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| **Chinese Cultural Studies:** **Lin Zixu *Lin Tse-Hs�*** (1839 CE) Letter of Advice to Queen Victoria ***(Modified)*** | mage |

From Ssuyu Teng and John Fairbank, *China's Response to the West*, (Cambridge MA: Harvard University Press, 1954), repr. in Mark A. Kishlansky, ed., *Sources of World History*,*Volume II*, (New York: HarperCollins CollegePublishers, 1995), pp. 266-69

*[Kishlansky Introduction] Lin Tse-Hsu (1785-1850) was the Chinese Commissioner in Canton whose actions precipitated the Opium Wars (1839- 1842). Although opium was used in China for centuries, it was not until the opening of the tea trade to Dutch and British merchants that China was able to import large quantities of the drug. 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-Hs was 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. The English merchants were uncooperative, so he seized their stores of opium. This led to immediate military action. The Chinese were decisively defeated and had to cede to a humiliating treaty that legalized the opium trade. As a result commissioner Lin was dismissed from office and sent into exile.*

*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.*

…All those people in China who sell opium or smoke opium should receive the death penalty. We trace the crime of those barbarians who through the years have been selling opium, then the deep harm they have caused and the great profit they have usurped **(taken by force or by selling opium)** would justify their execution according to law. We take into to consideration, however, the fact that the various barbarians have still known how to repent their crimes and return to their allegiance to us **(to stop selling opium)**

Since it is not permitted to do harm to your own country, then even less should you let it be passed on to the harm of other countries -- how much less to China! Of all that China exports to foreign countries, there is not a single thing which is not beneficial to people: they benefit when eaten, or of benefit when used, or of benefit when resold: all china’s goods are beneficial.

Suppose there were people from another country who carried opium for sale to England

And seduced your people into buying and smoking it; certainly your honorable ruler would deeply hate it and be bitter. We have heard heretofore that your honorable ruler is kind and benevolent. Naturally you would not wish to give unto others what you yourself do not want. We have also heard that the ships coming to Canton have all had regulations promulgated and given to them in which it is stated that it is not permitted to carry contraband goods.

**Questions- 3 pt DBQ Answers.**

1. *Why is Lin Tse-Hsu worried about the sale of opium in China?*
2. *What argument does Lin Tse-Hsu use to convince the British that selling of Opium is bad and should not be sold anywhere?*

Name: Period:

We have talked about both the Opium War and the Meiji Restoration. Both led to different outcomes for both the Chinese and the Japanese in regards to imperialism. While Japan found a way to overcome imperialism, China suffered terribly because of imperialism.

On this piece of paper, you will write 3 outcomes that was caused by imperialism from foreign rulers for both China and Japan. They can be either positive or negative outcomes. This is to check for understanding of the lesson

China: Japan:

1. 1.

2. 2.

3. 3.