**Jiemba Pop up texts**

First pop-up (first row):

This wood panel painting uses pictorial forms to explain British justice to the Aborigines (in this instance, in Tasmania). The use of images to communicate, rather than a shared language, indicates one of the issues that undermined peaceful interaction and cooperation.

This first row shows the ideal colonial settlement, with British settlers and their children mingling sociably with natives.

Second pop-up (second row):

Here the differences between the natives, who are without clothes, and the finery of the imperial settlers is presented in stark contrast.

Third pop-up (third row):

This row of images conveys the consequences of aboriginal violence towards the settlers. This became an increasing problem as the British expanded outwards from their original settlements, coming into conflict with natives for resources. Killing a settler will result I the judicial execution of the native responsible. This will be overseen by the settlers.

Fourth pop-up (fourth row):

Surprisingly, this row conveys a sense of equality in colonial society. The settlers will face the same punishment as the aborigines for the murder of natives. Again, this will be overseen by the settlers.

*Governor Davey’s Proclamation to the Aborigines*, 1816  
Image: <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/11/Gov_Davey%27s_proclamation-edit2.jpg>

**Fei Hong Source Analysis**

*Lin Zexu’s Letter to Queen Victoria*, 1839/40  
Image: <https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5e/Letter_by_Lin_Zexu_to_Queen_Victoria_of_the_United_Kingdom.jpg>  
Text: <https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/mod/1839lin2.asp>

First pop-out:  “It is merely from these circumstances, that your country---deriving immense advantage from its commercial intercourse with us, which has endured now two hundred years---has become the rich and flourishing kingdom that it is said to be!”

*We can see here that the British interest in trade with China had been a policy of the country for several centuries before rising tensions around the sale of opium led to the breakdown of relationships that prompted Lin’s letter.*

Second pop-out: “by means of introducing opium by stealth, have seduced our Chinese people, and caused every province of the land to overflow with that poison”

*Lin’s letter made clear to Victoria, the Queen and Empress, that the introduction of opium into Chinese lands was having a profoundly degenerative effect on Chinese society; his characterisation of it as poison is quite telling. Note that he also effectively accuses the British merchants of smuggling the drug into China through “stealth”. The merchants were by-passing the Canton system*

Third pop-out: “Every native of the Inner Land who sells opium, as also all who smoke it, are alike adjudged to death”

*Again, the severity of the problem as it was perceived to be by the Chinese is indicated in the punishment meted out to those who were found guilty of the drugs use and sale: both would be condemned to death*.

Fourth pop-out: “Your honorable nation takes away the products of our central land, and not only do you thereby obtain food and support for yourselves, but moreover, by re-selling these products to other countries you reap a threefold profit.”

*Here, Lin expresses the central goal of European economic imperialism. Profit was the king of the imperial enterprise, and the demand for goods from exotic lands attracted plentiful interest in the markets of Europe.*