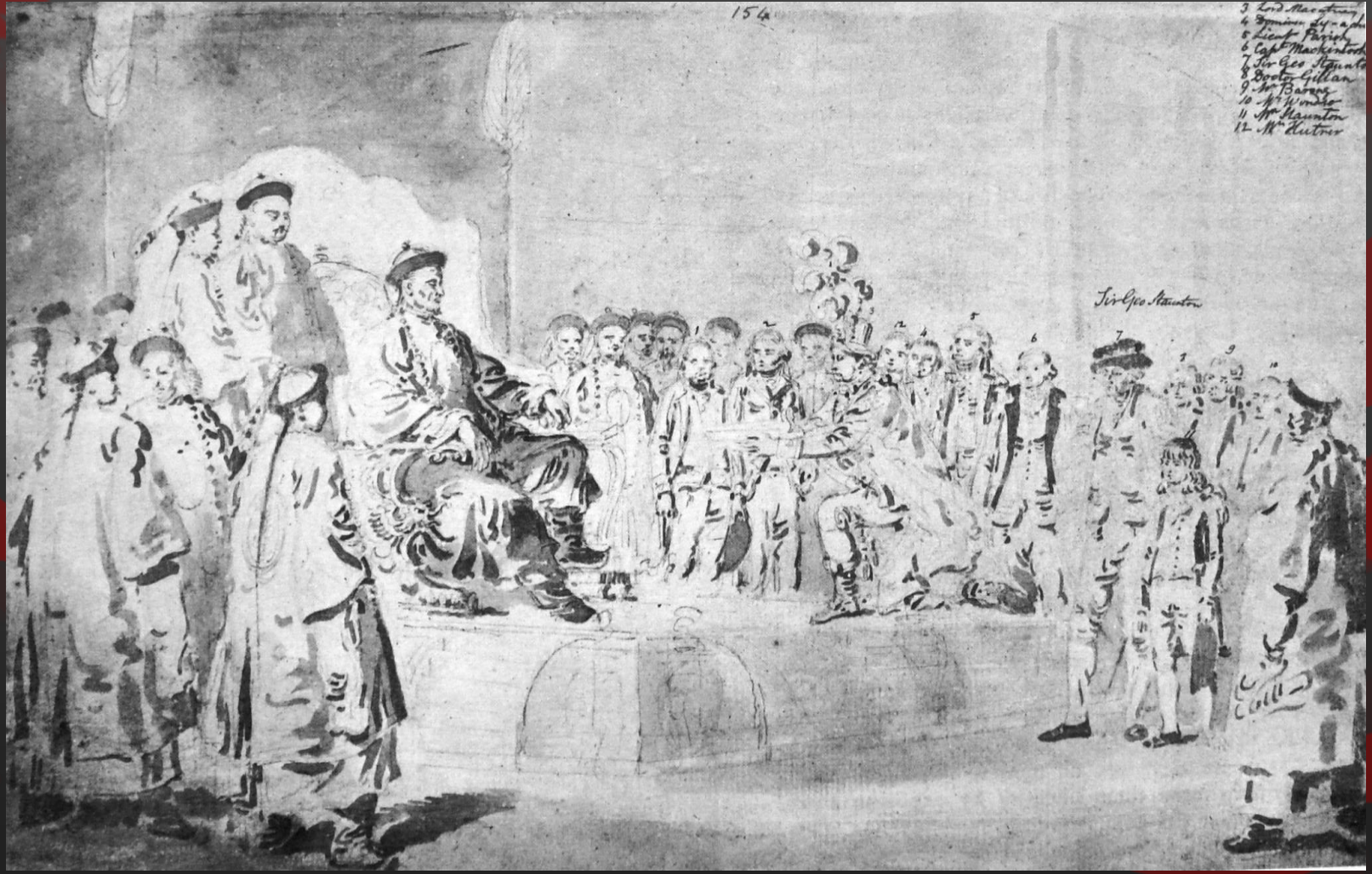
- *. This mission utterly failed due to Diplomatic hang-ups
 1. Macartney refused to kowtow (bow) to the Emperor
 2. Macartney was not allowed to travel to certain places
 3. Chinese officials refused to bow to the picture of the King of England
 4. Chinese refuse to grant special status to British merchants
- b. British smuggling in opium (mostly grown in India) increases
 1. in the early 1700s, small amounts of opium were imported into China
- *. Qing government forbade the importation of opium in 1729



The breaking-up of the power of China (no very improbable event) would occasion a complete subversion of the commerce, not only of Asia, but a very sensible change in the other quarters of the world. The industry and the ingenuity of the Chinese would be checked and enfeebled, but they would not be annihilated. Her ports would no longer be barricaded; they would be attempted by all the adventures of all trading nations, who would search every channel, creek, and cranny of China for a market, and for some time be the cause of much rivalry and disorder. Nevertheless, as Great Britain, from the weight of her riches and the genius and spirits of her people, is become the first political, marine, and commercial Power on the globe, it is reasonable to think that she would prove the greatest gainer by such a revolution as I have alluded to, and rise superior over every competitor.

- 3. Lord Macartney
- 4. Thomas Pitt
- 5. Lieut. Forster
- 6. Capt. Mackintosh
- 7. Sir Geo. Rennie
- 8. Doctor Gillan
- 9. Mr. Barrow
- 10. Mr. Worsley
- 11. Mr. Hunter
- 12. Mr. Denton

John Macartney



The Opium Wars

*.The British come to realize that the (illegal) sale of opium to Chinese merchants would change the balance of trade in their favor

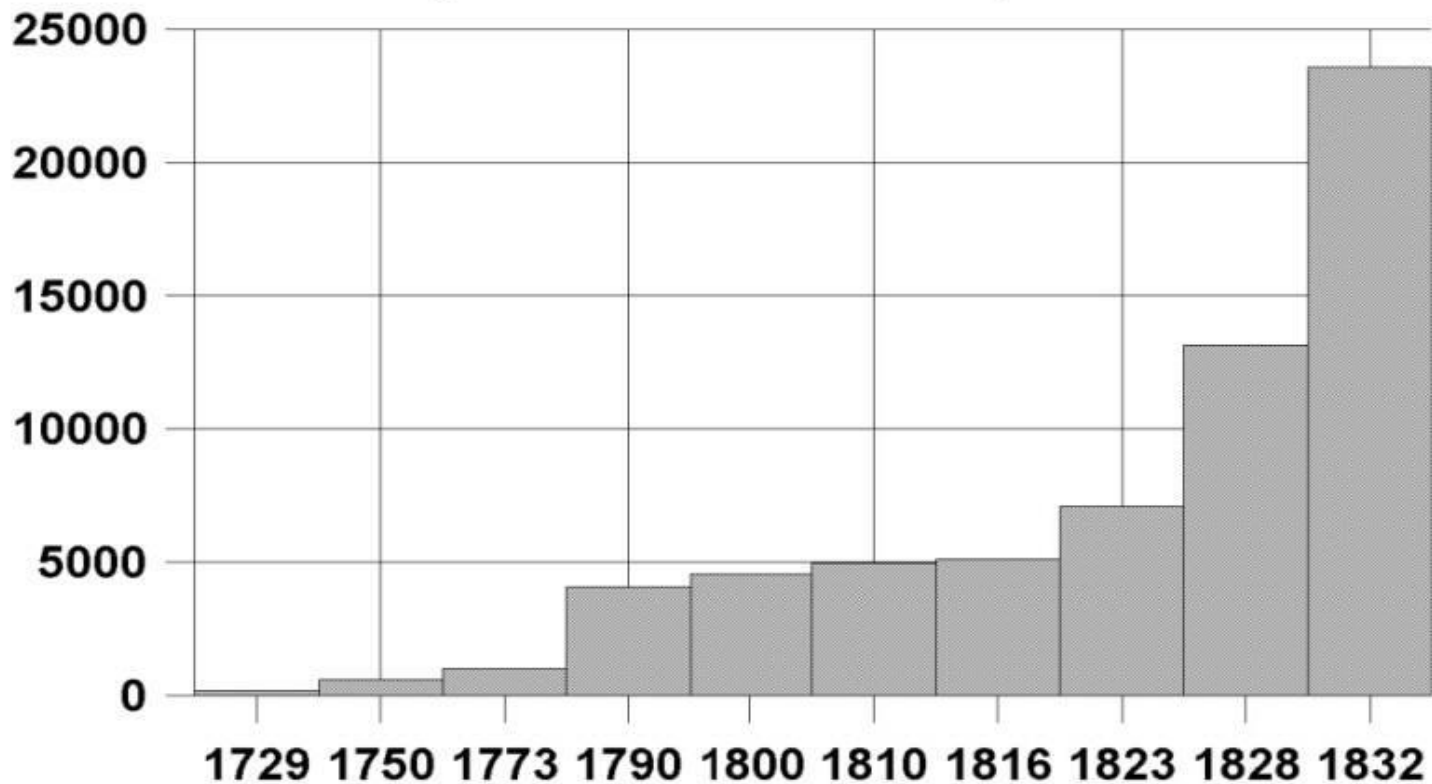
- a. By 1800, British merchants greatly increased their importation of opium into China
- b. Pretty soon, American merchants started to illegally sell opium in China as well
- c. The resulting competition between merchants lowered the price (and raised the demand!)

2. Many Chinese people (including government officials) became addicted

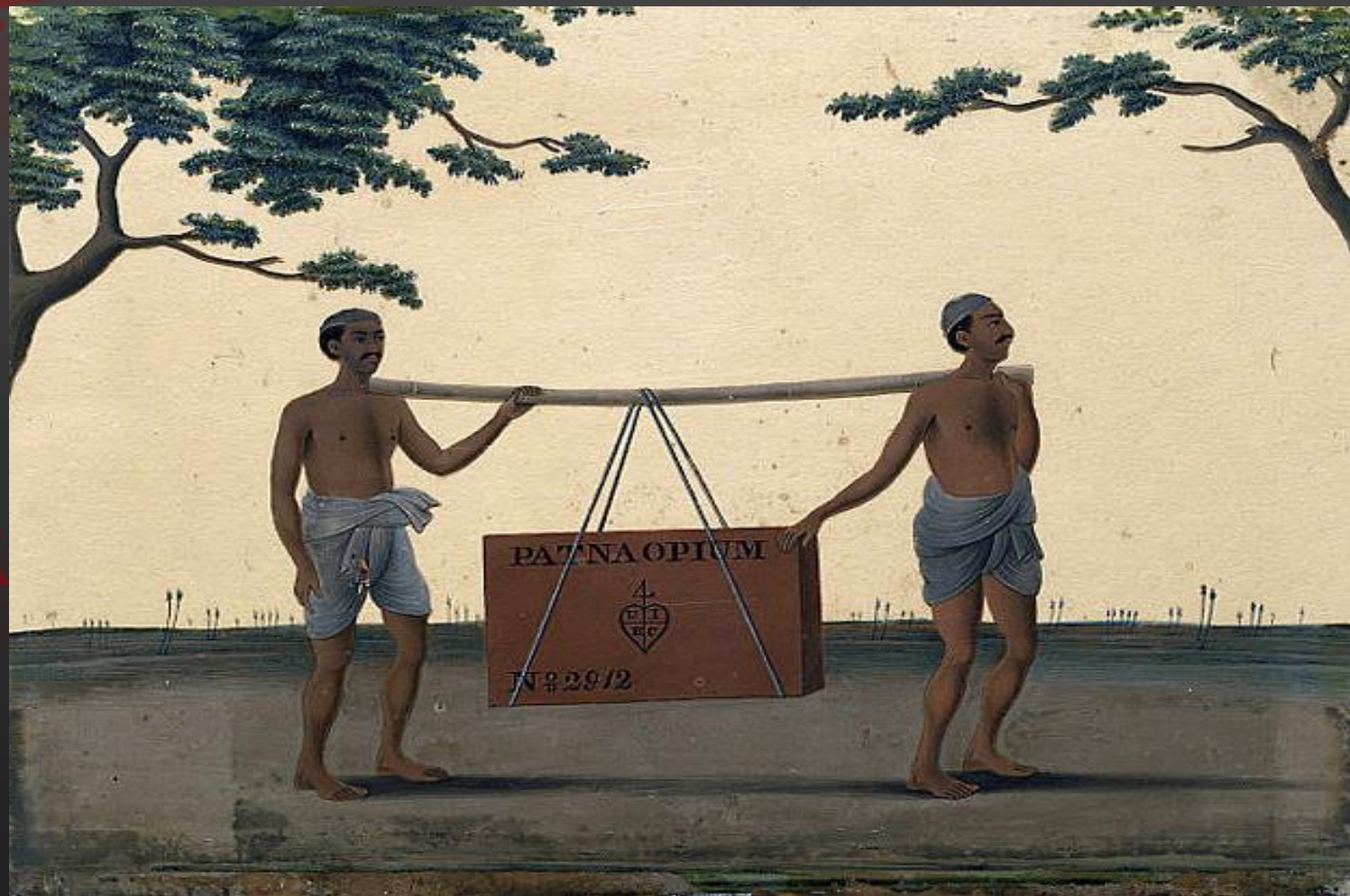
- a. Opium dens open in China (where people smoked the drug)
- b. Soon, the balance of trade (and flow of silver) totally reversed

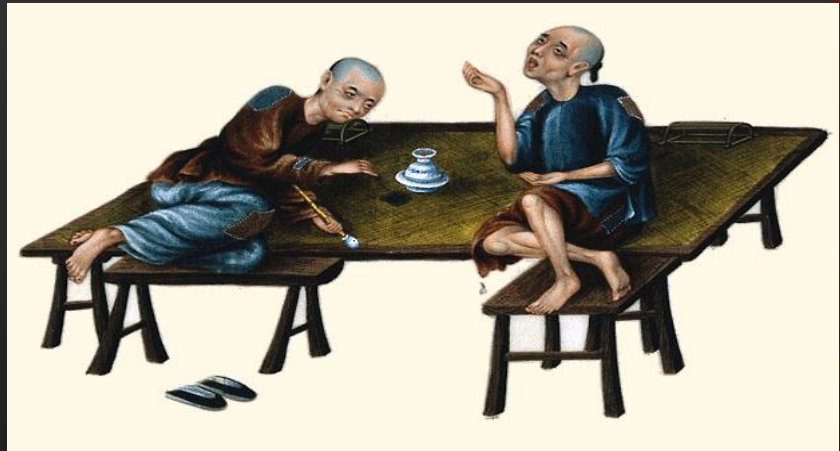
BRITISH OPIUM SALES TO CHINA

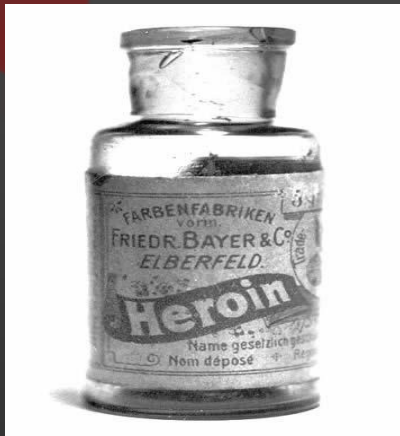
(Numbers of Chests)











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ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS

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WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

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and other bowel complaints.

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FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

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PRICE 15 CENTS.

Prepared by the
LYOUD MANUFACTURING CO.
219 HUDSON AVE., ALBANY, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists.
(Registered March 1886.) See other side.

The Opium Wars

3. The Qing government debated what to do:
 - a. Some officials felt that opium should be legalized – would provide a lot of tax revenue
 - b. Others stress that opium addiction threatened the moral fabric and economic system of China and urge stricter enforcement of the ban
4. The Qing Emperor decided to enforce the opium ban more strictly
 - a. 1820s – government forces Chinese opium merchants to stop selling (and effectively into hiding)
 - b. 1839 – Emperor orders a high-level government bureaucrat, Commissioner Lin Zexu to end the opium trade using any means necessary (even capital punishment)
 1. First Strategy – ask for the cooperation from English merchants and naval officers (and even the Queen, Victoria)
 2. Second Strategy (as the first one did not work) – close European trading areas of Canton, search all European-owned warehouses, confiscate and destroy any opium



“...Lin suddenly found himself with three-million pounds of opium on his hands. This was destroyed over a period of 23 days in June 1839, at Chuanbi by the bay at Canton. The process required the labor of around 500 workers and involved three huge trenches (150 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 7 feet deep) lined with stone and timber and filled with approximately two feet of water from a nearby creek. The opium balls were broken into pieces, dumped into the trenches, and stirred until dissolved, after which salt and lime were added, creating noxious clouds of smoke. The “foreign mud” was then diverted to the creek and washed out to sea.”



The Opium Wars

5. The British became incensed and angry
 - a. Merchants demand military action to avenge their losses
 - b. British government (who felt that China was unfairly restricting free trade) demanded a reversal of this policy or else they would send in their military

B. The War (1839 – 1842)

1. The British send in their military
 - a. British steam-powered gunboats repeatedly attack and destroy Chinese Junks
 - b. British marines invade and raid cities in southern, coastal China
 - c. British gunboats patrol and threaten cities along the Yangtze River



Painted from the original sketch by W. H. Burgess. Engraved by W. H. Burgess. Published by W. H. Burgess, 1841.

The *USS Nemesis*, under the command of Lieutenant Wm. H. G. Hall, U.S.N., with a crew of 100 men, including 40 sailors, 40 marines, and 20 officers, destroyed the Chinese war junks in Anson's Bay, Jan 7, 1841.

The *Nemesis* and the crew of the *USS Nemesis* are very respectfully dedicated to the memory of the fallen.

W. H. Burgess.

The Opium Wars

2. By 1842, the Emperor, realizing that his forces have no chance against the technologically superior British, was forced to sue for peace

C. Immediate Effects

1. Commissioner Lin is blamed for starting this conflict by the Emperor (who exiled him to a remote part of the Chinese empire)

2. Treaty of Nanking

a. opened four other “treaty ports” in addition to Canton to foreign merchants

b. Island of Hong Kong given to the British as a colony

sealed by the Plenipotentiary on board
 the *Porokanna* Majesty's Ship
 "Porokanna" this twenty-first day of August
 1842, corresponding with the Chinese
 date, twenty-first day of the seventh month
 in the twenty-second year of Xianfeng



Handwritten Chinese characters in seal script, likely a signature or official stamp.

Handwritten signature in cursive script, possibly reading "Amoy" or similar.



道光二十二年七月二十四日
 一千八百四十二年八月二十九日



Handwritten Chinese characters, possibly a date or reference.

約者



Large handwritten Chinese characters in seal script, likely a signature.

Handwritten signature in cursive script.

大清欽差使臣行軍大臣等
 大英欽命全權公使大臣等

君上文字蓋用關防印信各執一印為據俾印日核和約開裁之條施行及與英使妥議和

The Opium Wars

- c. Low tariff rate (5% on imports) agreed upon
- d. China forced to pay Britain 21 million ounces of silver
- e. British citizens in China given right of extraterritoriality (meaning that they lived by British law only - - and were allowed to disregard Chinese laws)

3. In 1843, China granted Britain “most favored nation status” – meaning that if China made any trade agreements with other countries, it had to give Britain the same benefits



Foreign Intervention

Open doors and strings of pearls.

Foreign Intervention

III. Further Increase in Foreign Influence

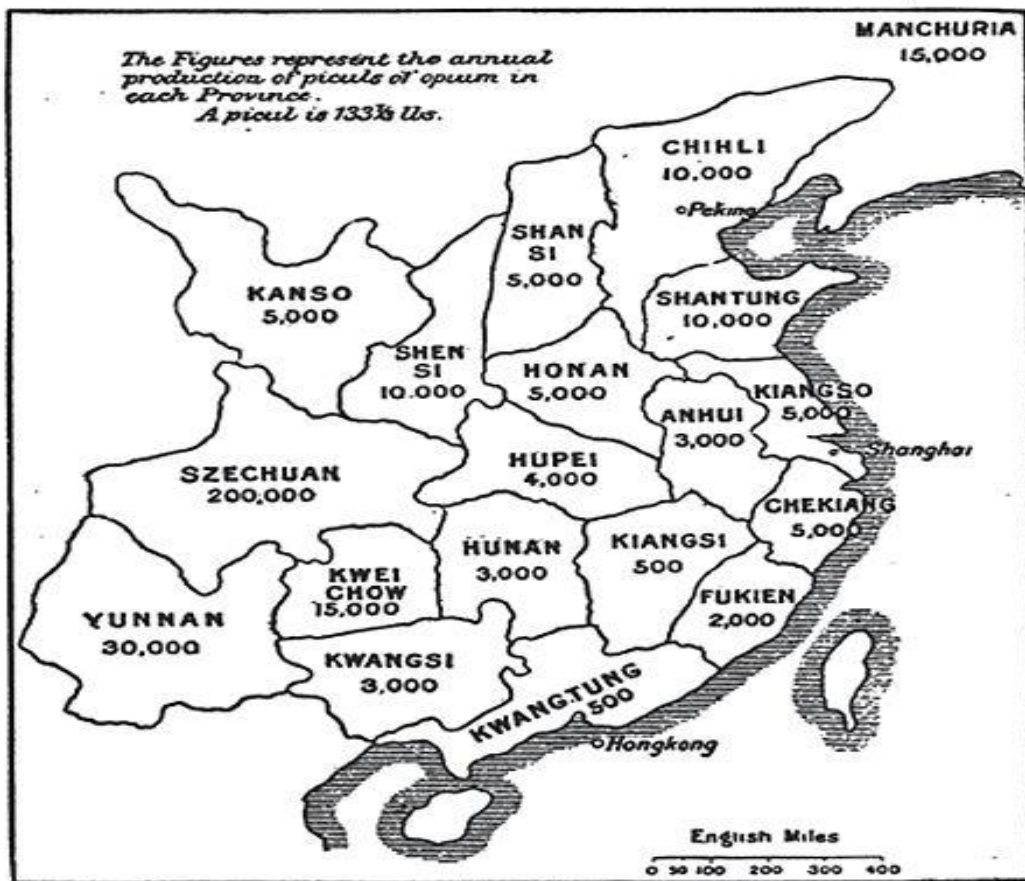
A. More "Restrictive Treaties" between Western powers and China

1. 1860 – opium importation legalized due to a Second Opium War
2. Christian missionaries allowed unrestricted access to preach in China

*. Even though they help women and the poor, these missionaries became the target of anti-western feelings

3. 90 Chinese ports open to western merchants by 1900 – "Open Door Policy"

*. Soon these ports and the surrounding territories become "Spheres of Influence" – centers of local dominance in China for European powers and even the USA



MAP SHOWING WHERE OPIUM IS GROWN IN CHINA.

The map is reproduced from the British Government White Paper, China, No. 1, 1908. Piculs are nearly equivalent to chests. The figures represent the annual production of piculs of opium in each province.

"We English, by the policy we have pursued, are morally responsible for every acre of land in China which is withdrawn from the cultivation of grain and devoted to that of the poppy; so that the fact of the growth of the drug in China ought only to increase our sense of responsibility."—Lord Justice FRY.

Foreign Intervention

1. Offices and workshops established by these nations to produce Chinese goods – many Chinese people employed, not well paid
2. European and American residents live in special, segregated districts within these cities
 - a. construct and live in very nice houses
 - b. opened restaurants and bars (where vices like gambling and prostitution were common)

B. Foreign powers assist in the erosion of Qing power in some frontier areas and tributary states

1. Russia got control of Ussuri (northeast of Manchuria) in 1860
2. Britain encouraged the independence of Tibet
3. Japan eventually got control of Taiwan and Korea
4. France conquered and took control of the modern countries of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia between 1859 and 1894 – French Indochina

PUBLIC AND RESERVE GARDENS. REGULATIONS.

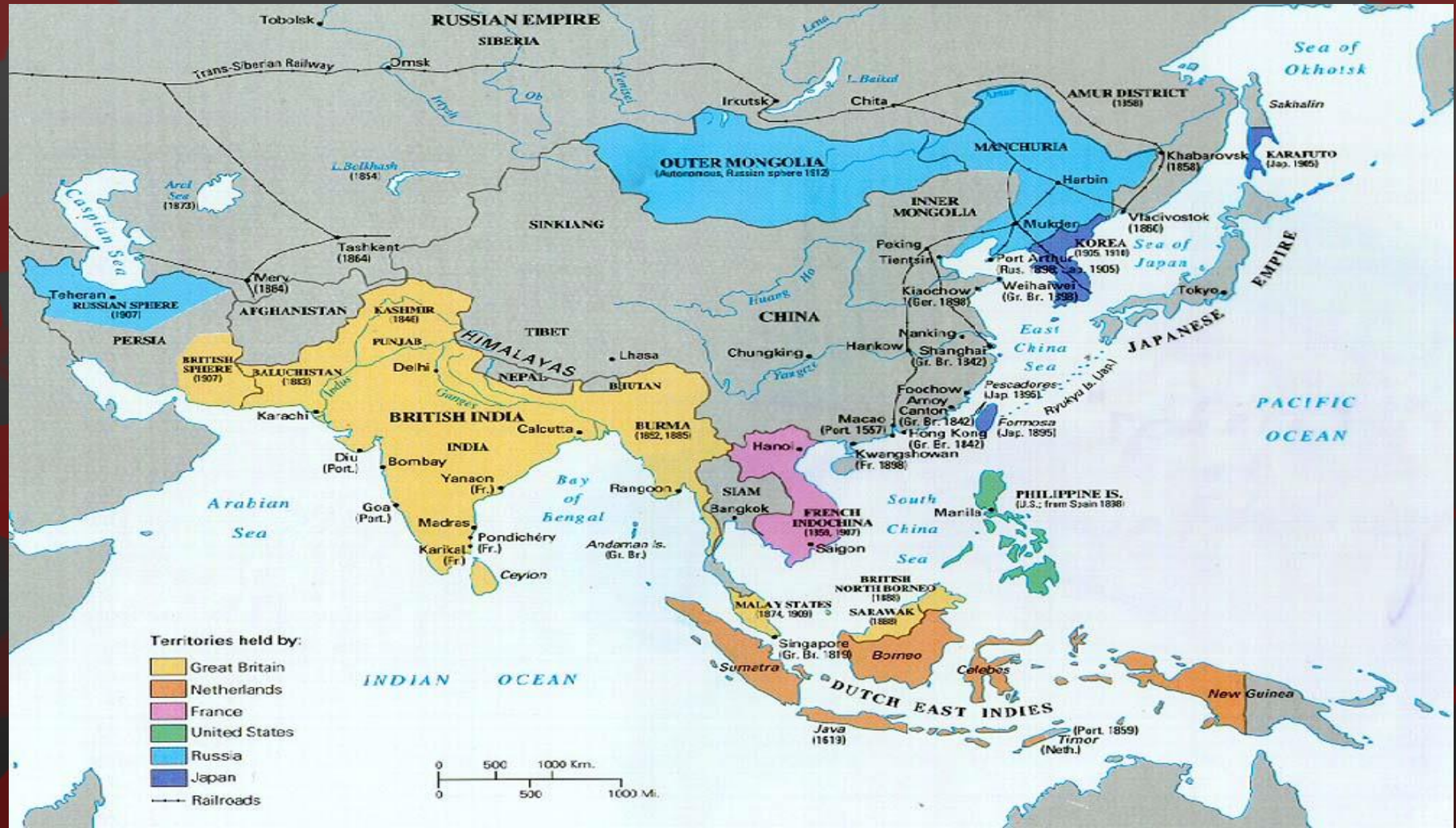
1. The Gardens are reserved for the Foreign Community.
2. The Gardens are opened daily to the public from 6 a. m. and will be closed half an hour after midnight.
3. No persons are admitted unless respectably dressed.
4. Dogs and bicycles are not admitted.
5. Perambulators must be confined to the paths.
6. Birdnesting, plucking flowers, climbing trees or damaging the trees, shrubs, or grass is strictly prohibited; visitors and others in charge of children are requested to aid in preventing such mischief.
7. No person is allowed within the band stand enclosure.
8. Amahs in charge of children are not permitted to occupy the seats and chairs during band performances.
9. Children unaccompanied by foreigners are not allowed in Reserve Garden.
10. The police have instructions to enforce these regulations.

By Order,

N. O. Liddell,

Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, Sept. 13th. 1917.



RUSSIAN EMPIRE
SIBERIA

Trans-Siberian Railway

OUTER MONGOLIA
(Autonomous, Russian sphere 1912)

MANCHURIA

AMUR DISTRICT
(1958)

KARAFUTO
(Jap. 1905)

SINKIANG

INNER MONGOLIA

KOREA
(1905-1910)

JAPANESE EMPIRE

AFGHANISTAN

KASHMIR
(1846)

HIMALAYAS

CHINA

East China Sea

Sea of Japan

PACIFIC OCEAN

PERSIA

Arabic Sea

BRITISH INDIA

TIBET

CHUNGKING

NANKING

South China Sea

PHILIPPINE IS.
(U.S. from Spain 1898)

INDIAN OCEAN

Bay of Bengal

FRENCH INDOCHINA
(1859, 1907)

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO
(1888)

MALAY STATES
(1874, 1909)

SARAWAK
(1888)

BORNEO

JAVA
(1613)

DUTCH EAST INDIES

Timor
(Part 1859)
(Neth.)

New Guinea

Aral Sea
(1873)

L. Balkhash
(1854)

Caspian Sea

Sea of Okhotsk

Irkutsk

Chita

Harbin

Vladivostok
(1860)

Mukden

Port Arthur
(Rus. 1896, Jap. 1905)

Weihaifwei
(Gr. Br. 1898)

Pescadoreps
(Jap. 1895)

Formosa
(Jap. 1895)

Manila

Chungking

Hankow

Shanghai
(Gr. Br. 1842)

Foochow
(Gr. Br. 1842)

Amoy Canton
(Gr. Br. 1842)

Hong Kong
(Gr. Br. 1842)

Kwangshowan
(Fr. 1898)

Macao
(Port. 1557)

Hanoi

Saigon

Bangkok

Sumatra

Singapore
(Gr. Br. 1819)

Celebes

Java
(1613)

Sumatra

Java
(1613)

Sumatra

Java
(1613)

The background is a dark grey color with scattered red leaf silhouettes of various shapes and sizes, some overlapping. The leaves are positioned primarily around the edges of the frame, with a few in the center.

Taiping Rebellion

Jesus' Chinese younger brother and the end of the world.

Taiping Rebellion

IV. The Taiping Rebellion (1850 – 1864)

A. Caused by tensions in Guangxi (the area west of Canton) related to:

1. Poor agricultural productivity
2. Poor working conditions/job opportunities
3. Ethnic divisions between the Chinese and Hakka (a minority ethnic group who often worked in the most menial of jobs)
4. Resentment towards the increasing presence of Westerners

B. The Taiping Movement (a.k.a. “Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace”)

1. Founded by Hong Xiuquan (an ethnic Hakka)
 - a. Trained as a civil servant – but repeatedly failed the tests
 - b. Suffered a nervous breakdown in his late 30s



Taiping Rebellion

c. Studied with protestant missionaries in Canton – forms his beliefs:

1. He was the younger brother of Jesus
2. God had ordered him to create a new kingdom by forcing the Manchus (Qing Dynasty) out – resulting in universal peace

2. Hong quickly gathered many followers

- a. most of the original followers were other Hakka peoples
- b. Followers believed that they had special powers
- c. Followers also believed that the Manchus were creatures of Satan

3. Upon hearing of this movement, the Qing sent in the army to arrest Hong and the other leaders, but were soundly defeated

Taiping Rebellion

4. The movement gains followers

- a. Many ethnic Chinese and Hakka join voluntarily
- b. The Taiping take over villages – forcing the inhabitants to join

5. The Taiping leaders implement social changes for their followers

- a. Men and women organized into separate military and work teams
- b. Status of women improved!
 - 1. Special units of female soldiers, farmers, and laborers created
 - 2. Footbinding made illegal for female Taiping followers

C. The Taiping conquered the city of Nanjing in 1853 (becomes their capital)

- *. In spite of being surrounded by the Qing armies, they stayed there for about ten years

Territoires contrôlés par les Taiping en 1854



- ### Légende
- Taipingguo
 - Guangxi, lieu d'origine de la rébellion abandonné par la suite
 - Nankin, capitale Taiping sous le nom de Tianjing
 - frontières chinoises de 1820
 - frontières chinoises actuelles

d'après :
Thomas A. Reilly,
The Taiping Heavenly Kingdom
University of Washington Press

Taiping Rebellion

D. The British and French help the Qing defeat the Taiping by 1864

E. Results of the Taiping Rebellion

1. 20 – 30 million deaths
2. Destruction of China's major agricultural centers
3. Destruction of some of China's artistic and cultural treasures
4. Spread of the Bubonic Plague (by surviving members of the Taiping who went to places like Vietnam, Singapore, Hong Kong, London, and San Francisco)
5. Increase in power for Provincial Governors – who helped lead the war effort for the Qing government



Collapse

I know what we should do! We should build an ENORMOUS MARBLE BOAT. Because that will fix everything.

Collapse

V. Further Disintegration and Collapse of the Qing Dynasty

A. Imperial treasury was pretty much empty by the 1860s, due to

1. stealing by corrupt government officials
2. government spending on desperately trying to fix public works – by 1850, it was spending ten times more than it got from taxes
3. payments to Britain and France because of the Opium Wars treaties
4. payments to soldiers (Chinese and foreign) for suppressing the Taiping Rebellion

B. Provincial Governors soon become the real powerful figures within China

Collapse

1. Due to their efforts in the Taiping Rebellion, they had the ability to

- a. raise their own taxes
- b. raise their own army
- c. run their own bureaucracies within their province

2. Their efforts (and money) helps restore Chinese infrastructure

*. The Americans and British provided assistance as well

- a. These officials maintain the Qing Dynasty – because it maintained their position of authority within the Qing system
- b. Upon retirement or death, the position went to their son or a protégé

Collapse

C. The Dowager Empress Cixi

1. In 1898, her ultra-conservative supporters led a coup d'état
 - a. The Emperor, her nephew, was imprisoned in the Forbidden Palace
 - b. She was made the acting empress
2. Cixi opposed any more acts of westernization
 - a. She orders the exile or execution of major Chinese leaders who advocated western reforms
 - b. She continually played westerners and the provincial governors against each other – maintaining her authority and position
 - c. She secretly supports many secret, anti-western societies

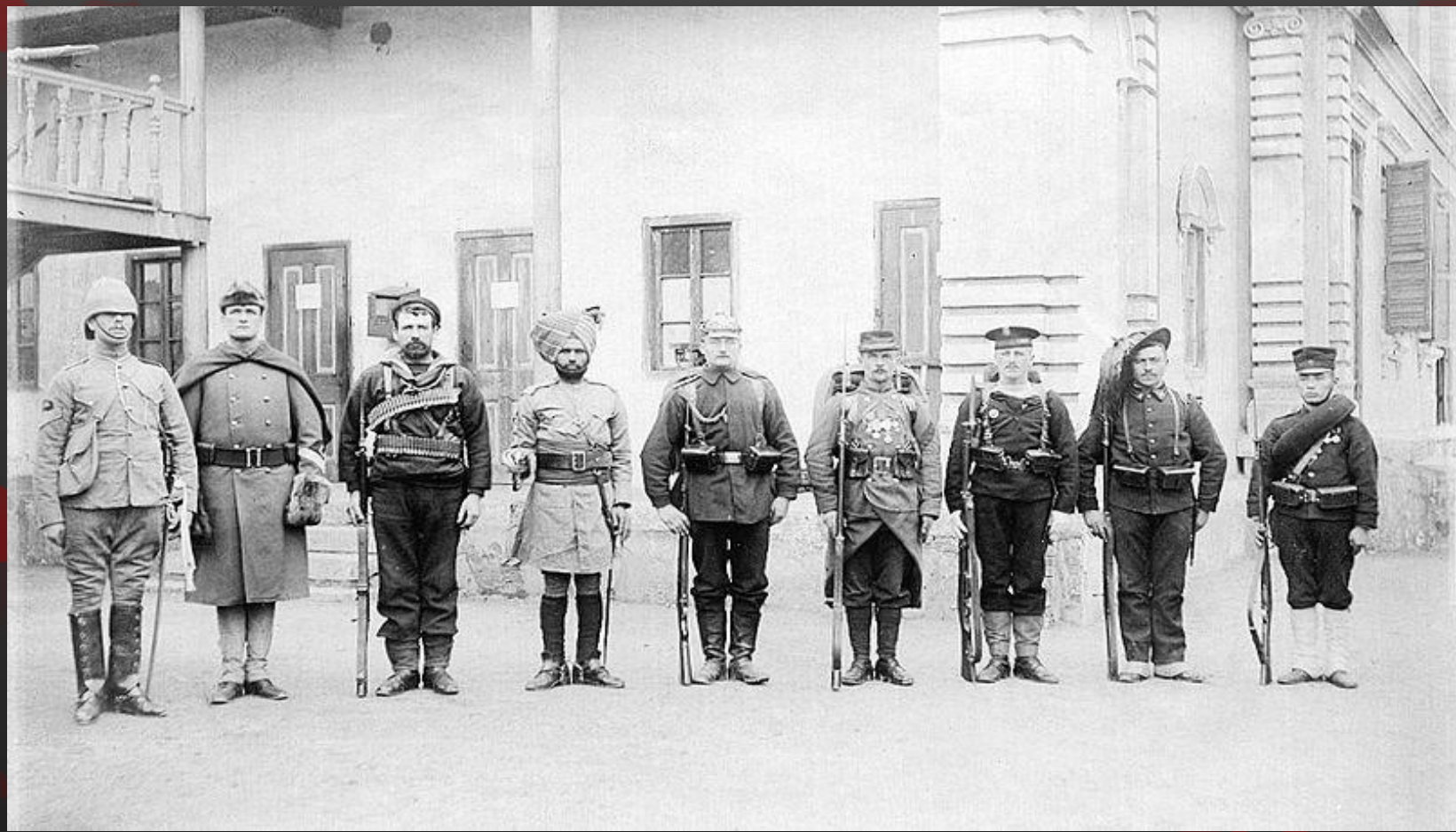


Collapse

D. The Boxer Rebellion (1900)

1. The "Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fist" (called the "Boxers" by westerners)
 - a. Secret society with the ultimate goal of expelling all foreigners and foreign influences
 - b. Called "Boxers" because they studied and practiced forms of martial arts
2. With the secret support of Cixi, the Boxers began to attack westerners and Chinese Christians in Beijing
3. Due to these attacks, a multinational force, consisting of armies from the major western powers and Japan invaded Beijing and end the uprising
4. Results
 - a. Chinese government forced to pay more indemnities
 - b. Further strengthening of power by provincial governors
 - c. Formation of other secret societies made up of western-educated, Chinese leaders who wanted an end to Qing rule and China to modernize





COLLIER'S



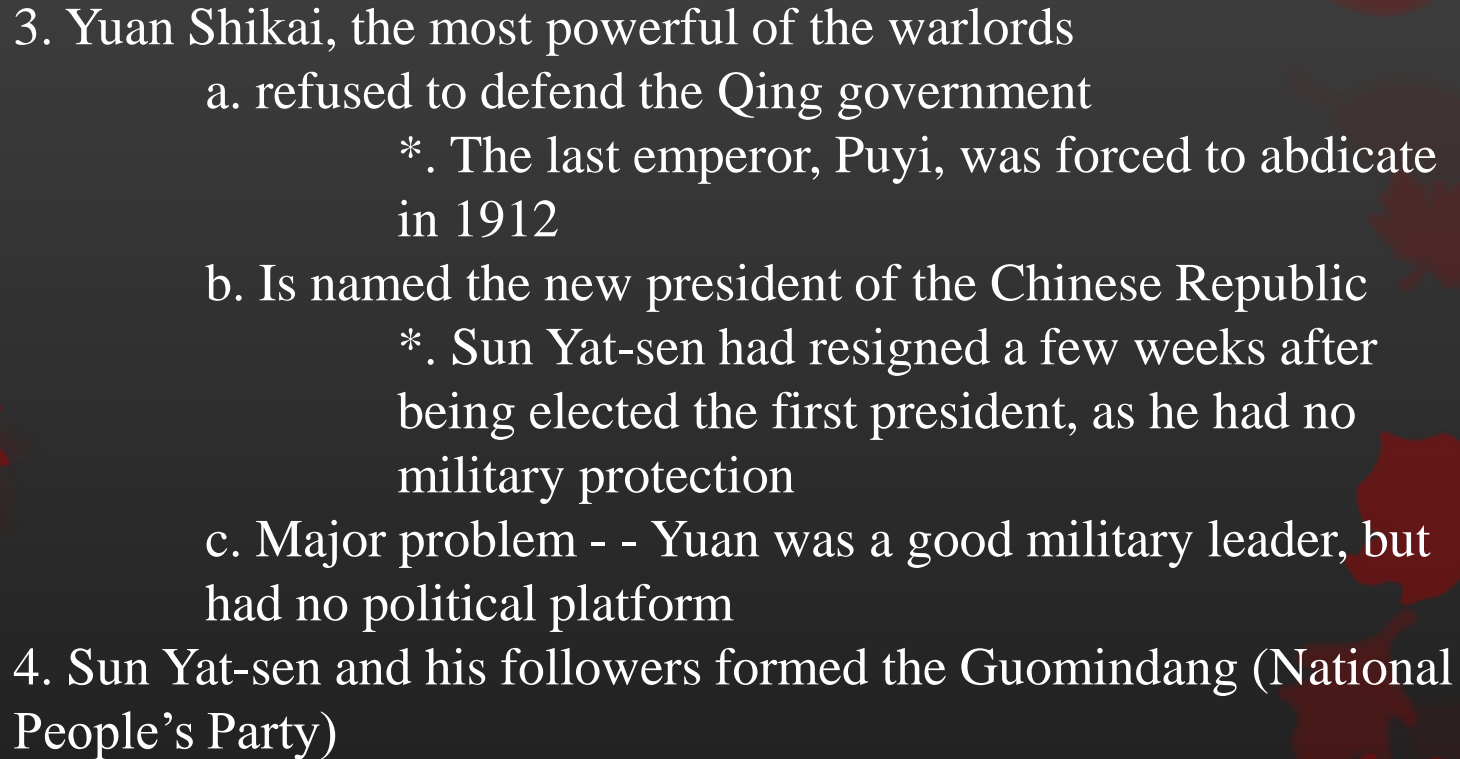
THE WAR IN CHINA

PRICE
10
CENTS

C. The Revolution of 1911 – end of the Chinese Dynastic System

1. The Build-up

- a. China's regional/provincial armies were ruled by local generals, called warlords
- b. In 1905, the Confucian civil service system is finally ended by Cixi
- c. Cixi died in 1908
 1. Sun Yat-sen, the leader of the Revolutionary Alliance attempted a takeover of the government
 2. This attempted takeover was put down by the various armies
- d. In October 1911 – one of the regional armies, along with many of the anti-Qing student organizations revolt against the government (because it took loans from foreign governments)
 1. An assembly of revolutionaries met at Nanjing & declare China a republic and elected Sun Yat-sen the new President

- 
3. Yuan Shikai, the most powerful of the warlords
 - a. refused to defend the Qing government
 - *. The last emperor, Puyi, was forced to abdicate in 1912
 - b. Is named the new president of the Chinese Republic
 - *. Sun Yat-sen had resigned a few weeks after being elected the first president, as he had no military protection
 - c. Major problem - - Yuan was a good military leader, but had no political platform
 4. Sun Yat-sen and his followers formed the Guomindang (National People's Party)