|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **noun_713136_652c90.png** |  | **SQ 7. How did British and Chinese points of view concerning trade between the two nations differ? How were they similar?** |  | **noun_713139_652c90.png** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Unit Essential Question(s):** How do nations seek power and at what cost? |
| **Supporting Question(s):**   * How did British and Chinese points of view concerning trade between the two nations differ? How were they similar? |
| **Objective(s):**   * **Compare** British and Chinese points of view concerning trade between the two nations. |

**Vocabulary**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Word/Phrase**  **(part of speech)** | **Definition** |
| abundant | large in amount or number |
| audience | the person or group of people that a message is for |
| author | person or group who created a source |
| bureaucracy | a system of government in which important decisions are made by state officials |
| content | happy; pleased |
| diminish | to make smaller or cause to appear smaller in size or importance |
| diplomatic relations | communication between two governments for negotiating |
| embassy | a building where representatives of foreign countries live and work |
| entrepreneur | someone who provides the money and takes on the risk for a new business |
| envoy | a representative of someone else, usually a foreign government |
| famine | a great lack of food over a wide area |
| foreigner | someone from a different country |
|  |  |
| Industrial Revolution | the period in which the production of goods shifted from hand production methods to complex machines. This period of industrialization resulted in social and economic changes. The Industrial Revolution started in Great Britain around 1750. The process of industrialization spread throughout the world in the following centuries. |
| magistrate | a person who enforces the laws of a government like a judge or a mayor |
| Marco Polo | a merchant from Venice, Italy who traveled to China in 1269 and allegedly worked for Kublai Khan, the Mongol ruler of China, for 24 years. When he returned to Italy, he told his stories to man named Rustichello who wrote them down in a book titled The Travels of Marco Polo. Polo’s writings sparked European interest in China and led to more trade between the east and west. |
| migration | movement from one place to another |
| missionary | a person sent to promote a religion in a foreign place |
| monopoly | the control of trade or business by one company |
| oceanic | of relating to the ocean |
| point of view | an opinion; a claim |
| population | the number of people in a particular area |
| prestige | importance in the eyes of other people |
| privilege | a right or benefit that is given only to a certain person, group, or social class |
| productive | to be able to produce large amounts of goods or crops |
| prosperous | successful |
| purpose | why something was created |
| Qing Dynasty | (1636-1912) the ruling family in China founded by Manchus from northern China |
| reliability | the usefulness of information in a source for a given purpose |
| shortage | an amount that is less than is needed |
| solitary | alone |
| sophisticated | having or showing a lot of knowledge or experience |
| splendor | grandeur or magnificence; glory |
| standard of living | one's level of wealth and material comfort |
| taxation | the act of requiring people to pay the government |
| tribute | payment made by one state or ruler to another showing its dependence on the more powerful state |
| welfare | the state of being healthy and happy |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Objective:** | **How did British and Chinese points of view concerning trade between the two nations differ? How were they similar?**   * **Compare** British and Chinese points of view concerning trade between the two nations. |

**Introduction**

**➡Directions:** Examine the images below and answer the questions that follow.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

Sections of a political cartoon entitled, *The reception of the diplomatique and his suite, at the Court of Pekin*, by James Gillray (died 1815), published 1792.

[Image](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_reception_of_the_diplomatique_and_his_suite,_at_the_Court_of_Pekin_by_James_Gillray.jpg) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is in the public domain

The author of the images above was a British political cartoonist named James Gillray (1756-1815). The two images come from the same picture drawn by Gillray in 1792. The image of the left is the Chinese Emperor of the Qing Dynasty. The Image on the right is of Lord George Macartney a representative of the British King George III.

1. How does Gillray depict the Chinese Emperor and Macarnety differently?

2. Why might Gillray have depicted the two men differently?

**What was the historical context for British and Chinese contact in the late 18th century?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Contextualize** |  | **➡ Directions**: Read the timeline below and information about [China in the 1800s from this page on the Asia for Educators website](http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/timelines/china_modern_timeline.htm), and [what led to the British diplomatic mission led by Lord Macartney in 1793 from the Asia for Educators website](http://afe.easia.columbia.edu/special/china_1750_macartney.htm). Answer the questions below and contextualize the interaction between Mccartney and the Qing Emperor. |

**Timeline of Chinese History during the Qing Dynasty**

Ming Dynasty

Qing Dynasty

1368-1644

1644-1912

Republic Period

1912-1949

**1793**

Macartney Mission from Great Britain

**1839-1842**

Opium War

**1850-1864**

Taiping Rebellion

**1860**

Treaty of Peking

**1884-1885**

China defeated in war by France, French Indo-China established

**1894-1895**

China defeated by Japan in First Sino-Japanese War

**1898**

Hundred Day’s Reform- stopped by Empress Dowager Zuxi

**1900-1901**

Boxer Rebellion

**1912**

Qing Dynasty overthrown; nationalist leader Sun Yat-sen becomes President of China

**1842-1843**

Treaty of Nanjing

**Note: Timeline NOT drawn to scale**

**1. Describe China during the Qing Dynasty before the late 18th century.**

**2. Identify three issues faced by the Qing Dynasty in the late 18th century and explain the effects of each.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2a. | 2b. | 2c. |

**3. Why did the Chinese limit trade with foreigners to the Port of Canton?**

**4. Identify two reasons that Europeans wanted to increase trade with China.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 4a. | 4b. |

**5. According to the reading, what misunderstanding was there between European merchants and the Chinese government?**

**6. What was the purpose of Lord Macartney’s journey to China in 1793?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Source** | **A British Point of View Concerning the Chinese and Lord Macartney’s Mission**  **➡ Directions**: Read the information and examine the documents below, then respond to the sourcing prompts. |

James Gillray (1756-1815) was an English political cartoonist who specialized in caricature, a style of drawing that exaggerates certain features of a subject to make fun of them. His cartoons were widely distributed throughout Great Britain and Europe and often critical of the British King, George III.

The cartoon below, entitled “*The reception of the diplomatique and his suite, at the Court of Pekin”* was published in 1792, a year before Lord Macartney’s actual interaction with the Qing Emperor.

Sources: “James Gillray,” Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/James-Gillray> ; “Gillray's Techniques,” <http://www.james-gillray.org/tech_intro.html>



A political cartoon entitled, *The reception of the diplomatique and his suite, at the Court of Pekin*, by James Gillray (died 1815), published 1792.

[Image](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_reception_of_the_diplomatique_and_his_suite,_at_the_Court_of_Pekin_by_James_Gillray.jpg) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is in the public domain

**Purpose for Examining Document:** To understand how the British viewed the Chinese in the late 1800s.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **A**  AUTHOR  Who created the source? What do you know about the author? | **A**  AUDIENCE  Who was the intended audience of the source? What do you know about the audience? | **P**  PURPOSE  What was the purpose of the source? Why did the author create it? |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **P**  POINT OF VIEW  What is the author’s opinion? What claims does the author make? Why does the author have that opinion? | **R**  RELIABILITY  Is the document *reliable,* s*omewhat reliable*, or *unreliable* as a source of evidence for your research purpose? Why? What other sources would be helpful to corroborate? |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Source** | **The Qing Emperor’s Response to Lord Macartney’s Mission**  **➡ Directions**: Read the information and examine the documents below, then respond to the sourcing prompts. |

**The Qianlong Emperor’s Letter to George III, 1793**

...Our dynasty's majestic virtue has penetrated unto every country under Heaven, and Kings of all nations have offered their costly tribute by land and sea. As your Ambassador can see for himself, we possess all things. I set no value on objects strange or ingenious, and have no use for your country's manufactures. This then is my answer to your request to appoint a representative at my Court, a request contrary to our dynastic usage, which would only result in inconvenience to yourself. I have expounded my wishes in detail and have commanded your tribute Envoys to leave in peace on their homeward journey. It behooves you, O King, to respect my sentiments and to display even greater devotion and loyalty in future, so that, by perpetual submission to our Throne, you may secure peace and prosperity for your country hereafter.

Yesterday your Ambassador petitioned my Ministers to memorialize me regarding your trade with China, but his proposal [to open more northern ports to trade] is not consistent with our dynastic usage and cannot be entertained... as the tea, silk and porcelain which the Celestial Empire produces, are absolute necessities to European nations and to yourselves, we have permitted, as a signal mark of favour, that foreign *hongs* [merchant firms] should be established at Canton, so that your wants might be supplied and your country thus participate in our beneficence.

Your request for a small island near Chusan, where your merchants may reside and goods be warehoused, arises from your desire to develop trade. As there are neither foreign *hongs* nor interpreters in or near Chusan, where none of your ships have ever called, such an island would be utterly useless for your purposes….Consider, moreover, that England is not the only barbarian land which wishes to establish . . . trade with our Empire: supposing that other nations were all to imitate your evil example and beseech me to present them each and all with a site for trading purposes, how could I possibly comply? This also is a flagrant infringement of the usage of my Empire and cannot possibly be entertained.

Source: From E. Backhouse and J. O. P. Bland, *Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1914), pp. 322­331 <https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/mod/1793qianlong.asp>

**Purpose for Examining Document:** To understand how the Qing Emperor viewed China and the British.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **A**  AUTHOR  Who created the source? What do you know about the author? | **A**  AUDIENCE  Who was the intended audience of the source? What do you know about the audience? | **P**  PURPOSE  What was the purpose of the source? Why did the author create it? |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **P**  POINT OF VIEW  What is the author’s opinion? What claims does the author make? Why does the author have that opinion? | **R**  RELIABILITY  Is the document *reliable,* s*omewhat reliable*, or *unreliable* as a source of evidence for your research purpose? Why? What other sources would be helpful to corroborate? |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **FA** | **SQ 7. How did British and Chinese points of view concerning trade between the two nations differ? How were they similar?** |
| **Compare**    **Corroborate** | **➡Directions:** Fill out the graphic organizer below and use the words and phrase provided to complete the writing tasks that follow.  **Chinese Point of View Concerning Trade with the British**  **British Point of View Concerning Trade with China** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Words and Phrases to COMPARE** | | **Words and Phrases to Explain WHY** |
| To show similarities  are the same because…  are similar because...  correspondingly  have in common  likewise  similarly | To show differences  as compared to  but  compared to  however  in contrast  unlike  on the other hand  rather than | because  if...then  in order to  since |

1. Identify and explain ***one*** similarity between the British and Chinese points of view concerning trade between the two nations. ***Use evidence*** from the documents and information you examined to support your claim.

2. Identify and explain ***one*** difference between the British and Chinese points of view concerning trade between the two nations. ***Use evidence*** from the documents and information you examined to support your claim.