

## UCSB Hist 2c F'09, L7: China and Imperialism

Why did Western imperialism have a different outcome in China than in Africa or Latin America?

0. Turn in papers; film today 1-3:15pm: *Twilight Samurai*; Wed. 8pm Campbell: US in Arab-Israeli Peace Process; **Bring 2 blue books to section this week** (midterm & final)

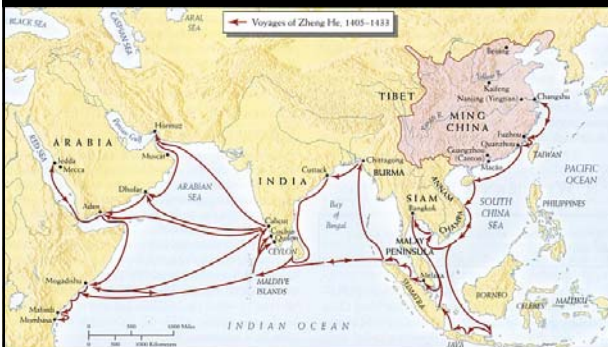
1. Pre-1800 China: Ming & Ching
2. 19<sup>th</sup> Century China: Decline—inexorable?
3. Important concepts

Music: Chinese Cultural Revolution songs, 1940s  
(youtube: [East is Red](#), [LiuYang River](#), [Sun over Prairie](#))

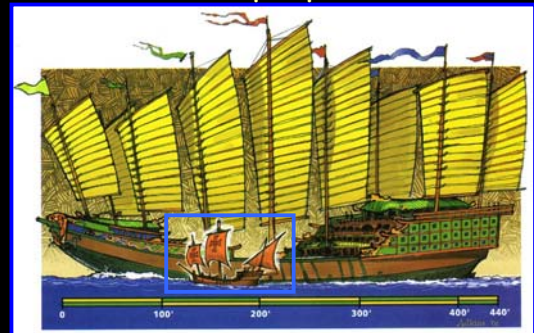
## Chinese Dynasties

- Mongol Yuan Dynasty (1271 - 1368)
- Han Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644)
  - Early 1400s: Grand Canal, Great Wall, Forb. City
- Manchu Qing Dynasty (1644 - 1911)
  - expansion and new crops: demographics!
  - Population: 1650: ca. 150 mio.  
1800: ca. 300 mio.
  - Emperors
    - Kangxi (b.1654, r. 1661-1723): 61 years
    - Yongzheng (b. 1678, r. 1723-1736)
    - Qianlong (1711-1799) (r. 1736-1796): 60 years

## Zheng He, Voyages 1405-1433



## China: World Superpower til 1790s



1405 Chinese ship: 5x length, 9x cargo capacity of Columbus's Santa Maria

## Forbidden City vs. Versailles



1420 vs. 1680



## Canton system



- Canton=Guangzhou:
  - 13 warehouses on Pearl River
  - 75 miles from Macao & Hong Kong
  - 1759-1842
- Trading system imposed by Emperor
- All foreign trade highly regulated and confined to Canton
- **Tea**, silk, porcelain, spices, handcrafts (laquerware), ... -- paid for with silver

## Canton Warehouses



## Canton Tea Warehouse, ca. 1800



## George Macartney



- cousin of King George, ambassador to Russia, governor of Madras
- Mission in 1793:
  - Textiles, cutlery, pottery, clocks, scientific gadgets, musical instruments
  - Tea, silk, porcelain
- Refused to kowtow (remember Queen Njinga) How crucial to success?
- Source(s) in reader

## Qianlong: Letter to George III (1792)

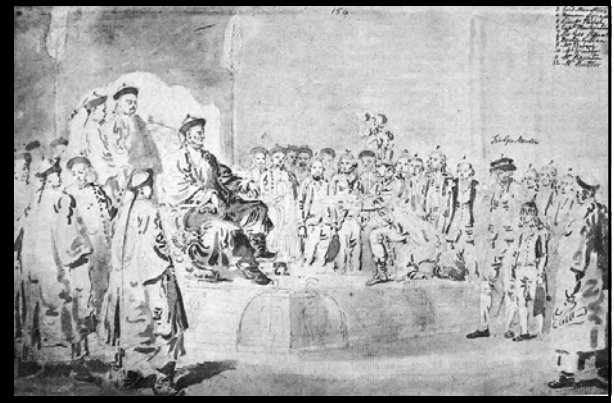


"China has no need to import goods produced by outside barbarians..."

"We possess all things. I see no value on objects strange or ingenious, and have no use for your country's manufactures."

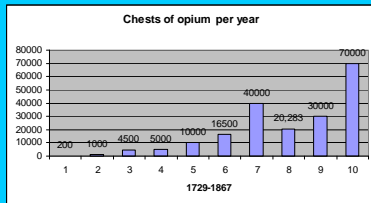
"Should your vessels touch the shore, your merchants will assuredly never be permitted to land or to reside there, but will be subject to instant expulsion. ... Tremblingly obey and show no negligence!"

## 1793: Macartney Embassy to China



## Britain -> China trade balance

- 1729: 200 chests (60 kg=133 lbs each)
- 1767: 1,000
- 1800: 4,500
- 1820: 5,000
- 1825: 10,000
- 1830: 16,000
- 1838: 40,000
- 1839: 20,283 chests destroyed by Lin Zexu
- 1850: 30,000/year
- 1867: 70,000



## First Opium War, 1839-42

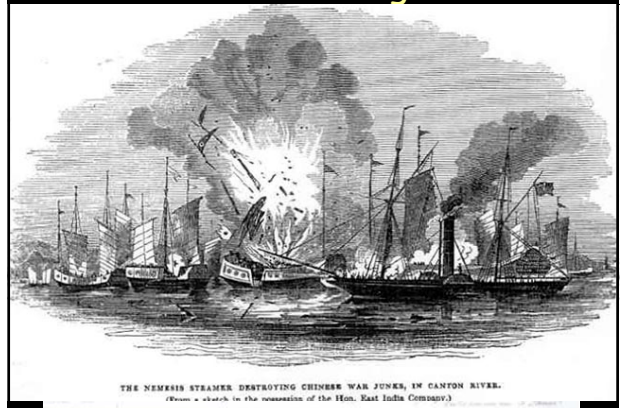
- "Country trade": British Indian opium overland into China to balance exchange,
- 1834: end of British East India Company monopoly-> competition among Brits begins
- 1839: Lin Zexu's letter to Queen Victoria
- 1839-1842 (first) Opium War
- Treaty of Nanking:
  - \$21 mio. indemnity
  - Hong Kong & 5 ports
  - "fair tariff"
  - 1843: Brits not subject to Chinese law



## 1839: Destruction of Opium



## Steamer Nemesis outguns Chinese



## Analogy for Perspective

- Colombian cocaine cartel invades the US
  - forces legalization of cocaine
  - allows cartel to import into 5 major US port cities (Galveston/Houston, New Orleans, Tampa, Savannah, Charlestown, ...)
  - (no taxes or customs oversight)
  - only drug lords have authority over Columbian citizens operating in the 5 ports
  - US has to pay \$100 billion indemnity (cost of war and previously confiscated cocaine)
- Britain to China in 1839-42 and 1856-60

## Taiping Rebellion

- Hong Xiuquan (1813-1864)
  - schoolteacher, failed bureaucrat
  - "brother of Jesus Christ"
  - Taiping: "Great Peace"
- Doctrine: similar to Marx' socialism
  - classless, egalitarian society (women, too)
  - prohibited foot bindings
  - public education: literacy
  - democratic institutions
  - military & bureaucratic reform
  - promoted industrialization



## Rebellion Timeline

- 1853: captured Nanjing (massacre)
- 1855: 1 mio. Taipings halted at Beijing
- 1856: Taipings threaten Shanghai
- too radical: scholar-gentry sides with Qing regional armies staffed by Chinese
- 1860: Taipings limited to Nanjing
- 1862: Hong retreats to private life (1864 suicide)
- 1864: Nanjing retaken by emperor's forces
- total death toll: 20-30 million

## Qing reconquer Nanjing, 1864



## Other Reform Movements

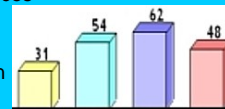
- 1860s & 70s: Self-Strengthening Movement "Chinese Learning at the Base, Western Learning for Use"
- 1898: 100 days reform
  - Scholar & student: Kang and Liang
  - Don't preserve agrarian, should be pure industry
  - Constitutional monarchy, civil liberties, educational and military reform, economic development
  - Gentry backs young emperor's aunt Cixi

## Clicker Question 1

- Why did the Chinese fail to make the leap from the "commercial revolution" of the later Ming period (1600-1650) to an "industrial revolution" of the kind that began in the West a century later?

**Which one is not correct?**

- A. Esteem for arts: little emphasis on material accumulation
- B. Lack of prominence of engineers and inventors
- C. Lack of accessible natural resources
- D. Confucian ethos:
  - no admiration for entrepreneurs
  - retention of the old, not invention of the new

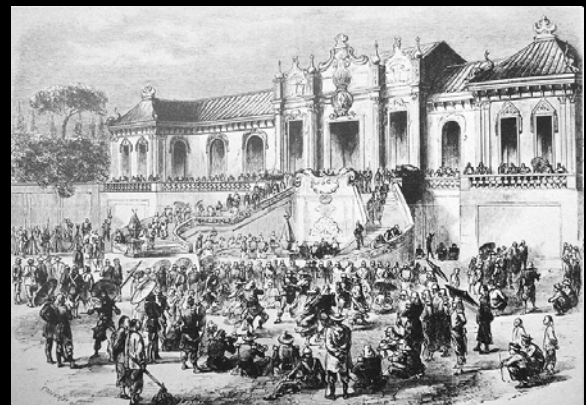


[many people got this wrong—you do need to keep up with the reading!]

## China Loses More Wars

- 1856-60: Second Opium War (Britain + Fr.)
  - 1858 Treaty with Russia
  - **Horrific looting of summer palace**
- 1884-5: with France
- 1895: with Japan

## 1860: Br & Fr Loot Summer Palace



## Empress Cixi with Foreign Ladies



## Empress Cixi's marble boat



## Final Reform Movement

- 1899: "Society of Righteous and Harmonious Fists" (Boxer rebellion)
  - anti-foreign
  - backed by Empress dowager Cixi
  - 1900: 140,000 besiege Beij. foreign embassies
  - quickly crushed by British, French, Russian, US, German & Japanese troops
  - discredited Qing dynasty
- 1908 Cixi dies, succeeded by 2-year-old Puyi
- 1911: revolution topples Qing

## Western Forces vs. Boxer Uprising



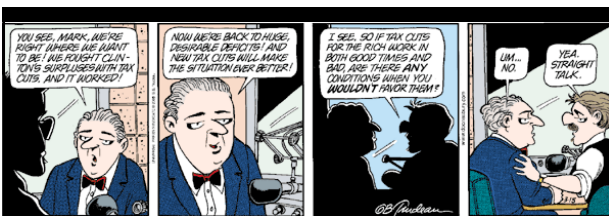
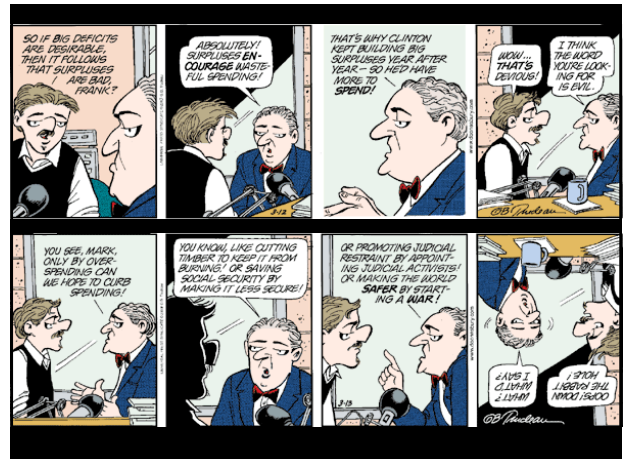
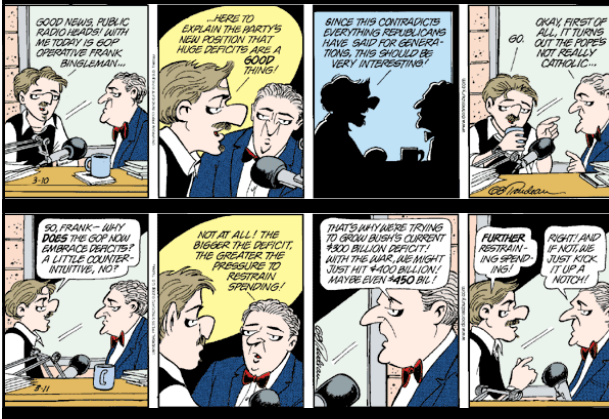
## Imperialism: 3 types/phases

1. "old:" direct *political* control  
(since ancient times)
  2. "new:" *economic* control
    - after industrialization in Europe
    - 1880s "scramble for Africa"
    - 1885 Berlin conference
  3. "cultural" (soft): after decolonization
- Goal of all 3: economic extraction

## Colonialism: 2 main types

1. Settler colonies
    - Europeans went to stay  
(13 colonies; Latin America; Boers)
    - before industrialization
  2. Politically dependent states
    - administered by imperial power
    - Europeans come and go
    - goal: economic extraction
- How is it different from imperialism?

### Comic of the Day: Fiscal/Political Conservatism

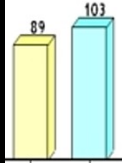


### Clicker Question

Which of these statements best reflects your view?

- A. Government infringes on freedom
- B. Government creates conditions for freedom

[47% for A, 53% for B; A would be "conservative" today]



### Liberalism (p. 672)

- "belief in the inherent freedom and moral equality of men"
  - liberty of the individual in religion and person -> individualism
  - equality of individuals in the eyes of God and the laws
- not equality for all in political or social matters, but only in legal status (level playing field)

### 2 Types of Liberalism

- Economic
  - laissez faire: no gov't-imposed laws
  - free enterprise: no institutions with established privileges
- Political
  - who participates in gov't? property owner who proved ability/responsibility
  - how is gov't kept out of economics

### Conservatism

- **Rejection** of revolutionary attempts to change society in the French Revolution
  - **destruction of churches, cultural artifacts of the Old Regime**
  - **changing the calendar**
  - **huge bloodletting under "reign of terror"**
- Ability of a strong leader to get things done
  - example of Saddam Hussein in Iraq

## Clicker Q

Which of the following would an early 19<sup>th</sup> century conservative be most likely to support?

- A. a proposal to give poor and rich alike an equal vote
- B. an officially established church with preeminent rights in education
- C. an absolutist monarch ruling with no constitutional restraints**
- D. a proposal to sever any connections between church and schools

