

英语版

全日制普通高级中学教科书 (试验修订本·必修)

A MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY HISTORY OF CHINA

上册

课程教材研究所 组译
双语课程教材研究开发中心



中国近代现代史

人民教育出版社
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说 明

随着改革开放的不断扩大,中国在经济、文化、教育等诸多方面与各国间的交往日益增强,中国人学习英语的热情也日趋高涨。在当今社会,能否熟练掌握英语,已成为衡量一个人的知识结构甚至综合素质的一个重要方面。在这样的形势下,多角度、多渠道提高人们的英语水平,特别是提高基础教育阶段在校高中学生的英语水平,已经成为社会的迫切需要。

为了适应这种新的形势和需要,作为教育部直属单位的课程教材研究所着手研究开发这套普通高中英语版教材,包括数学、物理、化学、生物、历史、地理六门必修课程,由人民教育出版社出版。

这套英语版高中教材,根据经国家教育部审查通过、人民教育出版社出版的《全日制普通高级中学教科书(试验修订本·必修)》翻译而成,主要供实行双语教学的学校或班级使用,也可以作为高中生的课外读物,其他有兴趣的读者也可以作为参考书使用,使学科知识的掌握与英语能力的提高形成一种双赢的局面。

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《全日制普通高级中学教科书(试验修订本·必修)中国近代现代史(上册)》是根据教育部2000年颁布的《全日制普通高级中学课程计划(试验修订稿)》和《全日制普通高级中学历史教学大纲(试验修订版)》的规定,遵照1999年全国教育工作会议的精神,在两省一市进行试验的《全日制普通高级中学教科书(试验本·必修)中国近代现代史上册》的基础上进行修订的。此次修订的指导思想是:遵循“教育要面向现代化,面向世界,面向未来”的战略思想,贯彻教育必须为社会主义现代化建设服务,必须与生产劳动相结合,培养德、智、体、美全面发展的社会主义事业的建设者和接班人的方针,以全面推进素质教育为宗旨,全面提高普通高中教育质量。

普通高中教育,是与九年义务教育相衔接的高一层次的基础教育。高中教材的编写,旨在进一步提高学生的思想道德品质、文化科学知识、审美情趣和身体心理素质,培养学生的创新精神、实践能力、终身学习的能力和适应社会生活的能力,促进学生的全面发展,为高级学校和社会输送素质良好的合格的毕业生。

依据新大纲,中国近代现代史为必修课,在高中一年级开设,每周三课时,共105课时,上册供第一学期使用,有55课时,编写体例如下:

1. 采用适合高中的章节体。为方便教学,一节的内容基本用一课时,少数用两课时。
2. 每章开始设引言。引言介绍本章内容的国际、国内背景,当时中国所处的国际地位,基本线索。
3. 课文分两种字体。宋体字为正文,是基本要求,每课时1 200~1 300字;楷体字为阅读文字,是正文的说明、补充、扩展或分析,也就是说,有的是正文的浅化,有的包含高水平要求,每课时1 000字左右,文化课相对多一些。
4. 专栏的文献资料,每课时1~2条。每条的分量比初中略多些,难度适应高中语文水平。其中标有*的,是要求学生掌握的内容。
5. 地图、插图、表格及图的说明,根据课文需要安排。图表前标有*的,是要求学生掌握的内容。插图除名画、漫画外,一般不用想像画;每课时4幅,文化内容的略多些,不超过6幅。
6. 注解包括扫清文言文障碍、浅化课文、扩大知识面、介绍不同学术观点、启发思考等作用。
7. 每节后有练习题,有多种题型,包括选择题、问答题、材料解析题、制表等,大都着眼于培养学生的能力,供全体学生做。节后或章后有“阅读与思考”专栏,着重培养学生的创造性思维能力和实践能力,供学生选做,不作统一要求。
8. 为了强化培养学生的创造性思维能力和实践能力,新增加了活动课。活动课一般可在下午进行,时间可以不限于45分钟,但不要超过太多。
9. 标有★号的课文,为阅读课。教师可以稍加指导,由学生自己阅读学习。

本书试验本由王宏志、史明迅主持编写。顾问:周一良、戴逸、彭明、苏寿桐、李纯武。审订:王宏志。审阅:李隆庚、史明迅。统稿:马执斌。责任编辑:马执斌。参加该书编写的人员有:马执斌、

史明迅、王宏志、李伟科、李隆庚。

该书编成后，曾特约中国社会科学院近代史研究所所长、研究员张海鹏先生等审阅了书稿。吕达最后审订了书稿。

本书的修订工作由李伟科主持。参加修订的人员有：马执斌、史明迅、王宏志、李伟科、李隆庚。

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2002年7月



CONTENTS

Chapter 1	China's Degeneration into a Semi-colonial and Semi-feudal Society during the Later Period of the Qing Dynasty	1
Section 1	The Opium War	2
Section 2	The Impact of the Opium War	8
Section 3	The Second Opium War	12
Section 4	Economic Invasion of Western Capitalists	19
Section 5	Origin and Development of the Movement of Taiping Heavenly Kingdom	26
Section 6	The Struggle Defending the Taiping Regime	34
Section 7	The Birth of New Thought	39
Chapter 2	The Origin and Development of Capitalism in China and the Formation of a Semi-colonial and Semi-feudal Society	45
★Section 1	Transformation in the Political Administration of the Qing Court	46
Section 2	The "Westernization" Movement	50
Section 3	The Birth of Capitalism in China	57
Section 4	The New Crisis on China's Borders and the Sino-French War	63
Section 5	The Sino-Japanese War	69
Section 6	High Tide of Dividing China	78
Section 7	Reform Movement of 1898	89
Section 8	Yihetuan Movement and the Invasion of the Allied Forces of Eight Countries	102
Chapter 3	The Bourgeois Democratic Revolution and the Fall of the Qing Dynasty	113
Section 1	The Rise of the Bourgeois Democratic Revolution	113

Section 2	The Founding of the Tongmenghui and the Development of the Revolution.....	120
Section 3	Deepening of the Political Crises of the Qing Dynasty and the Outbreak of the Revolution of 1911.....	127
Section 4	The Establishment of the Republic of China and the Fall of the Qing Dynasty.....	134
Chapter 4	The Rule of the Northern Warlords.....	146
Section 1	The Establishment of the Rule of the Northern Warlords.....	146
★ Section 2	The Political Situation in China under the Separatist Warlord Regimes.....	154
Section 3	The Imperialist Countries Speeding up their Invasion in China.....	161
Section 4	The Further Development of Chinese National Capitalism.....	168
	Activity: What is your comment on the Revolution of 1911?	177
Chapter 5	The New Culture Movement and the Birth of the Communist Party of China.....	183
Section 1	The New Culture Movement.....	184
Section 2	The May 4 th Patriotic Movement.....	191
Section 3	The Birth of the Communist Party of China.....	198
Chapter 6	The Rising and Failure of the National Revolutionary Movement.....	209
Section 1	The Realization of the First Cooperation between the CPC and the KMT.....	210
Section 2	The Rising of the National Revolutionary Movement....	216
Section 3	The Development of the National Revolutionary Movement.....	224
Section 4	The Failure of the National Revolutionary Movement....	232
	The Chronological Table of Great Events in Chinese Modern and Contemporary History (Volume I) (1839~1927)	241

Chapter 1

China's Degeneration into a Semi-colonial and Semi-feudal Society during the Later Period of the Qing Dynasty



An ancient civilization in the East, China once was advanced for a long time. Beginning from the 17th century, the major Western countries entered capitalism respectively while China remained feudal and developed slowly.

With a successful industrial revolution in the first half of the 19th century, Britain quickly developed into the most powerful country in the West. In order to expand its overseas colonies and market, Britain saw an urgent need to open China's doors. In 1840, Britain launched the Opium War—an aggression war against China. The Qing government was forced to sign the Treaty of Nanjing with Britain—the first unequal treaty in China's modern history. China degenerated into a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society. Chinese history started a new phase of old democratic revolution.

The Opium War awakened the advanced Chinese. They started to look at the world with open eyes. They proposed “to use the barbarians’ skills to deal with barbarians”. The Opium War intensified national and class conflicts. As the climax of peasant revolution, the Movement of Taiping Heavenly Kingdom led by Hong Xiuquan in the mid-19th century is a great anti-feudal and anti-invasion movement. Despite its failure, it was a heavy blow to both domestic and foreign reactionary forces.

In order to expand their privileges, Britain and France jointly launched the Second Opium War in 1856. Meanwhile Russia seized the opportunity to annex Chinese territory. The extent of China's semi-colonial and semi-feudal social nature deepened.

Section 1 The Opium War

China and the world before the Opium War China under Qing rule prior to the Opium War was already crisis-ridden at the later stages of feudal society.

The seeds of capitalism gradually emerged in China. However, the self-sufficient and self-supporting economy based on the family as a “production unit” dominated society. Land was highly concentrated in the hands of the royal family, bureaucrats and landlords, while most of peasants lost their land.

During the Jiaqing Reign^①, royal holdings of land were over 5.5 million acres, about 1/10 of the nation's total arable land. In 1799, the Grand Councilor He-shen occupied over 50 000 acres and two of his housekeepers owned 4 000 acres. The Hao's family, a noted landlord in Hudairou County near Beijing owned over 60 000 acres of land. Peasants, nearly 80 percent of the nation's population, only held 5.3 million acres of land.

The later years of Qianlong Reign exposed much corruption in Qing politics. The bureaucrats busied themselves pursuing self-interests by accepting bribes and selling official titles. The army was poorly equipped, disciplined and trained. The national treasury was drained. All of these phenomena combined to intensify class conflicts and peasants' uprisings.

Bai-ling, an official, had to borrow travel expenses from others

Gold makes governors^② happy and thus county magistrates try every attempt to extort wealth. They then exchange their wealth into gold to bribe the governors. After famine, excuses were invented to levy grain and tax, people are forced to flee into the mountains because they fear returning home. Tax collectors came one after another until the poor people had to empty every little property they have.

—From *Collected Works of Zhang Hengfu*^③

when he went to Guangdong to take his post as the magistrate. Several years later, promoted as the governor, he had to hire more than 2 000 porters to carry his personal belongings. During

① Jiaqing Reign (1796-1820).

② Provincial governors and local administration and military heads.

③ *Collected Works of Zhang Hengfu* is the works by Zhang Jiliang of the late Qing Dynasty. Zhang Jiliang with the style name as Hengfu was a native of Jianming of Fujian Province.





that time, he bought 6 properties and over 300 acres of land.

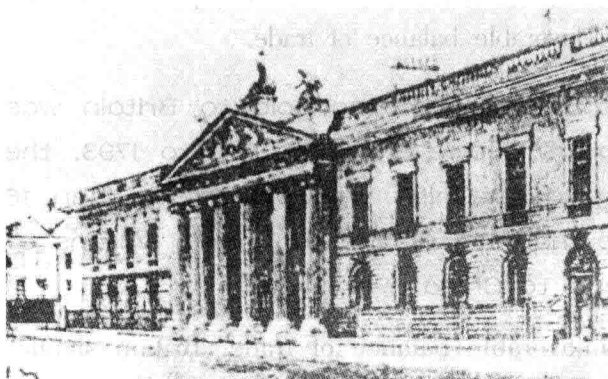
Wang Linan, a *sishu*^① at the Zhili Government, ganged up with colleagues and collaborated with officials in 24 magistrates and counties. They embezzled over 310 000 tales of silver from the treasury through falsifying documents and forfeiture.

To solve its financial difficulties, the Qing Government publicly sold official titles. The Jiaqing Reign saw this income reach 120 million tales of silver. The new officials extorted from the people after they took their posts. The corruption was deepened.

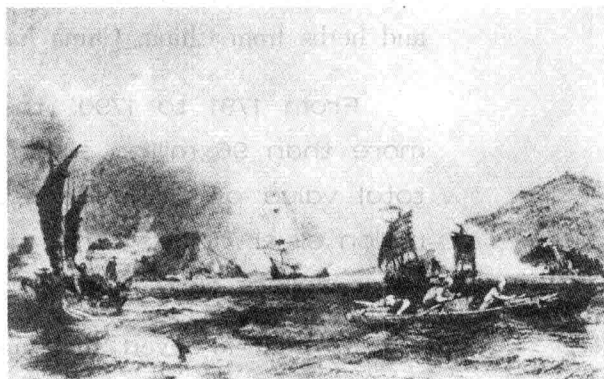
In 1813, a peasant uprising led by Lin Qing, the leader of the Tianli Religious Sect^②, broke into the imperial palace. The uprising was suppressed, but it directly stroke a heavy blow to the highest authority.

Coupled with the decline of the Qing Dynasty, the Western capitalist nations witnessed a rapid growth. In the first half of the 19th century, Britain took the lead in completing the industrial revolution to become the No.1 capitalist superpower. Industrial Revolutions in France and America developed respectively. They intensified their efforts to expand overseas in order to secure more markets and raw materials. English warships and smuggling boats appeared in the Eastern China waters with aggressive action and activities.

In 1835, the English industrial productivity was half of the world's total. English naval ships were equipped with steam engines and its army used advanced rifles and cannons. England became the "king of the sea." Its ships ran wild on the international waters.



▲ Established in 1600, English East India Company was the institution for economic exploitation and political colonization in China and other Asian nations.



▲ In September 1834, the English warships challenged Humen Cannon Fort.

① *sishu*: (司书) an administrative secretary.

② Tianli Religious Sect was a secret religion also known as the Sect of Eight Hexagrams.

In the first half of the 19th century, England occupied India, and launched invasions into Myanmar, Afghanistan and Iran. The colonial system that England established in the East had become the front battlefields to invade China.

However, the Qing Government was not yet awake from its dream of being the "Heavenly Kingdom." Totally out of touch with reality, the emperors and most bureaucrats showed every sign of ignorance.

As early as Qianlong's Reign, English envoy, Earl George McCartney came to China to discuss mutual trade issues. McCartney invited General Fukang'an to attend an exercise to display the advanced firearms. Fukang'an said coldly: "It is alright either to go or not. I don't expect that the firearms are anything but ordinary." The arrogance of the Qing court and unwillingness to know the West reached a surprising stage of ignorance during the Opium War. Two years after the war, Emperor Daoguang did not even know where his rival country was located. His commissioner raised such questions to the English POW: "How large on earth is this country?" "Is there a land route from England to Huijiang?" "Does England border Russia?" Niu Jian, Viceroy of Liangjiang, was suspicious that the steam-powered English ships were drawn by oxen. He was still puzzled when told the reality. He didn't believe the story until seeing it with his own eyes.

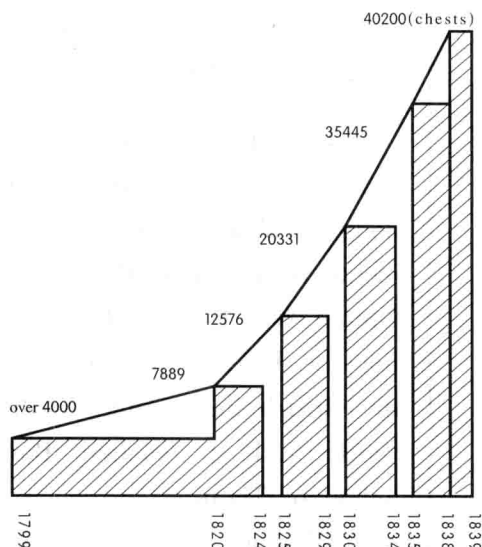
English opium smuggling and the prohibition of opium movements
Ever since the mid-18th century, Britain was China's largest trade partner. The major British commodities were cotton and woolen products. It imported tea, silk and herbs from China. China had a favorable balance of trade.

From 1781 to 1790, the total value of tea sold to Britain was more than 96 million silver dollars. However, from 1781 to 1793, the total value of British goods sold to China was only more than 16 million silver dollars, only more than 1/6 of the tea sales. Millions of silver dollars flew from England to China every year.

In order to revert such an unfavorable balance of trade, Britain shamelessly smuggled opium to China in exchange for silver.

Based on an incomplete study, during the 40 years prior to the Opium War, England smuggled over 400 000 chests of opium to China and pillaged 300 million to 400 million of silver dollars.





▲ The sharp increase of opium imports into China

The opium smuggling gravely threatened the Qing government. Lin Zexu, Viceroy of Huguang, and Huang Juezi, Minister of Rituals submitted a statement to Emperor Daoguang^① proposing the banning of opium. Deeply moved by their commitment, Emperor Daoguang appointed Lin Zexu as the Imperial Commissioner to Guangdong with the mission to stamp out the opium traffic.

Lin's mission was supported by Deng Tingzhen^②, Viceroy of Liangguang. Efforts were made to consolidate the naval defense, detain opium smugglers and confiscate smuggled

opium. The movement to ban opium began dynamically.

Han Zhaoqing, the Naval Commander of Guangdong, had been utilizing his privileges to profit from opium smuggling. Commissioner Lin exposed his crime and executed this hidden traitor.

In June 1839, Lin ordered over 1 million catties of confiscated opium to be burned in public on Humen Beaches. It symbolized the great victory of the movement to ban opium and indicated the Chinese determination to resist foreign invasion. Lin who led the movement was a great national hero of China.

The whole course of the Opium War The news of opium prohibition reached London. The English government then made a quick decision to declare the long-planned war against China.

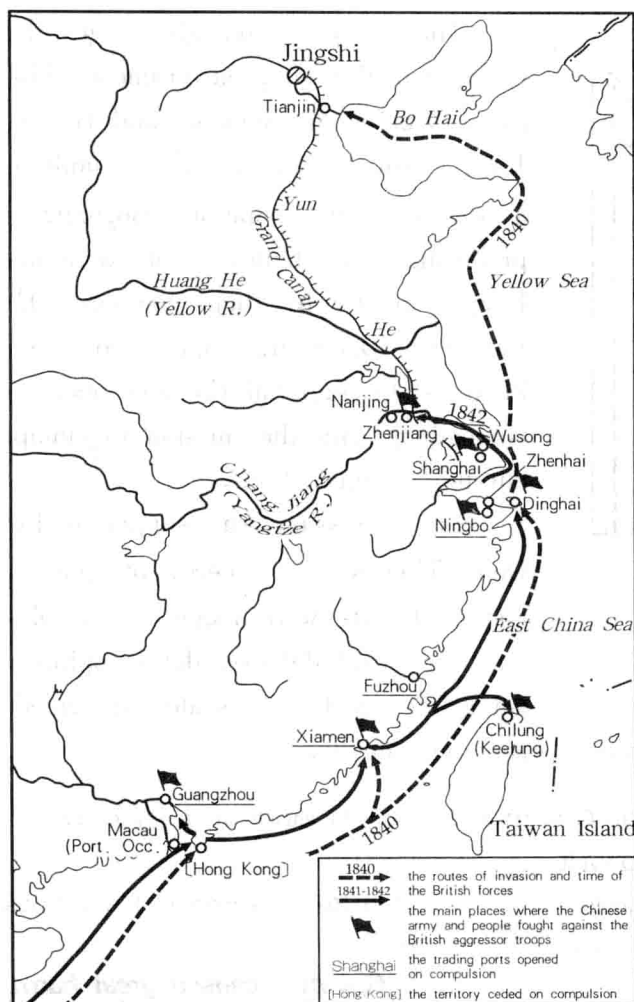
As early as 1833, an article authored by "an English merchant" was published in *Macao Monthly*. The article suggested that

Lin Zexu stated in his proposal to the emperor:

[Opium] caused great harm. The law has to be stern. If not, this is what we will see in the next several decades: there will be no soldiers able to defend the country, and no silver to support the army in China.

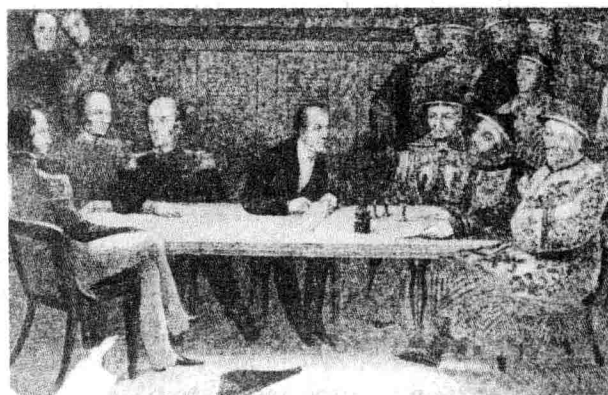
① Daoguang Reign (1820–1850) .

② In the end of 1839, Lin Zexu succeeded Deng as the Viceroy of Liangguang (两广) . Deng was appointed as the Viceroy of Liangjiang (两江) , but soon transferred as Viceroy of Fujian and Zhejiang.



▲ The situation of the Opium War

In early 1841, Britain expanded its aggression war against China. Within one year, British occupied Hong Kong Island as well as other cities on the east coast. In protest Chinese soldiers and peasants had uprisings, producing many national heroes. The Chinese resistance in the anti-British uprising of Sanyuanli demonstrated Chinese people's anti-invasion spirit. However, the Qing government was slow in organizing its forces and suffered defeats one after another. In August 1842, the British fleet reached Nanjing waters threatening to attack. The Qing government gave in, signaling the end of the Opium War.



▲ The negotiation between Qi-shan and Elliot, British Commercial Supervisor.

the English government should adopt a tough line concerning China.

In June 1840, the British fleet reached Guangdong sea-shore, blockading the mouth of the Pearl River. The Opium War thus started. Seeing the heavily-guarded port, the British fleet sailed northward until it reached Baihekou of Tianjin.

Qi-shan, Viceroy of Zhili was appointed as the Imperial Commissioner, he received the British aggressors and held negotiations with them. He promised to punish Lin Zexu so long as the English returned to Guangdong. Soon the British fleet retreated. Emperor Daoguang dismissed Lin and held him under investigation.

Patriotic generals who sacrificed their lives in the First Opium War



name	title	time and place of their death
Chen Liansheng	Adjutant	January 1841, Shajiao, Dajiao, Guangzhou
Guan Tianpei	Naval Commander	February 1841, Humen, Guangdong
Ge Yunfei	Commander	October 1841, Dinghai, Zhejiang
Zheng Guohong	Commander	
Wang Xipeng	Commander	
Yu-qian(Mongol)	Imperial Envoy Viceroy of Liangjiang	October 1841, Zhenhai, Zhejiang
Chen Huacheng	Military Commander of Jiangnan	June 1842, Wusong, Shanghai
Hai-ling(Manchu)	Deputy Naval Admiral	July 1842, Zhenjiang, Jiangsu



I. Multiple choice

The following statement is NOT a condition for China before the Opium War

- Rapid emergence of Western capitalist powers
- The dominant occupation of the natural economy in China
- Favorable balance in normal international trade for China
- Sharp increase of English opium smuggling

Answer ()

II. Essay question

Some western scholars argued that the Opium War was a war to “protect trade and business.” Do you agree? Why? Why not?

III. Data analysis

year	total value of Chinese exports (yuan) ^①	total value of English imports (yuan)	total value of opium smuggle (yuan)
1821	14 757 132	13 693 213	2 235 780
1833	17 814 260	10 119 655	12 185 100

The above statistics were provided in *History of Foreign Relationship of Imperial China* (by Mars) , please answer the following questions:

- What was the status of the two countries in Sino-English normal trade at early the 19th century?
- What role did opium smuggling play in Sino-English trade?

^① silver dollars.

Section 2 The Impact of the Opium War

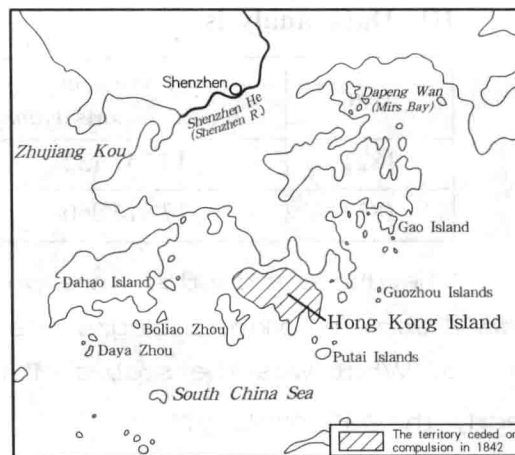
Sino-British Nanjing Treaty In August 1842, the representatives from China and Great Britain met to negotiate in Nanjing. The British forced the Qing government to sign the first unequal treaty in China's history—the Treaty of Nanjing. Its major content is as follows:

- China ceded Hong Kong Island to Great Britain;
- China paid Great Britain an indemnity of 21 million silver dollars;
- China opened five coastal ports, namely Guangzhou, Xiamen, Fuzhou, Ningbo and Shanghai as trade ports for Britain;
- Tariffs must be agreed upon by both sides before they could be imposed.



▲ The scene of Qing officials, Qi-ying, Yilibu and Niu Jian signing the Treaty of Nanjing with Pottinger on board of English warship in Xiaguan of Nanjing.

On August 20, 1842, the Qing representatives, Qi-ying, Yilibu and Niu Jian boarded the English ship to negotiate with Pottinger, the English representative. The Chinese accepted the above conditions unconditionally. The English gave them a tour of the ship to show off their military might. After the tour, these three Chinese officials submitted a written statement to Emperor Daoguang claiming that “[Chinese] military is no match to British firearms.”



▲ Annexation of Hong Kong Island in the Treaty of Nanjing.