Name: _____ Date: _____

Economic Impact: China

From the moment Europeans saw Chinese goods like silk, tea and porcelain, they wanted to buy as much of it as they could. But China didn't want anything produced in Europe. The English solved this problem by smuggling opium, a highly addictive drug, into China, because they found addicts would pay any price for their next dose. With the money they made selling opium on the black market, the English bought all the luxury goods they could want.

Document 4: Painting for the Export Trade*Detail: Studio of Guan Lianchang, also known as Tinqua (active 1830s-1870s), Guangzhou (Canton)*Peabody Essex Museum

Chinese artists and artisans responded eagerly to the European demand for souvenirs of their time in the Pearl River area by adapting Western styles to Chinese models of portraits and landscapes . This image of an artist's studio in Canton shows employees making multiple copies of paintings in various media using an assembly line system where each artist is responsible for only a part of the finished picture.

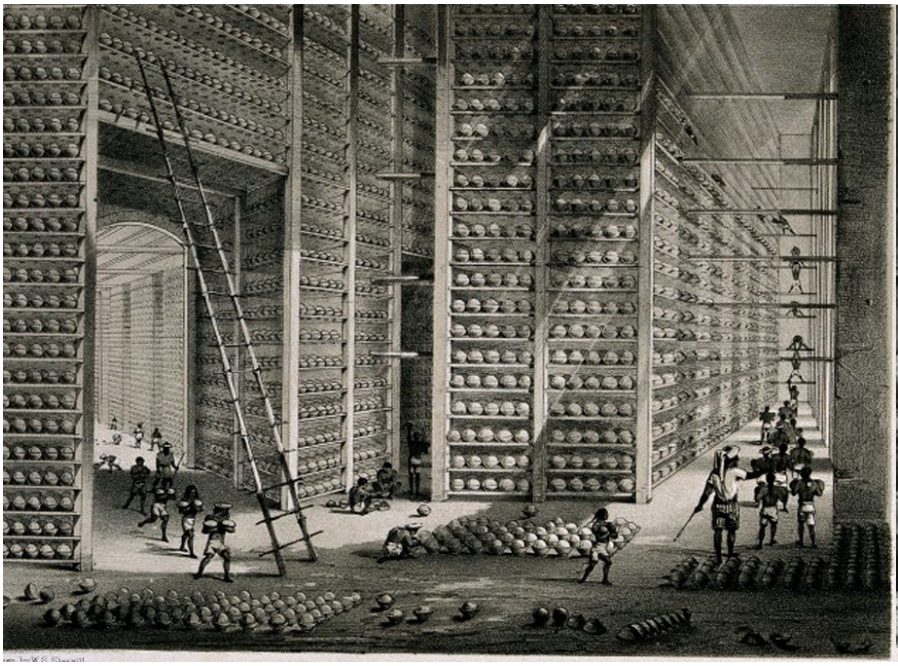


5. How is this painting studio like a factory for art?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Economic Impact: China

Document 5: The Stacking Room, Opium Factory at Patna India- Lithograph after W. S. Sherwill, ca. 1850





Document 6: Opium Imports to China from India- Jonathan Spence, Chinese Roundabout (1992)

OPIUM IMPORTS TO CHINA FROM INDIA	**(1 chest = approximately 140 pounds)**
1773	1,000 chests
1790	4,000 chests
1828	18,000 chests
1839	40,000 chests
1865	76,000 chests
1884	81,000 chests (peak)

6. What economic effect will buying all that Opium have on the Chinese people?
7. Where is the money, the wealth of China going?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Political Impact: China- Opium Wars

In 1839 Britain waged a successful war against China over Opium. China had tried to get England to stop illegally smuggling opium and addicting her people (some historians claim as many as 12 million people became addicted) by destroying the opium shipments that came to Canton. England used the destruction of their "property" as an excuse to start a war they knew they could win. In the end, the peace treaty legalized opium in China and gave England greatly expanded trade rights at the expense of the Chinese people.

Document 10: A Disgraceful War-British historian and professor Thomas Arnold in a letter to W. W. Hull, March 18, 1840

This war with China . . . really seems to me so wicked as to be a national sin of the greatest possible magnitude, and it distresses me very deeply. Cannot anything be done by petition or otherwise to awaken men's minds to the dreadful guilt we are incurring? I really do not remember, in any history, of a war undertaken with such combined injustice and baseness. Ordinary wars of conquest are to me far less wicked, than to go to war in order to maintain smuggling, and that smuggling consisting in the introduction of a demoralizing drug, which the government of China wishes to keep out, and which we, for the lucre of gain, want to introduce by force; and in this quarrel are going to burn and slay in the pride of our supposed superiority.

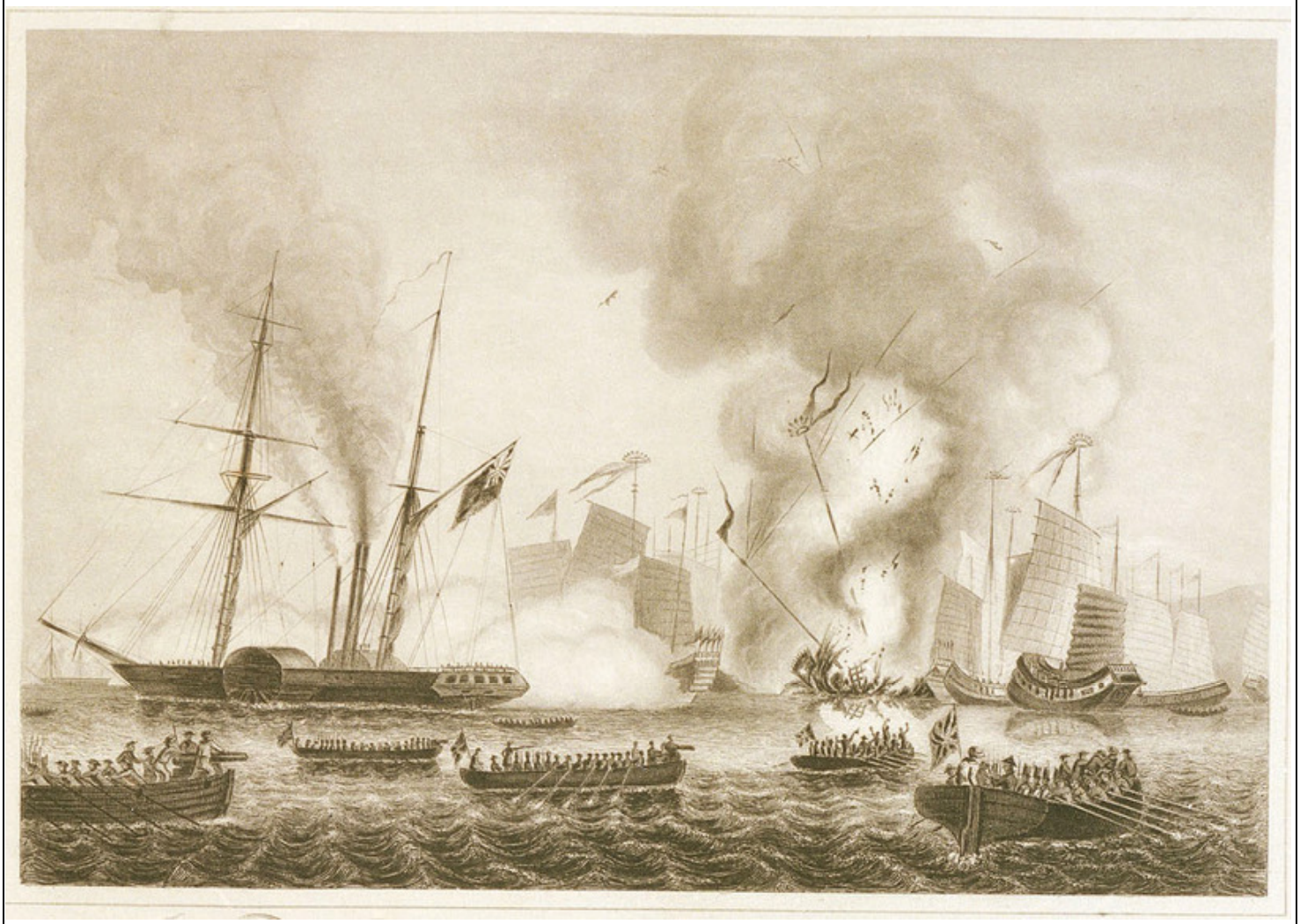
Simplified: This war with China really seems in my opinion to be so evil that the whole country is committing a sin by doing it and it makes me very upset. Can't people see how terrible this is and how guilty we will feel later? I do not remember any other war in history that has this combination of injustice and unsophistication (lack of civilization). Ordinary wars to conquer land are to me far less evil than to go to war in order to guarantee that we can keep smuggling a soul sucking drug, which the government of China wishes to keep out. We are forcing this drug on the Chinese people for money and in this conflict we are going to burn and kill (civilians) in the name of being superior.

10. What is England getting out of winning the Opium Wars?
11. Why is Thomas Arnold so upset about it?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Advanced technology gave the British their advantage in the Opium Wars, when the 660-ton iron steamer Nemesis entered the fray. Constructed in Liverpool for the East India Company, the Nemesis was distinctive in several ways. Driven by two paddle wheels powered by a massive steam engine, the warship was made almost completely of iron. It was flat bottomed, with an unusually shallow draught of only six feet when fully loaded—making it particularly suitable for navigating China's shallow waters.

Document 11: "The Hon. East India Company's Steamer "Nemesis" and the boats of the Sulphur, Calliope, Larne, and Starling destroying the Chinese War Junks in Ansons Bay. January 7, 1841"
National Maritime Museum



12. According to this image, what do the Chinese junks appear to be made out of?
13. How are the British able to defeat the Chinese?

Name: _____ Date: _____

Social Impact: India

Document 12: Benefits to India during British Imperialism- RomeshDutt, The Economic History of India Under Early British Rule, K. Paul Trench, Trubner& Co. Ltd, 1902 (adapted)

Englishmen… have given the people of India the greatest human blessing – peace. They introduced Western education. This has brought an ancient and civilized nation in touch with modern thought, modern sciences, and modern life. They have built an administration that is strong and efficient. They have framed wise laws and have established courts of justice.

Document 13: ***"Does Colonization Pay?"*** O.P. Austin, The Forum, 1900 (adapted)

Modern progressive nations (European colonizers) … seek to control "garden spots" in the tropics. Under their direction, these places can yield the tropical produce that their citizens need. In return the progressive nations bring the people of those garden spots the foodstuffs and manufactures they need. They develop the territory by building roads, canals, railways, and telegraphs. The progressive nations can establish schools and newspapers for the people of the colonies. They can also give these people the benefit of other blessings of civilization which they have not the means of creating themselves.

14. According to these readings, what changes did the British make in Indian society?

Name: _____ Date: _____

By the early nineteenth century opium was the principal product that the English East India Company traded in China and opium addiction was becoming a widespread social problem. When the emperor's own son died of an overdose, he decided to put an end to the trade. Lin Tse-Hsuwas sent to Canton, the chief trading port of the East India Company, with instructions to negotiate an end to the importation of opium into China. Lin Tse-Hsu's "Letter of Advice to Queen Victoria" was written before the outbreak of the Opium Wars. It was a remarkably frank document, especially given the usual highly stylized language of Chinese diplomacy. There remains some question whether Queen Victoria ever read the letter. ***Most important sections in BOLD.***

Document 15:LETTER TO QUEEN VICTORIA (1839) By Lin Zexu

Lin, high imperial commissioner, a president of the Board of War, viceroy of the two Keäng provinces, &c., **Tang**, a president of the Board of War, viceroy of the two Kwang provinces, &c., and **E.**, a vice-president of the Board of War, lieut.-governor of Kwangtung, &c., hereby [together] address this public [letter] to the queen of England ...

...During the commercial [trade] which has existed so long [between u], among the numerous foreign merchants ... are some, who, by means of introducing opium by stealth, have seduced our Chinese people, and caused every province of the land to overflow with that poison. These then [seek only] to advantage themselves, they care not about injuring others!...

Every native of the Inner Land who sells opium, as also all who smoke it, are alike [sentenced] to death. Were we then to go back and take up the crimes of the foreigners, who, by selling it for many years have induced dreadful calamity and robbed us of enormous wealth, and punish them with equal severity, our laws could not but award to them absolute annihilation!

We find that your country is distant from us about sixty or seventy thousand miles, that your foreign ships come hither striving the one with the other for our trade, and for the simple reason of their strong desire to reap a profit...By what principle of reason then, should these foreigners send in return a poisonous drug, which involves in destruction those very natives of China?

We have heard that in your own country opium is prohibited with the utmost strictness and severity:---this is a strong proof that you know full well how hurtful it is to mankind. Since then you do not permit it to injure your own country, you ought not to have the [harmful] drug transferred to another country, and above all others, how much less to the Inner Land! Of the products which China exports to your foreign countries, there is not one which is not beneficial to mankind in some shape or other. There are those which serve for food, those which are useful, and those which are calculated for re-sale; but all are beneficial...On the other hand, the things that come from your foreign countries are only calculated to make presents of, or serve for mere amusement. It is quite the same to us if we have them, or if we have them not. If then these are of [so little importance] to us of the Inner Land, what difficulty would there be in prohibiting and shutting our market against them?

15. What is Lin's main complaint to Queen Victoria?
16. How does he plan to end opium use in China?
17. What effect will this have on the Chinese people?