

The background of the slide is a soft, teal-colored landscape. It features misty mountains in the distance and a calm body of water in the foreground that reflects the surrounding scenery. The overall atmosphere is serene and ethereal.

Chinese Diaspora in Modern World History

3. Imperialism and Mass Emigration

Opium War

- John King Fairbank, doyen of modern Chinese studies at Harvard, once characterised the opium trade as "the most long-continued and systematic international crime of modern times".

Summary

- Britain had to spend vast amounts of money buying the beverage from China.
- In order to redress the trade imbalance, the East India Company started producing opium in India, which was smuggled to China, thus triggering a huge addiction problem in that country.
- The Qing emperor, alarmed by the drug's impact, tried to ban the substance and expel all foreign traders.
- In retaliation, the British compelled China to open up to foreign trade by dispatching several military expeditions, crushing the imperial forces, and imposed unequal treaties during the opium wars of 1839-42 and 1856-60.
- Lin ze xu



Colonialism



Imperialism

Discuss: Colonialism vs Imperialism

- It's an undecided question in academic circles (amongst historians for instance) as to
- whether colonialism is important purely for its economic consequences, or whether cultural factors (such as missionary Christianity or a sense of racial superiority) also plays a part.

Colonialism

- Under colonialism, one stronger nation acquires power and authority over a weaker nation and the dominions expand and establish their command throughout the dominated region.

Neocolonialism

- Neocolonialism is developed and stronger countries involve in the economic, social and cultural aspects in former colonized and under developed countries.



Video time

- Asian Responses to Imperialism: Crash Course World History
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nxmWfbXS4Pw>
- Imperialism: Crash Course World History #35
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aJaltUmrGo>
- Why Colonialism Isn't Over (And Who Will Take What)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yquJJBxTQ>

- How the West colonized China in the 18th centuries
- https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=How+the+West+colonized+China+in+the+18th+centuries

- Is CHINA colonising AFRICA? - KJ Vids
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RENmQ2MBgZ0&t=83s>

- investigate the period of mass Chinese emigration from the mid-1800s through the 1920s.
- categorizes the immigrants into four types based on their respective degrees of freedom.
- In Southeast Asia, the arrival of newcomers increased the diversity of the Chinese communities, and they and the creole populations started to form their own separate communities, as the competition between the two also grew.
- In the Philippines, most Mestizos were forced out of sectors like retail and whole.
- In this period, the Chinese also emigrated to new venues, such as California, Canada, and Australia.
- the experiences of the Chinese, especially anti-Chinese discrimination, in those settler societies initially populated by European immigrants.
- In comparison with the United States, Kuhn argues, the Australian conception of the “Chinese threat” was less focused on “slave labor,” it simply depicted the Chinese as “a pagan and inferior race” (p. 222).

3. Imperialism and Mass Emigration

- The Opium Wars and Their Effects; Conditions of Emigration; The Slavery Factor; The Role of the State; Indenture in the Dutch East Indies; A Chinese Report on the Treatment of Indentured Workers in the Dutch East Indies (1886); Voluntary Emigration; Involuntary Emigration; A Petition from The Merchants of Canton to the British Consul, 1859; Testimony of Kidnapped Victims Rescued from the Maria Luz, a Peruvian Ship (1872);
- The “Coolie Trade”: Ocean Passages; Regulation and Legalization of Mass Migration; Shipping Technology and Migration Services; New Directions, New Venues; North America and Australasia; The Pacific Islands;
- Mass Migration to Southeast Asia