

**China – the onset (劈頭) of a**  
**‘Century of Humiliation’ [屈辱の世**  
**紀] (from the 1830s until 1895)**

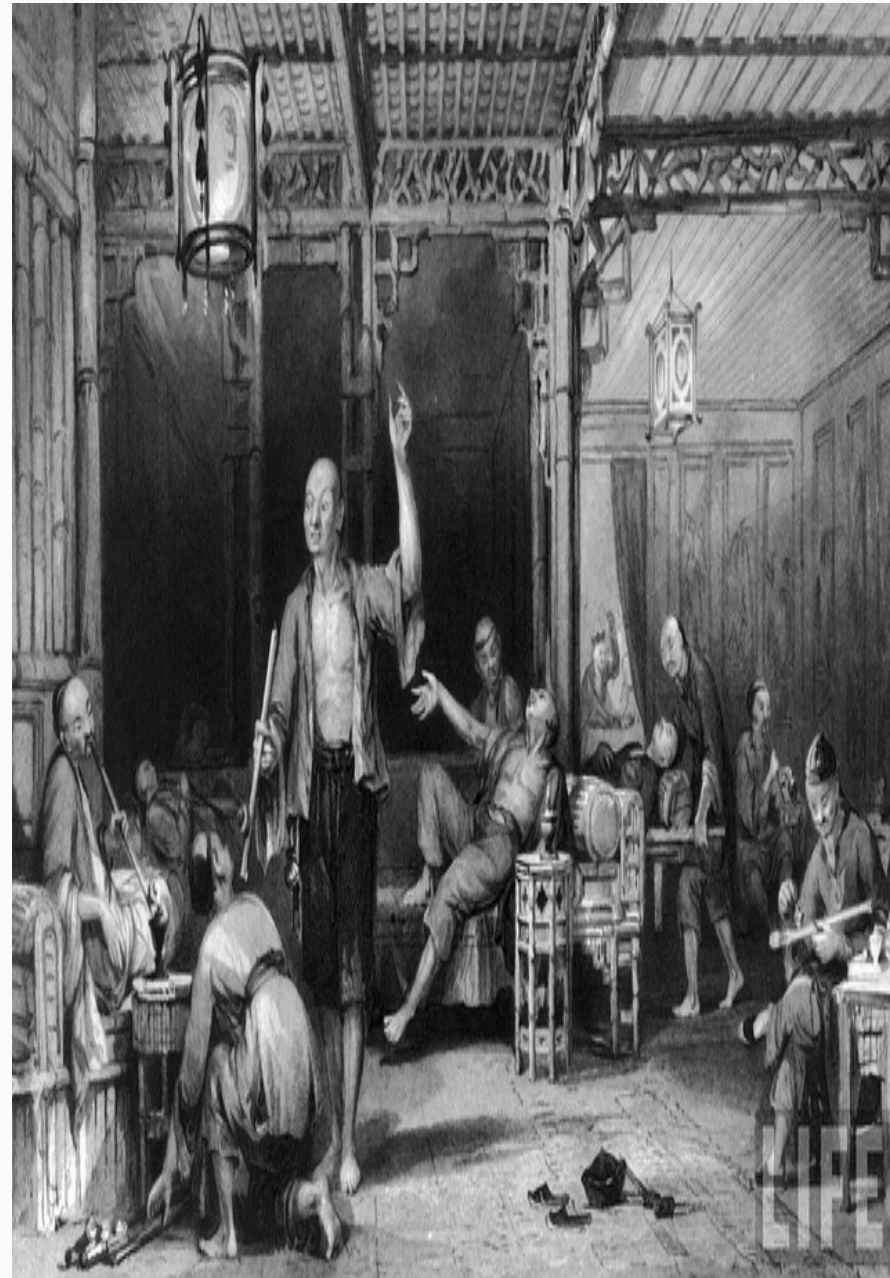
- From the early 1830s onwards, private British businessmen in China, and the UK government, started to place greater pressure on the Qing Chinese authorities (清朝中国政府) to agree to an **equitable** commercial treaty (公平な貿易協定). In 1834, the British government sent Lord Napier (男爵ネイピア) to Guangzhou to negotiate (交渉する) trading rights (取引権) with the Qing Chinese. As with attempts in the past (in 1793 and 1816), this mission (使節団) also failed.
- Napier and his team of negotiators (交渉者) however **persisted** (貫きました) with their demands (需要), and the Chinese punished (罰した) the British by stopping trade with the UK and later **cutting off** supplies (供給を遮断する) to the UK’s trading post in Guangzhou (広州) (see map).
- The British felt **humiliated** (屈辱を感じた), and UK merchants (商人) continued to pressure (圧力をかける) their government to send a large naval force (大海軍艦隊) to **intimidate** (脅す) the Chinese and to open the country to increased trade.



## The First Opium War (1839 - 1842)

### [第一次アヘン戦争]

- In 1838, the Qing Emperor (皇帝) decided to enforce (施行する) a ban (禁止) on the sale and use of opium (アヘン).
- Despite this (and earlier efforts), the number of addicts (中毒者) and the amount of opium being illegally smuggled (密輸した) from British India (英領インド) in particular, into China continued to increase.
- This created a negative balance of trade (貿易のマイナスの残高) problem for the Qing government and a loss of revenue (収入の減少) for Peking.
- Despite the ban (禁止) in 1838, Chinese and European merchants (商人), especially British merchants, and corrupt (賄賂のきく) Qing officials made a fortune (富を築いた) from smuggling (密輸する) the drug into China.
- The illegal opium trade became a serious threat (深刻な脅威) to China's political, social, and financial systems (see picture of an opium house in China).
- In an attempt to seriously address (真剣に取り組む) the problem, the emperor sent Lin Zexu (林則徐) as an imperial commissioner (皇帝の長官) to Guangzhou (広州) to end the opium trade (アヘン貿易).



- One of Lin's first demands (需要) was that the opium merchants (アヘン商人) **surrender** (引き渡す) all their opium supplies without **compensation** (無償で) (see picture of Lin and the Chinese destroying the British opium – 'foreign mud' - 外国の泥土).
- The British traders (英国のトレーダー) were then allowed to **flee** (避難する) to Macao(マカオ) but the Portuguese (ポルトガル人) forced them out (立ち退かせる), and they then had to struggle to survive (生き残るためにもがいた) in Hong Kong (香港).
- Lin expected the British to respond (反応に期待した) and therefore set up military defences (防衛の準備をした) and waited for the British to return for revenge.
- The UK business community at home and in China demanded that the government support a military mission to **avenge** (仕返しする) the treatment of British **citizens** (イギリス市民) and interests (利益).
- In June 1840, this fleet (連合艦隊) arrived at the mouth of the Pearl River (珠江) near Guangzhou (広州).
- Qing China's military defences expected that the British would travel to Guangzhou but the British left only 4 ships to **blockade** (封鎖部隊) the Pearl River.



From the Painting

COMMISSIONER LIN DESTROYING CHESTS OF OPIUM.

[By H. M. Burton.

Tao Kuang, who succeeded his father, Chia Ch'ing, to the Chinese throne, followed his predecessor's example and treated British merchants with contempt. He encouraged the injudicious action of the great patriot, Commissioner Lin, who destroyed 20,291 chests of British opium and thus brought about the Opium War, which ended in the cession of Hong Kong to Britain. The British, who had a monopoly in the Indian opium trade, had ignored the edicts which prohibited the sale of the injurious product in China.



- They then continued north to blockade(封鎖部隊) the port of Ningbo(現在の寧波市), to capture Zhoushan island at the entrance of China's most important river, the Yangtze river(長江) (see map).
- The Qing government was afraid that the UK ships might travel to Peking (北京), and attack it.
- Under pressure (押すとひっこむ), the Chinese therefore decided to negotiate(交渉する) an agreement with the British and to end hostilities(停戦) (note the term 'Gunboat Diplomacy(砲艦外交)').
- An agreement in January 1841 allowed the UK to trade again in Guangzhou(広州) and for the Qing government to compensate(補う) the British for the opium destroyed by Lin in 1839. The island of Hong Kong was also given to the UK following British demands.
- From August 1841 to August 1842, the British and the Chinese continued to fight a war after the British rejected the January 1841 agreement, and asked for more concessions(特権) from Peking(北京).



## The 'Treaty of Nanking (or Nanjing)' (南京条約) in 1842

- As a result of this war, the Chinese were also forced to accept the terms of the so-called 'Treaty of Nanking (or Nanjing)' (南京条約) in 1842 (see picture).
1. the Chinese would open five ports to British trade, British residents, and British consulates (領事館),
  2. a fair (適正な) and regular tariff (一定の関税) (charge/tax) on imports and exports was promised,
  3. the British would be treated (交渉する) as equals with the Chinese in diplomatic affairs (外政).

The Treaty of Nanking represented the first of a number of 'unequal treaties' (不平等な条約制度) imposed upon (だまされた) China, and the beginning of China's 'century of humiliation' (屈辱の世紀).

- The British also demanded that they would receive 'the most-favoured nation status' (最恵国条款).'
- Another concession was that of 'extra-territoriality' (治外法権).'





## China's Domestic Difficulties

### (中国国内の苦境)

- Defeat in the First Opium War had seriously **undermined**(むしばんだ) the authority and **prestige** of the '**Manchu**(満州人の威勢)' Qing government in the eyes of the Chinese people.
- Scattered**(ばらまぐ) Muslim revolts(反乱) against Peking regularly took place in different **Muslim-populated**(イスラム教徒の住民のいる) areas.
- The Nian rebellion (1851 – 1868) (with a **death-toll** (死亡者数) of 100,000 people) also undermined Peking's ability to control and govern China.
- The **dykes**(土手) of the **Yellow River**(黄河) broke three times between 1841 and 1843 flooding tens of thousands of farming land and killing millions of people as a result of food shortage and **famine**(飢饉).
- The Lower Yangtze river also broke its banks in 1849 and created the worst floods in China for the last 100 years.
- The population of Qing China continued to rise but farmland size remained the same - placing pressure on food supplies.
- the **quasi-Christian**(新興宗教的なキリスト教) inspired **Taiping Rebellion**(太平天国の乱) (1851-1864), seriously undermined the ability of the Qing government to control and govern the vast Chinese empire.

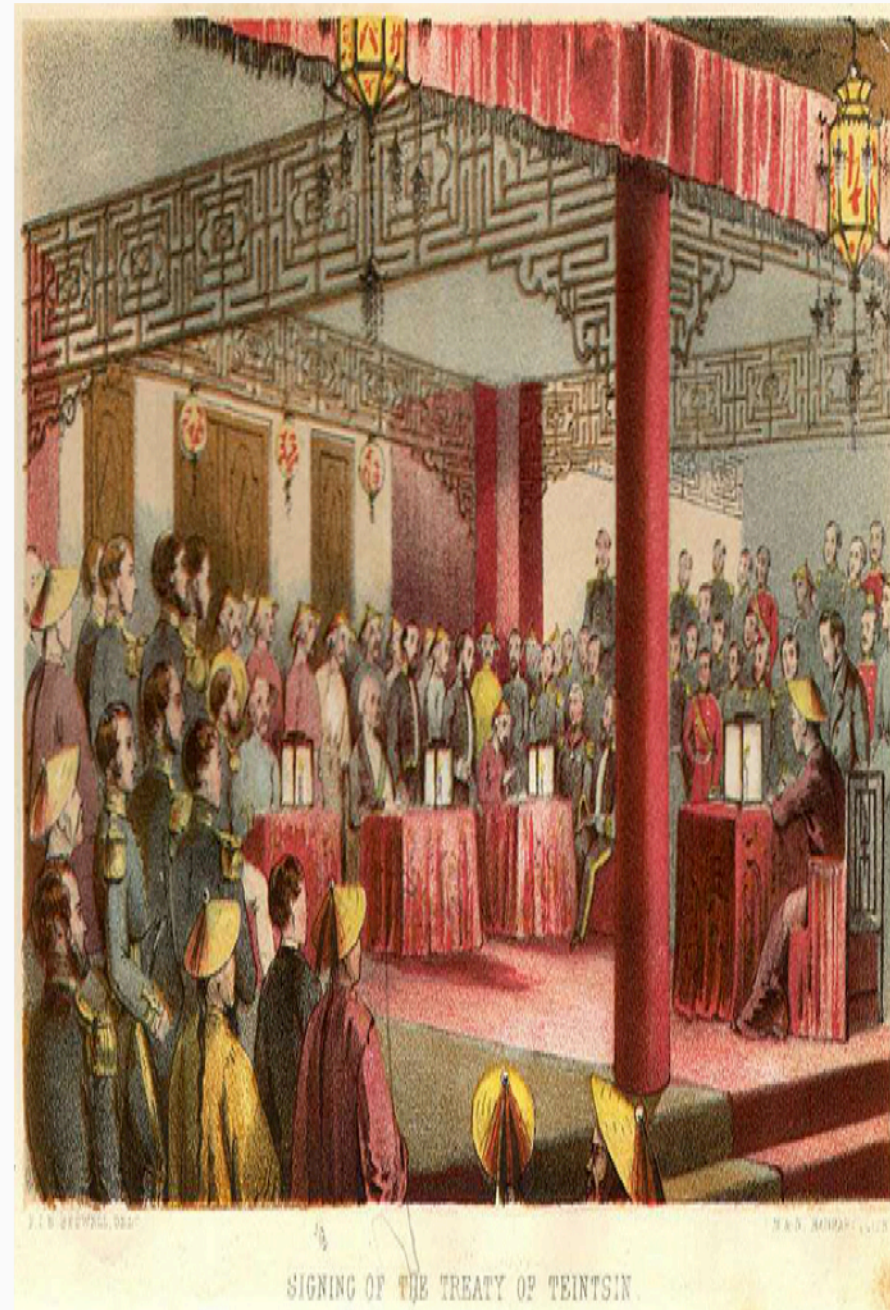


## The Second Opium War (1856 –

1860)

### (第二次アヘン戦争)

- By the late 1850s, the British and also the French and the Americans began to push again for extra concessions (範囲外の特権).
- In late 1857, the British and the French attacked (英国とフランスは攻撃し) and captured Guangzhou (広州を占領した). They also approached Tianjin and then **prepared to attack Peking** (北京を攻撃を準備した).
- The Chinese Emperor felt that he had no choice but to **agree to sign a new treaty** (新しい条約にサインに同意する) in June 1858 to prevent the British and the French from attacking the capital city. As a result, the Chinese were forced to sign another treaty - the 1858 **Treaty of Tientsin** (天津条約) (in the city of Tianjin 天津市内) (see picture).
- to open eleven new treaty ports, foreigners and **Christian missionaries** (キリスト教の宣教師たち) would also be allowed (認める) to travel anywhere within China, the import of opium was made legal (合法的につくられた), the Chinese Emperor had to accept **the presence of foreign** (外国人の駐在) **ambassadors** (大使) and foreign **embassies** (大使館) in **Peking** (北京).





- When **Western representatives** (西欧の代表者) returned in 1859 to attempt to **ratify** (承認する) the 1858 Treaty of Tientsin (Tianjin), the Chinese chose not to discuss the demands made by foreigners.
- In 1860, **Anglo-French** (アングロフレンチ) forces returned to the area with a much larger fleet (艦隊) and nearly 20,000 men. On that **occasion** (出来事), the foreigners were able to attack Peking.
- As a warning (警告), the British ordered the **destruction** (破壊) of **the Emperor's Old Summer Palace** (円明園 (えんめいえん)) outside Peking (see picture).
- the Chinese Emperor was forced to finally ratify the 1858 Treaty of Tientsin (Tianjin -天津条約) and to make further concessions **via** (によって/を媒介に) **another unequal treaty** (別の不平等な条約) - **the Convention of Peking** (北京条約) of October 24<sup>th</sup> 1860.





## The Self-Strengthening Movement [洋務運動] (1861 – 1895)

- Even though most of the Chinese elite [中国のエリート] still held **conservative** (保守的な) and **Confucian values** (孔子の主義), by 1860 they understood that change was necessary to prevent the Qing Empire from being further weakened.
- The conservative members of the **elite** however were worried that too much change in the political system (政治機構) could result in a loss of power (政治的な影響力の低下).
- The need for change and reform of the Chinese economic and military systems **inspired** (感化した) the '**Self-Strengthening Movement** [洋務運動] (1861 – 1895).'
- This aimed to help China to become stronger by **modernising** (近代化する) and then **resisting** (反対する) foreign **interference** (外国の干渉). (see photo of the Foochow Arsenal -福州船政局).



- As early as 1860, the scholar (学者) Feng Guifen had written proposals (改革提言) calling for the Chinese government to ‘self-strengthen (自己強化)’ by building arsenals (陸海軍の工場) and ship-yards (造船所) in every major port (主要な港) in China, by inviting Western experts (ヨーロッパとアメリカの専門家) to teach Western skills and languages, and by encouraging the learning of Western knowledge in areas such as engineering and science.
- Feng argued ‘*We must discover means [方法] to become their equal*’. These ideas influenced (影響を受けた) senior pro-reform (改革派) Qing officials (役員) such as Li Hongzhang (李鴻章) and later Prince Gong (Yixin) (恭親王奕訢), a co-regent (共同摂政) and leading figure (著名なメンバー) of the Qing court (清王朝朝廷) (see photo).
- The Chinese were also influenced by (影響を受けた) Japan’s decision to start modernization and reform programmes (現代化と改革プログラム) in the same period.





- In the first two decades of the self-strengthening movement, the pro-reformers (改革派) were helped by the fact that Prince Gong (恭親王奕訢) was still in a powerful position in Peking (see photo of Nanjing Jinling Arsenal (陸海軍の工場) – built in 1865).
- Their modernization programs (近代化プログラム) however experienced numerous problems (数々の問題点) which included:
  1. rivalries (対立関係) for power and disagreements between **pragmatic reformists** (改革派) and traditional conservatives (保守派) within the Qing ruling **classes** (支配階級).
  2. the military defence programs (軍事防衛プログラム) were very expensive and took a lot of money from the country's available government **revenue** (歳入).
  3. bad **co-ordination** (協調性を欠いた) between the central government in Peking and powerful regional (地域の) leaders.
  4. **Nepotism** (縁故採用) and **corruption** (腐敗) were **widespread** (広範囲にわたる).



The Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century (19世紀後期)  
Intrigues (陰謀) of the Empress Dowager  
(皇太后) Cixi (Tz'u-his) (慈禧)

- By 1861, she had been made a **regent** (摂政) in the Qing court (清王朝朝廷) (see photo).
- Cixi's political beliefs (政治的信念) were very conservative (保守的な), anti-foreign (**xenophobic** -外国人嫌いの), and anti-reform (反改革), especially in terms of (に関して) Qing China's political system.
- In 1873, her **term** of **regency** (任期) came to an end when the Emperor Hsien-feng's son, Tongzhi (同治帝), (also Cixi's son) reached 18 years of age and became Emperor (皇帝).
- However the **suspicious** (不審な) deaths of Tongzhi and his pregnant wife in the mid-1870s removed two serious rivals (2人のライバル) to her power.
- Cixi then succeeded (成功した), in making sure that her three year old nephew Guangxu (Kuang-hsu) (光緒帝) became Emperor in 1875.
- Cixi once again became a regent (摂政).
- By the end of 1875, Cixi's only real remaining rival (唯一のライバル) was Prince Gong (恭親王奕訢).





- After 1875, it therefore suited Cixi's personal ambitions (私利を図る) and her political beliefs (政治的信念) to **undermine** (覆す) Prince Gong (恭親王奕訢). One way to do this was to win the support of conservatives and Prince Gong's rivals within the Qing ruling elite and to argue increasingly against (反対する) reform and change.
- By 1884, Prince Gong was politically **isolated** (政治的に孤立していた) in a **conservative-minded** (保守的な心の) court, and Cixi finally succeeded in **sacking** him (首になった).
- China was defeated (敗北した) in 1885 in a war with France over North Vietnam. As a result, they were also forced to sign another **humiliating** (屈辱的な) treaty '**the Second Treaty of Tientsin**' (Tianjin) (第二次天津条約) in June 1885.
- By the 1880s, the self-strengthening movement (洋務運動) had lost **momentum** (失速した) and its supporters were weakened (サポーターは弱められました) (note the photo of the 'Marble Boat' (大理石のボート) in the Summer Palace (円明園(えんめいえん) outside Beijing).



## Keypoints:

- By the late 1800s, China, once the most powerful state in East Asia, has been repeatedly humiliated (屈辱を受けた) and still remained **at the mercy** of (。。のなすがままに) foreign countries.
- After the First and Second Opium Wars (アヘン戦争) and a series of ‘unequal treaties’ (不平等条約体制), the Chinese elite realized that reform and change was needed to prevent (阻む) the further **loss** of China’s **sovereignty** and power (国家の主権に対する侵害行為.).
- **Factional** and court divisions (党派間の抗争) between conservatives and reformers (保守党と改革派), opposition to political reform (改革反対), the influence of Cixi (慈禧), corruption (腐敗), **administrative inefficiency** (管理非効率性), **regionalism** (地域主義), and xenophobia (外国人嫌いの) all contributed to an ultimately disappointing ‘self-strengthening movement’ (洋務運動) by the late 1800s.
- By the late 1800s / early 1900s, opposition (反対) to the corrupt and inefficient (墮落し、役に立たない) Qing regime (政権) had increased. Political, **nationalist**, and **revolutionary** organizations (政治団体, 国家主義の組織, 革命組織) in China began to call for major political reforms and for the end of the imperial system (天皇制).
- The ‘Century of Humiliation’ (屈辱の世紀) had a **profound** effect (重大な効果) on China’s worldview (世界観) and perception (認識) of the international system in the twentieth century (1900s) (20世紀) (see photo of the ‘Forbidden Palace’ (紫禁城) in Beijing).

