

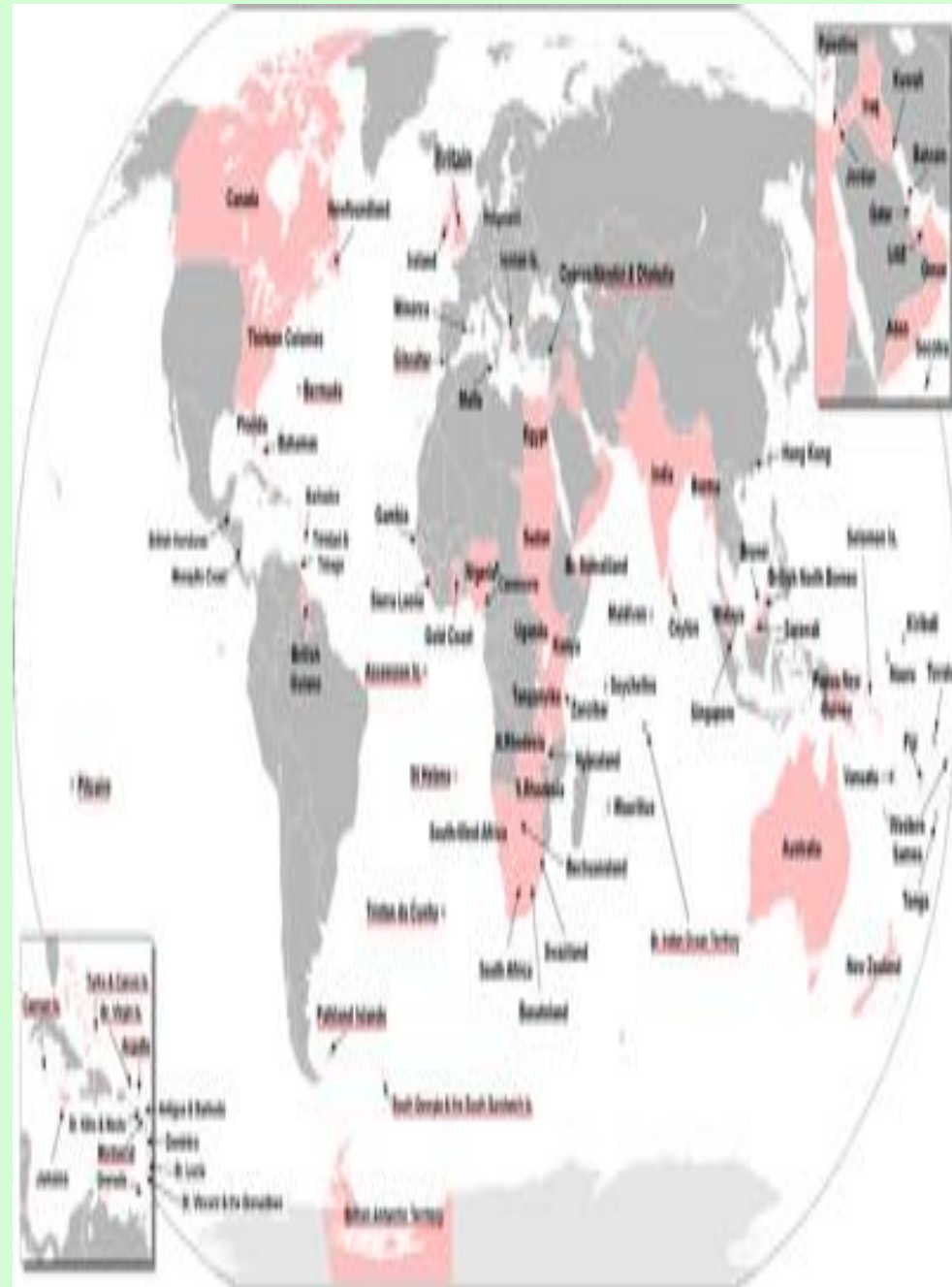
Western States Reinforce their Presence (after the 1800s)

- After the early 1800s , **technological advances** (技術の進歩) in Europe and North America (also referred to as '**the West**'(西洋) **permitted** (可能にする) 'Western' states to have a much more **superior technological advantage** (優れた技術の利点) over the nations of East Asia. Note the '**Industrial Revolution**' (産業革命). [See Picture of Naval Battle from the First Opium War (アヘン戦争)]
- States such as Great Britain and Holland also used European skills and methods in army training to create highly **disciplined** armies (高度に訓練された軍隊) using non-European soldiers) in places like Indonesia and India.
- As Cohen states '*Advanced military technology and **dependable** (信頼できる) local forces **enabled** (できるようにする) a **handful** (一握り) of Europeans to control a vast amount of Asian territory – and to **threaten** (脅かす) the region's two greatest powers, China and Japan'* (Cohen, 2000:245).



The Rise of British Power in India and East Asia

- British interests in India gradually developed out of the rising **influence** (勢力) of the British East India Company (BEIC) (イギリス東インド会社) (**founded** 「設立された」 in 1600), one of the largest European-controlled trading ‘companies’ in the world and a major **component** 「構成ようそ」 of British power in Asia (see British Empire [大英帝国] map).
- To address (取り組む) its naval and trade **vulnerabilities** 「弱点」 in India, and in the **sea-lanes** (水路) between India and China, the British occupied and took control of a number of important **strategic** (戦略的) locations.
- In 1781, the British attacked and took over Dutch-controlled areas in Sumatra (スマトラ島) (in modern day Indonesia).
- After the **Napoleonic Wars** (ナポレオン戦争) in Europe (1803-1815) and France’s defeat, the British gave Sumatra and Java (ジャワ) back to Holland (to prevent the French from ever taking them) but later received control over Melaka (マラッカ海峡) following **negotiations** (交渉) in 1824.
- By 1824, the British possessed important strategic locations at Penang, Singapore, and Melaka, which allowed them to defend **vital** sea-lanes (極めて重要な水路) between China and India.



The British Appeal (求める) to China to Increase Mutually Beneficial Trade Relations (相互に有益な貿易関係)

- In 1793, the British had unsuccessfully **appealed** (求めた) to Qing China (1644 -1912) 「清国(しんこく)」 to increase its trading links with Great Britain and to establish formal and regular diplomatic relations 「外交関係」. In 1816, the British tried again but failed again.
- The British, as representatives of the British King, and of the most powerful **industrial** (産業の) country in the world, viewed themselves as, at least, equal to the Chinese and their **Emperor** (皇帝). The Qing Chinese however did not accept this view and wanted the foreigners to show their **inferior** (下位) position to the Emperor by '**kow-towing**' (叩頭の礼) in front of him (see picture).
- It is important to remember at this stage in history (after 1815) that Great Britain was the world's number one military, political, and economic power. The **Industrial Revolution** (産業革命) had transformed Great Britain into the most advanced technological country in the world, and victory in the **Napoleonic Wars** (ナポレオン戦争) against France (the UK's number one rival) meant that the British were in a very strong position all over the world in the **decades** (10年) after 1815.



Key reasons why Qing China (清国(しんこく)) could no longer successfully defend itself against British pressure and demands after the 1820s:

- The Qing Chinese were badly organized (不準備) in terms of military defence. They had also **neglected** (不注意) their coastal and maritime defence capabilities.
- China's **military and technological capabilities** (軍や技術力) were not up to date or modern (最新の状態ではない).
- Qing China was further weakened by serious domestic problems (国内問題).
- By the early 1800s, the UK possessed the world's most powerful navy (世界最強の海軍).
- After the Napoleonic Wars (1803 – 1815), the British had further improved their military and strategic skills and tactics (さらに強くなった).
- By the early 1800s and as a result of the **Industrial Revolution** [産業革命] (from the mid 1700s to the mid 1800s), industrial European nations such as Great Britain developed a strong technological advantage and superiority (高い技術の優位性と優勢) over non-industrial nations in East Asia (see picture).



The United States Gradually Rises as a Pacific power

- American interests in East Asia slowly developed out of business interests in the region that increased after the late 1700s.
- In the first three or four decades after independence (post-1783), the US government's ties to the area were **minimal**(極小に).
- This began to gradually change after the 1830s. In 1832 for example the Americans succeeded in reaching a trade agreement with Siam(シヤム:タイの旧名)(modern Thailand).
- US Christian **missionaries**(宣教師) also began to arrive in places such as Guangzhou(広州:中国の広東省).
- In the West's relationship with Japan in the 1800s, the Americans were at the front. As the United States grew in size in the 1800s so too did the number of merchant ships(商船) and whaling ships(捕鯨船) that were involved in trans-Pacific(太平洋横断) **maritime**(船舶)voyages between North America and Asia (see picture).



- By the mid-1840s however the US was expanding in all directions at home and at sea including in the Pacific (note also the impact of the principle (主義) of ‘Manifest Destiny’ [マニフェストデステイニー] on American thinking). It also began to show signs of greater assertiveness(強硬な自己主張) in its foreign policy.
- In 1846, the Americans sent their first official naval expedition (海軍遠征) to Japan. This soft diplomatic effort however was a humiliating(屈辱的な) failure. In 1849, the US tried again but this time they intended to show a strong and belligerent(好戦的な) position towards the Japanese. The mission was a success, and proved to America that Japan responded more favourably to displays of strength rather than gentle and polite diplomacy. By the early 1850s, the US felt confident(自信) enough to press the Japanese more.
- As Cohen notes, ‘Commodore Matthew Perry accepted the assignment to open Japan, by diplomatic effort if possible, with cannon (大砲) if necessary.’ (Cohen, 2000:263). [see picture].



France becomes a Major Power in Mainland South-east Asia (東南アジアの本土)

- In East Asia after 1815, French activities involved both co-operation and competition with other states such as Great Britain.
- In the 1820s, the French unsuccessfully tried to open up trade links with Vietnam. The Vietnamese also **cut formal relations(外交をやめた)** with France in 1826.
- In 1820, a new person became Emperor (皇帝) of Vietnam. **Fiercely anti-Christian(猛烈な反クリスチャン)**, the new emperor **implemented(履行する)** a policy of **persecution(迫害)** against foreign Christian missionaries and their new Vietnamese **converts(改宗させる)** (see picture).
- The Emperor died in 1841 and the new Emperor of Vietnam persisted in the policy of **ill-treatment(冷遇する)** towards Christians as well as the **harassment(悩みの種)** of foreign traders in Vietnam.



- By the 1850s, ill feeling between the French and the Vietnamese was at a high level. A French missionary was **tortured(拷問)** and **executed** by the Vietnamese in 1856. In 1857, the Emperor ordered the **execution(処刑)** of the top Spanish missionary in the country.
- For powerful states like France and Spain, this attack on Christianity(キリスト教信仰) (as they saw it) was too much to accept or to forgive.
- At first, the French demanded(要求する) that Vietnam **guarantee(保証契約)** religious freedom, an opening of trade, and a diplomatic **presence** in the **imperial(帝国の)** Vietnamese capital, Hue. The Vietnamese however refused.
- In mid-1858, a **joint(統合の)** French-Spanish army arrived in Tourane (Danang) and then moved on to Saigon. By late 1861, the French occupied and controlled a large section of southern Vietnam (see picture of an out-dated Vietnamese cannon).



- The military successes of the French forced the Vietnamese to make major **concessions**(讓歩する) to them. In addition to the loss of a number of southern Vietnamese **provinces**(属州), they had to pay France a large sum of money as **compensation**(補償金), guarantee religious freedom for Christians, and open a number of Vietnamese ports to French trade.
- In 1863-64, Cambodia became a French **protectorate**(保領国).
- In 1866 the French added three more southern Vietnamese provinces to their possessions and began seeking ways to expand toward northern Vietnam (see map).
- In 1866, France attacked Korea in response to the execution of Catholic priests there but they were held off and thus did not succeed in opening trade or diplomatic relations with the Koreans.



Russia Expands its Interests

Eastward

- In the 1700s, traders (トレーダー), explorers (探検家), and government officials (政府の役人) helped to expand the Russian area of interest (see map – source: www.lasalle.edu). By the late 1700s, they had established the Russian-American Company (露米会社).
- Attempts at building relations with Japan, and securing maritime trading rights with the Chinese in places like Guangzhou however were unsuccessful.
- The First Opium War (1839-41) however **brought about** (もたらす) a change in **Sino-Russian relations** (中露関係). The war showed Russia that China was not as strong as they thought.
- By the 1850s, the Russians had become more determined to have access to the **profitable treaty ports** (利益をもたらす国家間の通関港協定) used by the Western states.

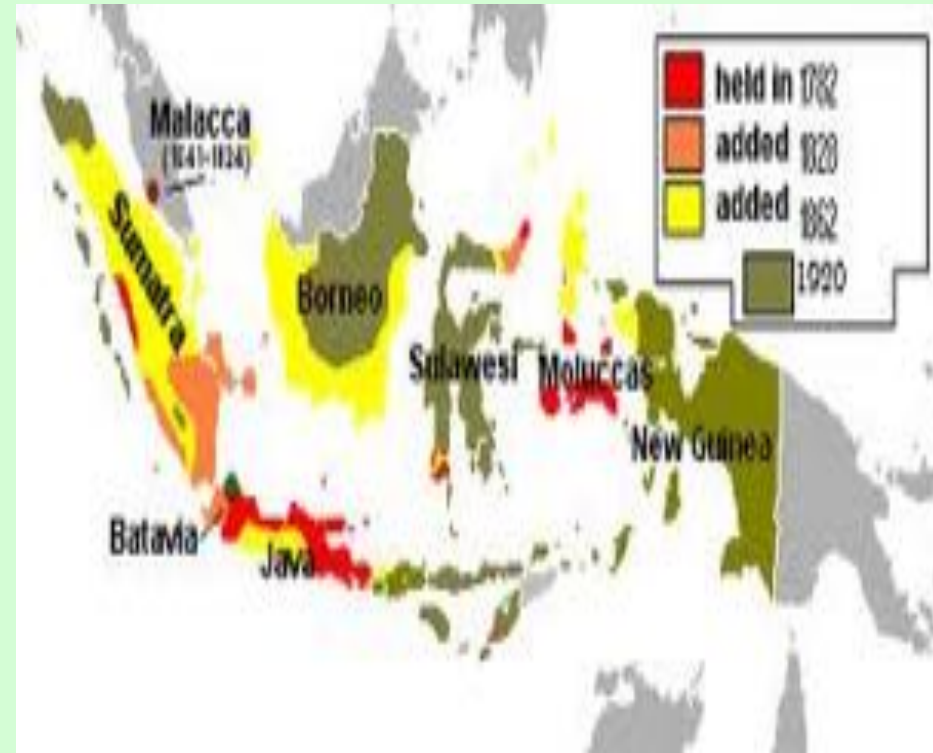


- In the late 1850s, Russia refocused its efforts. At first, they tried to represent themselves as friendly to China. However when this strategy failed, they joined up with the UK, France, and the USA in demanding revised treaty rules in the ‘Treaty of Tianjin (天津/テンシンの協定)’ (also Tientsin) in 1858 (see picture).
- A few months afterwards, the Russians also secured a treaty with the newly opened Japan.



The Dutch Presence in East Asia in the 1800s

- After 1815 (ナポレオン戦争), the Dutch were no longer the major global power that they had once been in the 1600s.
- The Dutch faced some serious challenges when they returned to governing their East Asian territories. One was that the Dutch **administrative personnel** (行政職員の人件費) in the area were short of money, had no **naval** (海軍の) forces, and only possessed a small army over a large area with which to protect their political and business interests.
- In 1825, a **rebellion** (暴動) **broke out** (壊れた) following growing **discontent** (不平不満) over Dutch land policies, taxes, and **hatred** (嫌悪) of the Chinese Indonesians who were employed by the Dutch to collect taxes.



- To prevent a **rebellion**(**反乱**) happening again, Holland took over more islands around Java, and introduced an economic ‘culture system’ to help pay for Dutch control and **administration** (行政)over the areas.
- The local people were forced to grow export crops and then these were **monopolized**(独占する) by Holland to trade elsewhere. Foreign ‘non-Dutch’ imports were not allowed in the area.
- The Holland-Belgium **alliance**(同盟) split up in 1830 after a **revolt**(反乱) by the Belgians. The loss of money put greater pressure on the Dutch to find more money from trade.
- A **consequence**(帰結) of these actions was the forced planting of **inedible** (食べられない)but **lucrative**(儲かる) **export crops**(収穫物の輸出) (spice, sugar, coffee, tea, tobacco and so forth) instead of rice, a food crop. This resulted in regular **famines**(飢饉/飢え) in the area.
- Over the next number of decades, the Dutch expanded their control over the whole of Indonesia in order to keep other foreigners and **competitors**(競合) out (see picture).



Key Points

- By the mid-1800s, the nominally (建前としては) China-dominated (中国側優位の) international system in East Asia had been destroyed and replaced by a Western-dominated (西欧優位の) international system.
- Superior Western technological capabilities (さらによい西欧の技術力), and military skills and experience, had allowed a relatively small number of Westerners to defeat and control hundreds of millions of East Asians.
- By 1870, virtually (相対的に) all of East Asia had been forced open to trade 'unequally (不平等に)' with the West, and to develop diplomatic links.
- Most of South-east Asia, except Siam (Thailand), was colonised (植民地) by Western states.
- Korea however had successfully resisted (抵抗する) outside pressures. Qing China despite having weakened control of its sovereignty (統治下) still remained largely intact (無償のまま残る) in terms of territory, and Japan adopted a realistic delaying tactic (牛歩戦術) with the West.
- Western power in East Asia since the early 1800s had become more extensive ((広範囲な) and imperial (帝国) but it was not absolute (完全な) or completely dominant (優位).

