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## Unequal treaties definition

Following Portuguese expeditions from the early 16th century to the Indian Ocean and the Far East seas, Europeans had long set foot on Chinese shores. In 1557, the Portuguese settled in Macau, engaging in trade from there. In the 17th and 18th centuries, regular exchanges between China and European maritime powers were established. French, English, Dutch and Spanish ships bought blue and white cotton, silk and porcelain in exchange for silver, a rare material in China. The scope of trade to China remained too limited to elicit a major political reaction in the Middle Kingdom. In the 19th century, the perception of China changed considerably in the West, whose economic and industrial development encouraged the spread of liberal doctrines, and pushed the boundaries of the Old Continent. The development of geographical societies, exploratory expeditions and religious missions has opened wide horizons for Europeans. During the years 1839-1840, the emergence of technologies that revolutionized the shippingbuilding industry, such as the use of steel and steam, led to a substantial shortening of sea travel. Maritime traffic has played a major role, and the implementation of naval support sites has emerged as a new strategic priority for European admirals. Finally, new regions were now within reach of European trade, with Western businessmen now having their target set on the giant potential market that was the Middle Kingdom. It was the British who took the initiative to open up the Chinese market by force, not only to unload opium stocks produced in India, but also to impose their economic liberalism and wash away repeated affronts to their diplomacy. The Two Opium Wars In June 1840, forty British ships carrying 4,000 redcoats arrived off Canton. They seized Hong Kong and Macau, fortified and used as a base to unveil gunboats, highly armed ships with flat bottoms that allowed them to navigate rivers and conduct operations with overwhelming firepower. It was on one of these ships that the envoys of the Son of Heaven signed the Treaty of Nanjing on August 29, 1842. China ceded Hong Kong to the British crown and opened up to trade in five of its southern ports, in which British subjects would now have the right of residence. Britain has granted itself the status of a favoured nation but has not obtained legislation for opium. Peace was short-lived. These treaties, which in fact abolished Chinese sovereignty over trade and restricted territorial integrity, were not enforced by China, which continued to restrict access to foreign merchants. For fear of falling under British influence, the imperial government granted similar privileges to the United States and France two years later. In the still terrible ravages of opium among its population, Chinese officials tracked down drug users, who have now numbered in millions. Europeans and Americans demanded the opening of trade to the north and interior of China. In 1856, Chinese soldiers seized a British-flagged ship and confiscated its cargo of drugs. The warehouses of the Europeans were looted and burned, while missionaries were massacred, including the French priest Chappelaine. London and Paris decided on a new military expedition, encircling Beijing on October 13, 1860. British troops burned the Summer Palace to avenge the execution of the prisoners. The Russians and Americans in turn intervened to defend their own interests in the face of Chinese resistance. The Chinese Emperor Xiaofeng was forced to concede the opening of eleven new ports, mainly in the Gulf of Korea, as well as the expansion of the Hong Kong and Shanghai concessions. The British extracted permission for the opium trade, the French obtained the freedom and security of their missionaries, and the Russians expanded their territory through China's surrender of the Maritime Province, where they began the construction of Vladivostok. The expansion of concessions China's opening seemed complete in the aftermath of the two opium wars. The foreign powers had ensured their continued presence in the Middle Kingdom, which was extremely weakened by substantially large revolts. The Taiping Rebellion (1851-1864), an extremely bloody and revolutionary uprising, and the Nian Rebellion (1851-1868) sought to overthrow the Qing dynasty, while the boxer rebellion (1899-1901) was led by secret societies opposed to foreign settlers. The latter distracted the Chinese government from foreign powers, thus promoting Western penetration. The number of concessions continued to increase even on Chinese soil, as foreign powers continued their colonial expansion in the region. The Middle Kingdom is now under attack on its edges: to the north by Russia, which ate territories in Manchuria and Central Asia; in the South by France, which seized the tributary state of Annam in 1885; and to the east by Japan, which seized Korea in 1895. The permanence of a unified China was completely compromised at the beginning of the 20th century, as internal unrest increased, fuelled by anti-Western hatred. On the eve of the Chinese Revolution of 1912, the Chinese government granted foreigners thirty concessions in fifteen port cities. In addition to Hong Kong, the most important were now the territory of the as well as the international concession of Shanghai, which was governed jointly by the British and Americans, and canton, which included British, French, Italian, German, Japanese and Austro-Hungarian quarters. Tientsin (Tianjin), the port of Beijing, has seen the coexistence of The Austro-Hungarian, Belgian, American, French, German and Russian administrations within it. A quarter of the legation was established within Beijing itself in 1861, organized according to the standards in force in foreign capitals. The entry of the Republic of China into the war against Germany in 1917 allowed it to recover part of this lost territory. Until 1945, Japan's proactive presence replaced the diminishing influence of the Europeans, who reversed most of their concessions from the interwar period. Treatise UnequalChinesenameTraditional Chinese等條約Simplified Chinese等条约TranscriptionsStandard MandarinHanyu Pinyinbù-p-ngd-ng ti-oyu-Wade-Gilespu1 p'1ing2 teng3 tiaoz2 y-eh1Yue: CantonaisJyutpingbat1 ping4 dang2 tiu4 joek3Korean nameHangul불평등 조약Hanja等條約TranscriptionsRevis romanizationbul-pyeong-deung jo-yakMcCune-Reischauerpul-p'yŏng-d-ng cho-yakJapanese nameKanji等条約Kana.ふびょ じょうぎょう - ぶやtranscriptionsRomanizationfubu byeyaku Unequal treaty is the name given by the Chinese to a series of treaties signed between the Qing Dynasty and various Western powers, Russia, and the Empire of Japan in the 19th and early 20th centuries. The agreements, often concluded after a military defeat, contained unilateral conditions requiring China to cede land, pay reparations, open treaty ports or grant extraterritorial privileges to foreign citizens. In border negotiations with neighboring countries, the People's Republic of China disputed with other countries about 7% of the territory that was part of the Qing Dynasty at its peak. With the rise of Chinese nationalism and anti-imperialism in the 1920s, the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party used this concept to characterize the Chinese experience of losing sovereignty between about 1840 and 1950. The term unequal treaty has become associated with China's concept of century of humiliation, particularly concessions to foreign powers and the loss of tariff autonomy by treaty ports. The Japanese and Koreans often use this term to refer to several treaties that have resulted in the loss of their sovereignty to varying degrees. Chinese French political cartoon in 1898, China - the cake of kings and emperors, showing Britain, Germany, Russia, France and Japan dividing China The Alliance of Eight Nations inside the Chinese Imperial Palace, the Forbidden City, in a celebration ceremony after the signing of the Boxer Protocol, 1901 In China, the term unequal treaty first came into force in the early 1920s. [3] Dong Wang栋 , professor of contemporary and modern Chinese history, noted that although the term has long been widely used, no clear and unambiguous meaning and that there is no agreement on the actual number of treaties signed between China and foreign countries. ». should be considered unequal. [3] Historian Immanuel Hsu explained that the Chinese considered the treaties they signed with the Western powers and Russia to be unequal because they were not negotiated by nations treating each other as equal but were imposed on China after a war, and because they encroached on China's sovereign rights ... which reduced it to seminal status. In response, historian Elizabeth Cobbs wrote, ironically, however, the treaties were also partly the result of China's initial reluctance to regard all treaties in any way, as it regarded all other nations as inferior. He didn't want to be equal. [5] In many cases, China has effectively been forced to pay large amounts of financial reparations, to open ports for trade, to cede or lease territories (such as Outer Manchuria and North-West Outer China (including Zhenyus) to the Russian Empire, Hong Kong and Weihaiwei in the United Kingdom, Guangzhouwan to France, kwantung leased territory and Taiwan to the Empire of Japan , the concession of Jiaozhou Bay to the German Empire and the concession territory at Tientsin, Shamian, Hankou, Shanghai, etc.), and making various other concessions of sovereignty to foreign spheres of influence following military threats. The first treaty later described as unequal was the negotiations of the Chuenpi Convention of 1841 during the First Opium War. The first treaty between China and the United Kingdom described as unequal was the Treaty of Nanjing in 1842. After Qing China's defeat, the treaties with Britain opened five ports for foreign trade, while allowing foreign missionaries, at least in theory, to reside in China. In addition, foreign residents of port cities have been tested by their own consular authorities rather than by the Chinese legal system, a concept called extraterritoriality. [6] Under the treaties, the United Kingdom and the United States established the British Supreme Court for China and Japan and the United States Court for China in Shanghai. Chinese resentment After World War I, patriotic consciousness in China has focused on treaties, which have now become widely known as unequal treaties. The Nationalist Party and the Communist Party clashed to convince the public that their approach would be more effective. [7] Germany was forced to end its rights, the Soviet Union surrendered them, and the United States organized the Washington Conference to negotiate them. After Chiang Kai-shek declared a new national government in 1927, Western united states quickly offered diplomatic recognition, causing concern in Japan. [8] The new government told the major powers that China had been exploited for decades under unequal treaties, and that the time for such treaties was over, requiring them to all renegotiate on an equal footing. [9] Faced with Japanese expansion in China, however, the end of the system was postponed. [citation needed] Many of the treaties considers uneven were abrogated during the Second Sino-Japanese War, which began in 1937 and merged into the broader context of World War II. The United States Congress ended American extraterritoriality in December 1943. Significant examples went beyond the Second World War: the Hong Kong treaties remained in place until Hong Kong's handover of power in 1997, to improve Sino-Soviet relations following military skirmishes along their border, the People's Republic of China confirmed the Treaty of Aigun of 1858. [citation needed] Japan and Korea When U.S. Commodore Matthew Perry arrived in Japan in 1854, he signed the Kanagawa Convention. Its importance was limited. The Harris Treaty of 1858 negotiated by the American envoy Townsend Harris was much more important. Korea's first unequal treaty was not with the West, but rather with Japan. In 1875, the Ganghwa Island incident occurred, which led Japan to send Captain Inoue Yoshika and the warship Un'yo displaying military power over Korea. This forced Korea to open its doors to Japan by signing the Japan-Korea Treaty of 1876. [11] Unequal treaties have ended at various times for the countries concerned. Japan's victories in the First Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895 convinced many in the West that unequal treaties could no longer be applied to Japan. Korea's unequal treaties with European states became largely null and void in 1910, when they were annexed by Japan. [12] Selected List of Treaties China Treaty Year Imposing in the Name Chinese Treaty of Nanking條約 1842 British Empire Qing Empire Treaty of the Bogue門條約 1843 British Empire Treaty of Wanghia望廈條約 1844 United States Treaty of Whampoa 黃埔條約 1844 French states Treaty Colonial Empire canton瑯嶼 條約 1847 United Kingdom of Sweden and Treaty of Norway of Kulja俄犁塔爾巴哈臺通商章程 1851 Treaty of the Russian Empire of Aigun 璦琿條約 1858 Treaty of the Russian Empire of Tientsin (1858) - 津條約 1858 French colonial empire Empire British Russian Empire Convention of the United States of Beijing條約 1860 British Empire French Colonial Empire Russian Empire Chiftoof Convention 煙臺條約 1876 Treaty of the British Empire of St. Petersburg聖彼得堡條約 1881 Treaty of the Russian Empire of Tientsin (1885) 法約 1885 French Colonial Empire Sino-Portuguese Treaty of Beijing 葡條約 1887 Treaty of the Kingdom of Portugal of Shimonoseki (Treaty of Maguan) - 蘭條約 Empire of Japan 1895 Treaty L-Lobanov俄密約 1896 Convention of the Russian Empire for the extension of the territory of Hong Kong 展拓-北專條 1898 British Empire Treaty of Kwangchow Wan 廣灣租條約 1899 French colonial empire Boxer Protocol 辛丑條約 1901 Empire of the United States Empire United States of Japan Russian Empire French German colonial empire Kingdom of Italy Austro-Hungarian Empire Kingdom of Belgium Kingdom of Spain Kingdom of the Netherlands Simla Accord West 婦 Around 1914 British Empire Republic of China Twenty-one requirements 二十 1915 Empire of Japan Tanggu True 活 1933 Empire of Japan Treaty Year Impacter Imposed on English name Japanese name Convention of Kanagawa Japan-U.S. Peace Treaty 1854[13] United States Tokukawa Shogunate Treaty of Anglo-Japanese Friendship 1854[14] The British Empire Ansei treats the 1858 Peace Treaty[15] United Kingdom of the Russian Empire of the Netherlands British Empire French Empire United States Treaty of Friendship and Trade (Treaty of Harris) Treaty of Friendship and Trade 1858[16] Anglo-Japanese Treaty of the United States of Friendship and Trade 1858[17] Treaty of Friendship between the Prissian British Empire and Japan , Japan Trade and Navigation-Universal Trade Treaty of 1861[18] Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation between Austria and Japan Japan壤 Treaty of Friendship and Trade 1868[19] Austro-Hungarian Empire of Japan Japan Awing Space-Japanese Treaty, Trade and Navigation 1868[20] Kingdom of Spain Impacter of the Year of the Treaty of Korea Impressed by the English name Korean name Japan-Korea Treaty of 1876 (Treaty of 1876) of Ganghwa) 강화도 조약 1876[21] Empire of Japan Joseon United States-Korea Duty of 1882 조미수호통상조약 (Asami Shuhei Tsushojo) 1882[22] United States Japan-Korea Treaty of 1882 (Duty of Chemulpo) 제물포 조약 1882 Empire of Japan China-Korea Duty of 1882 (Joseon-Qing Communication and Commerce Rules) 조청상민수륙무역장정 (Morning Dew Shushojo) 1884[26] Russian Empire Italy-Korea Duty of 1884 조수호통상조약 (Asa Italy ShuheiShojo) 1884[27] Kingdom of Italy Japan-Korea Duty of 1885 (Hansong Duty) 한성조약 (Hanjojo)1885[28] Empire of 1883 조독수호통상조약 조영수호통상조약 (Asaei ShuheiShojo) 1.883[25] British Empire Russia-Korea Duty of 1884 조로수호통상조약 (Morning Dew Shushojo) 1884[26] Russian Empire Italy-Korea Duty of 1884 조수호통상조약 (Asa Italy ShuheiShojo) 1884[27] Kingdom of Italy Japan-Korea Duty of 1885 (Hansong Duty) 한성조약 (Hanjojo)1885[28] Empire of Japan France-Korea Threat of 1886 조불수호통상조약 (Asabu Shushojo) 1886[29] French colonial empire Austria-Korea Duty of 1892 조불수호통상조약 조오수호통상조약 (Aust Malin) 1892[30] Austro-Hungarian Empire Belgium-Korea Duty of 1901 조벨수호통상조약 (Morning White ShuheiShojo) 1901 [31] Kingdom of Belgium Korean Empire Denmark-Korea Treaty of 1902 조덴수호통상조약 (Asacho ShuheiShojo) 1902[32] Kingdom of Landmark Japan-Korea Treaty of 1904 한일외정서 (Korea-Japan Protocol) 1904[33] Empire of Japan[34] August 1904 Protocol 제1차 한일협약 1904[35] Empire of Japan[36] Japan-Korea Protocol of April 1905 1905[37] Empire of Japan[38] Japan -Korea Protocol of August 1905 1905[39] Empire of Japan[40] Japan-Korea Treaty of 1905 제2차 한일협약 二次韓 (을사조약協約 (乙巳條約)) 1905 1] Empire of Japan[42] Japan-Korea Treaty of 1907 제3차 한일협약 (次韓 정미조약 丁未條約協約)) 1907[43] Empire of Japan Japan-Korea Treaty of 19 1 0 한일병합조약 (韓併條約) 1910[44] Empire of Japan See also Western imperialism in Asia Concessions in China List of Chinese treaty ports Sick man of Asia Century of humiliation Puppet State most favored Nation Normanton incident References - Fravel, M. 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