

Imperialism in China

- **Early contacts with Europeans**
 - 16th century – Portuguese traded for silk and tea
 - Portuguese followed by the Dutch and English

- **Chinese history**
 - 1644 – conquered by Manchus
 - Qing dynasty
 - Chinese forced to wear pigtails (sign of subservient status)
 - 18th century
 - Manchus began restricting Europeans – missionaries and traders

- **First Opium War (1839-1842)**
 - British brought opium from India to Canton
 - Many Chinese became addicts
 - Chinese emperor forbade opium imports
 - War between British and Chinese
 - Treaty of Nanking (1842)
 - Four additional British ports in China
 - Amoy, Ningpo, Foochow, Shanghai
 - British control over Hong Kong
 - China had to pay an indemnity
 - China limited to 5% tariff

- **Other Westerners in China**

- Belgium, France, Holland (Netherlands), Portugal, Prussia (Germany), United States
- Spheres of influence
 - Exclusive trading areas
- Extraterritoriality
 - Tried in their own courts and under their own laws

- **Second Opium War (1856-1860)**

- Also known as the Arrow War
- Results
 - More Chinese ports opened up to European trade
 - Opium traffic legalized
 - Protection of Christian missionaries
 - All foreign vessels could navigate the Yangtze River
 - U.S. and Russia also participated in peace process
 - Russia's border extended to Amur River
 - Maritime Provinces – Pacific area without permafrost
 - Founded Vladivostok in 1860

- **More foreign control of China**

- Annam, etc.
 - Merged into French Indo-China (1883)
- Burma (Myanmar)
 - Annexed by British (1886)
- Formosa
 - Attacked and taken by Japanese (1895)
- Korea
 - Annexed by Japanese (1910)
- Liaotung Peninsula (Manchuria)
 - Concessions to Japanese (1910)

- **Manchuria**
 - Imperial powers (particularly Japan and Russia) vied for control of the Manchurian Railway
 - France, Germany, and Russia coerced Japan to return the Liaotung Peninsula to China

- **New Scramble for China**
 - France
 - Kwangchow – 99-year lease
 - Germany
 - Shantung Peninsula – sphere of influence
 - Great Britain
 - Wei-hai-wei – naval base
 - Yangtze valley – sphere of influence
 - Russia
 - Liaotung Peninsula – lease
 - Manchuria – economic concessions

- **Boxer Rebellion (1900)**
 - Chinese people resented foreign influence and power
 - Order of the Patriotic Harmonious Fists
 - Called “Boxers” by Westerners
 - Demanded that foreigners leave China
 - Killed circa 300 and vandalized foreign property
 - European imperialists, Americans, and Japanese put down the rebellion
 - China paid \$333,000,000.00 in damages and had to permit military forces in Peking (modern-day Beijing) and Tientsin

- **Fall of the Qing (Manchu) dynasty**
 - Empress Dowager Cixi (1835-1908)
 - *De facto* Chinese monarch (1861-1908)

- “Make me unhappy for a day and I will make you unhappy for a lifetime.”
- Conservative and anti-foreign
- Blamed by many Chinese for foreign imperialist power in China
- Emperor Puyi – the “last emperor”
 - Lived 1906-1967
 - Ruled China 1908-1912, and as a puppet for 12 days in 1917
 - Puppet emperor of Manchukuo (Japanese-ruled Manchuria), 1932-1945
 - Spent ten years in a Soviet prison after WWII
 - Lived a quiet life as a regular citizen in communist China
 - Died of disease during the Cultural Revolution (1967)
- **Republican Revolution**
 - Sun Yat-sen (a.k.a. Sun Yixian)
 - Founded Kuomintang (Nationalist party)
 - Overthrew Manchu (Qing) dynasty
 - Established a republic
 - President of Chinese Republic that succeeded him – Yuan Shih-k'ai
- **Republic of China – weaknesses**
 - Disunity
 - Local warlords fought Kuomintang for control
 - Wars raged between 1912 and 1928
 - Foreign imperialists
 - Americans, Europeans, and Japanese
 - Poor transportation
 - 1914 – only 6,000 miles of railroad track
 - 225,000 miles in the smaller United States
 - Few decent roads
- **Foreign imperialists**
 - Twenty-One Demands (1915)

- Japan attempted to make China a Japanese protectorate
- Action condemned and stopped by other leading world powers
- World War I and the Treaty of Versailles
 - China attempted to abolish concessions and extraterritoriality
 - Attempt failed
 - China did not sign the Treaty of Versailles
 - Japan gained mandate over most of Germany's Asian possessions and rights
- *Three Principles of the People*
 - Book published by Sun Yat-sen before his death in 1925
 1. Principle of Minquan
 - a. Democracy – the people are sovereign
 2. Principle of Minzu
 - a. Nationalism – an end to foreign imperialism
 3. Principle of Minsheng
 - a. Livelihood – economic development, industrialization, land reform, and social welfare – elements of progressivism and socialism
- **Growth of communism**
 - Sun Yat-sen appealed for Russian (Soviet) aid following the Versailles Conference
 - 1921-1925 – China received advisors, arms, communist propaganda, and loans
 - Russia revoked its imperialist rights in China
- **The Kuomintang is split**
 - Right wing
 - Businesspeople
 - Politicians
 - Left wing
 - Communists
 - Intellectuals

- Radicals
- Students

- **Nationalist Revolution**

- Sun Yat-sen succeeded by Chiang Kai-shek
- Communists expelled by Kuomintang
- 1926-1928 – war to control the warlords
- Capital moved from Peiping (a.k.a. Peking, today's Beijing) to Nanking (a.k.a. Nanjing)

- **Civil war in China**

- 1927-1932 and 1933-1937 – war between Communists and Nationalists
- Communists – Mao Tse-tung (Mao Zedong)
- Nationalists – Chiang Kai-shek
- War halted 1932-1933 and 1937-1945 to fight Japanese aggression
- Communists were victorious in 1949
- Nationalists retreated to Formosa (Taiwan)
- End of imperialism in China
 - Hong Kong returned to China in 1997

- **Review questions**

- What Chinese goods were sought by European traders?
- What were the consequences of the First and Second Opium Wars?
- Describe the Open Door Policy.
- What was the Boxer Rebellion?
- What were Japan's Twenty-One Demands?
- Describe Sun Yat-sen's three principles.
- What area of China remained under British control until 1997?