The Opium Wars

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S.W.B.A.T: Learning Target

❏ By the end of this presentation you will be able to analyze the impact of the Opium wars on Europe and China

Prompt/HTS

❏ By the end of this presentation you should be able to answer the DBQ/LEQ question "To what extent were the Opium wars a turning point in East-West relations? Focus your answer on the years 1810 to 1890."

❏ In this presentation we will use three specific HTS techniques: Periodization, Synthesis and Historical Context

Historical Context

Before the Opium Wars: England

➤ Around 1820 the East India Trading Company was paying 3.6 million pounds of silver per year for 23 million pounds of tea from China (Perdue, 2011)

➤ In order to combat this the British found and planted Opium in very large quantities (Perdue, 2011)

Before the Opium Wars: England

➢ Fast sailing ships called clippers could make two voyages a year, doubling the previous amount, used to carry tea to western markets they also became the target for opium smuggling from Calcutta to Canton (Perdue, 2011)

➢ Opium was easy for the English to get because they got it from Bengal and Malwa which was under the British East India Company. (Perdue, 2011)

Before the Opium Wars: China (Qing)

➢ Had strict laws on foreign trade and the canton system established by Qianlong in the Qing Dynasty in 1757 (Perdue, 2011)

➢ The Canton system was a system where all trade went through one port in an attempt to control trade within china. All trade items went through 1 of 13 factories in canton on the pearl river. (Perdue, 2011)

Canton System
European trade restricted to port at Canton
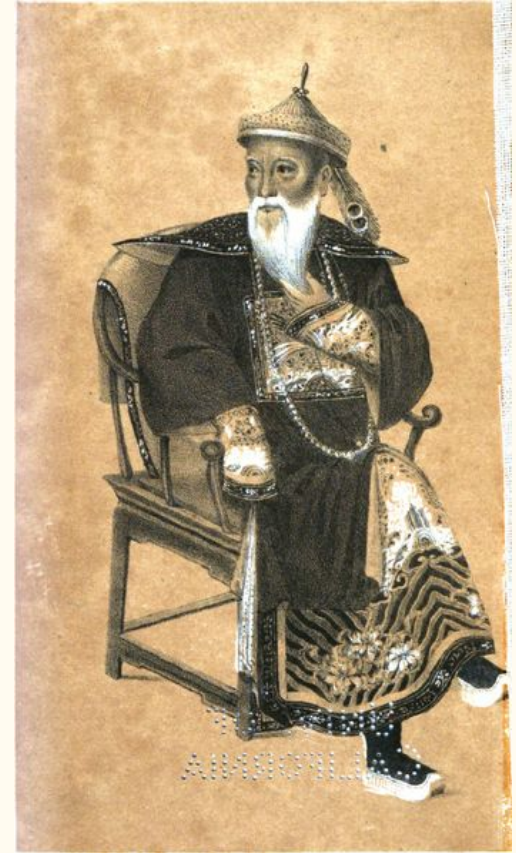
Before the Opium Wars: China (Qing)

➢ This also limited the amount of ship loads the west could bring because it was far away in the south west of china (Perdue, 2011)

➢ It is estimated that there were 10 million opium smokers in China and up to 20% of central government officials consumed opium around the 1830s (Perdue, 2011)

➢ By the early 19th century, the British had sold 4500 chests of opium each weighing 133 pounds illegally to merchants on the southern China coast. (Stearns, 2017)

The First Opium War

Causes (Cleary, n.d)

➔ the emperor's high commissioner, Lin, confiscated opium in Canton and destroyed it. Lin also ordered the blockade of European trade in Canton (Stearns, 2017)

➔ Lin then banned foreign trade because the British were sneaking Opium into canton.

➔ This quickly reached Britain leading to a dramatic conflict between the British and Chinese governments.

Conclusion and Effects (Perdue, 2011)

➜ In November 1839 the Royal Navy sank a number of Chinese vessels near Canton

➜ The loss forced China to open trade to foreign nations abolishing the Canton system

➜ The First Opium War ended with the Treaty of Nanjing in 1842
  ◆ Stated that their will be peaceful trade relations between Britain and China
  ◆ That China had to pay 21 million taels of silver over three years
  ◆ British appointed officials had the right to live in Canton and other cities

#1 - HAPPY ANALYSIS ACTIVITY

❏ On the website click on the Activity tab
❏ On a piece of paper, or your iPad: pick one of these photos to analyse
  ❏ 1. Write number of the photo selected
  ❏ 2. Write down two HAPPY observations
  ❏ 3. Share your thoughts for candy!
❏ [2-4 minute activity]
❏ OpiumWarsChina.com → Activity → Activity 1

Historical Context - Audience - Purpose - Point of view - WhY

Image 6

Our HAPPY Analysis

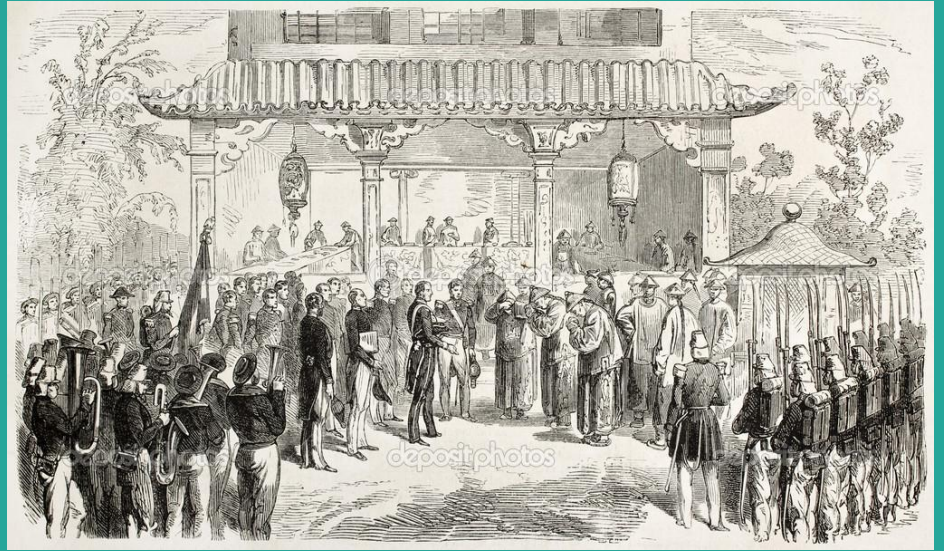**H** - This is a painters depiction of an East India Company ship destroying a chinese war junk.

A - This is a painters depiction of the ship *nemesis* destroying a chinese Junk, it illustrates the destruction and dominance of the british during the first Opium wars.

P - This was painted by Edward Duncan (1803-1882) in 1843.

P - The purpose of this painting was to show the dominance of the british navy during the Opium wars. Which overall, was a large advantage for the british in the Opium wars.

Y - This impacts the audience's views of the war's, painting the british as immensely dominant. In addition, it emphasises the significance of british clipper shifts which proofed a useful advantage for the british.
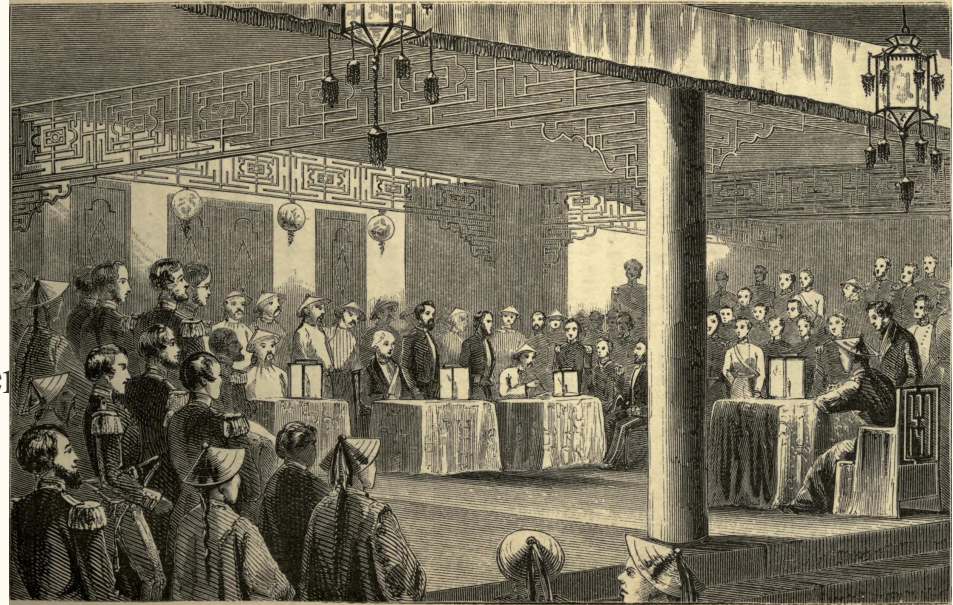
The Second Opium War

Causes

➔ Chinese executed Father August
Chapdelaine, a missionary
from Brittin (Allingham, 2006)

➔ This made Russia, France, U.S.A all
angry (Allingham, 2006)

➔ The Chinese refused to let british trade in
canton only
outside its walls (Cleary)

➔ On October 8th 1856 China seized a
vessel named The Arrow
and arrested the british crewmen on it.
(Allingham, 2006)

Conclusion and Effects of The Second Opium War

➜ The Treaty of Tientsin forced the Chinese to open 11 new ports (Allingham, 2006)

➜ Fall of the Manchu Dynasty due to economic and military problems (Allingham, 2006)

➜ Total of about 64 million Taels of silver paid out (Roughly 5,333,333 pounds) (Allingham, 2006)

➜ Forced to allow religious freedom and legalize the opium trade (Hickman, 2015)

Opium war song

Post Opium War Relationships

Within China and Europe

Post Opium war relationships and the Impact _(Allingham, 2006)

- China Forced to pay out large amounts of silver in Taels (1.3 oz. coin)
  - 10 million taels of silver to France
  - 2 million taels of silver to British merchants
  - 31 million to great Britain
- Great Britain gained control of port of Kowloon
- China permitted export of indentured Chinese labourers to the Americas

Synthesis

Opium wars

American Revolutionary War

.VS.

Synthesis: Opium Wars .vs. American Revolutionary War

Similarities: (Cleary, 2017)

- Both involved Britain
- Both involved gaining power over trade routes
- Trade routes were largely dependent for income
- Both involved a treaty that set them apart from foreign relations
  - Treaty of Nanjing in 1842
  - Treaty of Paris

Differences: (Cleary, 2017)

- There were in total 2 Opium wars
- There was only one American Revolutionary War
- Opium wars were in the 19th century
  - First war was between (1839-1842)
  - Second war was between (1856-1860)
- American Revolutionary War was in the 18th century (April 19, 1775)

Historiography

#1 Gioro Kiying: Background (Kuo, 1973)

- Born on March 21 1787 in Beijing, China
- Died on June 29 1858 at the age of 71 in Beijing, China
- Government official that concluded many treaties including the Treaty of Nanking
- He was demoted many times because of his corruption in office.

#1 Gioro Kiying: Perspective (Kuo, 1973)

- He thought the west was out of control and that it was time to get the west under chinese control.

- He thought if they did not keep the "Barbarians" under control the loss of the chinese lives would be insignificant to the amount of access to the capitals of the provinces of Anhwei, Kiangsi, and Hupeh, and the destruction the west would cause.
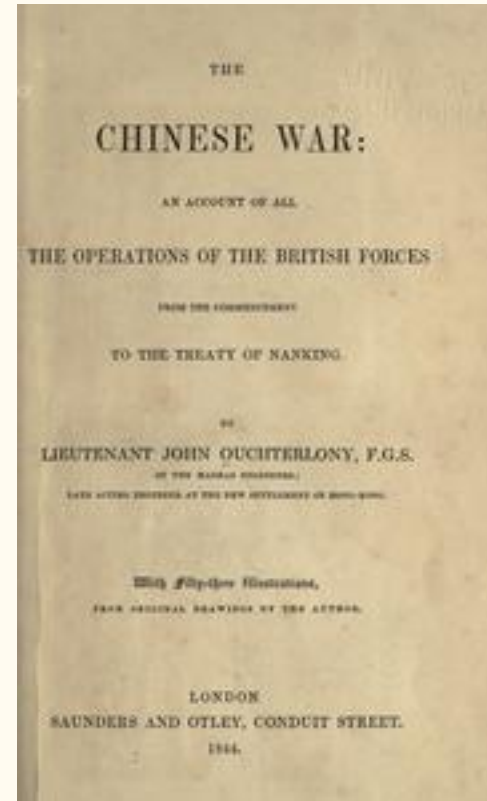
#1 Gioro Kiying: Perspective (Kuo, 1973)

- "It is because of the inevitable that we asked, in our precious memorial, to grant large sums of money in order to save the country" (Kuo, 1973)

- He thought the points under the treaty were possessive of the west but were not harmful and would be better than the disasters ahead if the chinese did not sign the treaty.

- He was very impressed with the fierce cannons and ships of the west

#2 J. Elliot Bingham: Background (Bingham, 1843)

- He joined the Navy September 23 1820 and became a commander july 6 1841

- He was the son of a clergyman which is ironic because of his lack of morality.

- He wrote about the British side of the Opium War to Glorify the British and to cause the public to be exited.

THE

CHINESE WAR:

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL

THE OPERATIONS OF THE BRITISH FORCES

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT

TO THE TREATY OF NANKING.

LIEUTENANT JOHN OUCHTERLONY, F.G.S.

LONDON
SAUNDERS AND OTLEY, CONDUIT STREET.
1844.

#2 J. Elliot Bingham: Perspective (Bingham, 1843)

- He claimed the Opium Trade was not forced on to China and that China wanted it.

- He believed that the Chinese officials were unmoral and were all drug addicts and accepted and run off bribes.

- He also believed that the health of the Chinese didn't matter because the benefit was swinging in their favor so who cared.

- "I must question whether there are not as many English gin sufferers as there are Chinese opium sufferers" (Bingham, 1843)

#2 - LEQ/DBQ Prompt Thesis Activity

On the website click on the Activity tab

Under the activity tab, scroll down to activity #2

Fill out the Thesis activity and submit the form!

Thesis

- LEQ and DBQ Question
  - "To what extent were the Opium wars a turning point in East-West relations? Focus your answer on the years 1810 to 1890."

- Answer
  - Opium wars were a turning point in eastern and western relations between years 1810 and 1890 to the extent of China having to open trade to foreign nations abolishing the canton system, British officials had been given the right to live in canton and other cities and lastly the Treaty of Nanjing in 1842 caused China to pay 21 million taels of silver over three year period. In all the opium wars had a mostly negative impact on China and a positive impact on European officials.

Quizlet live!

1. Go to **Quizlet.live**
2. ENTER the code on the whiteboard
3. Use your REAL name
4. Get together with your group

Images

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- http://www.swanseamuseum.co.uk/whats-on/past-exhibitions/griffith-john/the-opium-wars
- http://www.wikiwand.com/en/Treaty_of_Tientsin
- http://www.myjewishlearning.com/article/the-revolutionary-war-and-the-jews/