

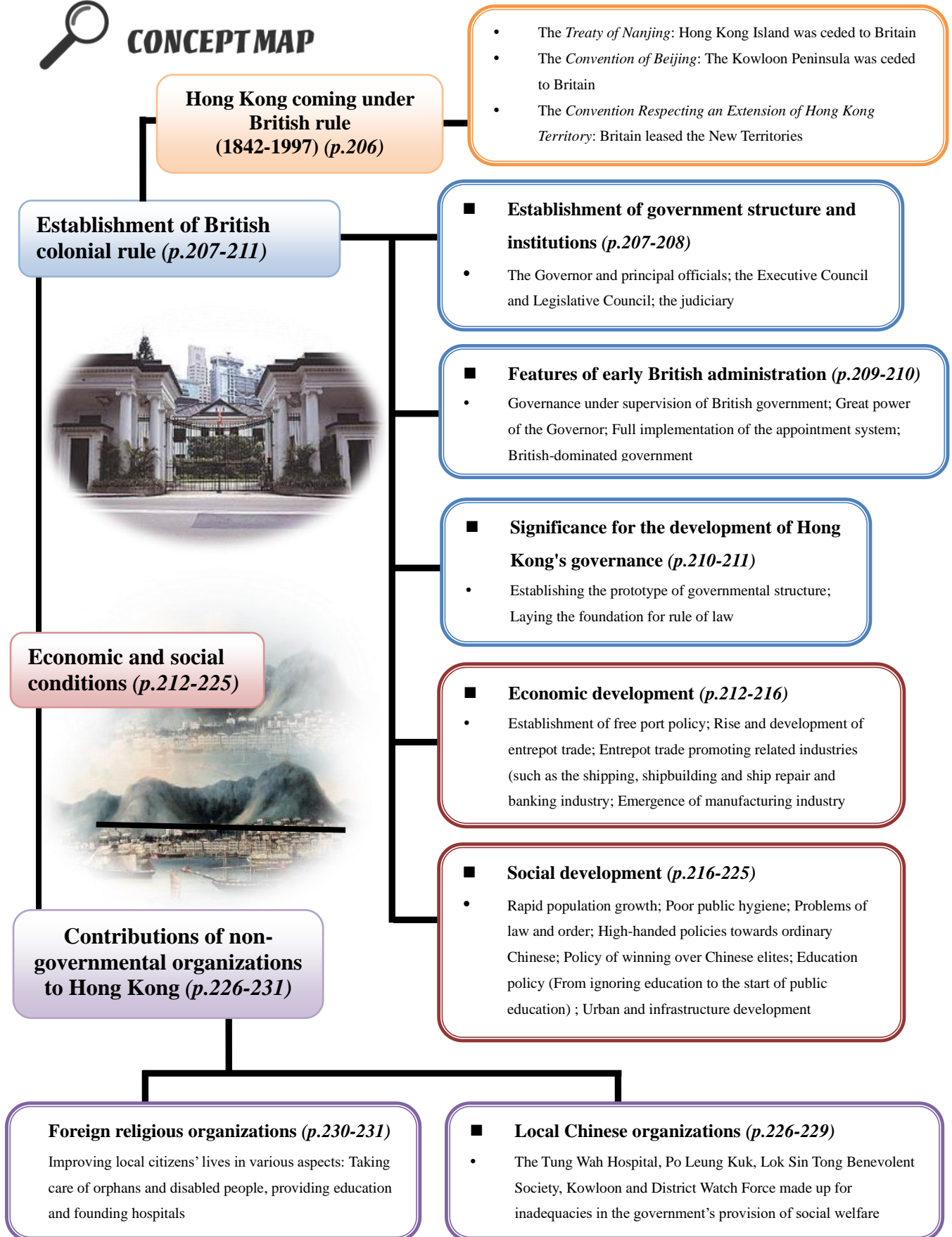
*Journey Through History -
New Topic-based Series*

Study Notes

*Topic 8:
Growth and development of Hong Kong
up to the late 19th century*



CONCEPT MAP



A. Establishment of British colonial rule

Guiding questions

- How did Britain establish her rule in Hong Kong?
- How did the British systems and policies affect the development of Hong Kong?

1. Hong Kong coming under British rule

- From 1842 to 1997, Britain obtained Hong Kong from China and ruled the place as a base for expanding its trading interests in China.

(a) Cession of Hong Kong Island

- China was defeated in the First Opium War (1840-1842).
- It signed the *Treaty of Nanjing* in 1842, and Hong Kong Island was ceded to Britain.
- This marked the start of British rule over Hong Kong.

(b) Cession of the Kowloon Peninsula

- China was again defeated in the Second Opium War (1856-1860).
- In 1860, China signed the *Convention of Beijing*, which ceded the Kowloon Peninsula to Britain.
- At that time, the Kowloon Peninsula referred to the area south of Boundary Street and Stonecutters Island.

(c) Lease of the New Territories

- In 1898, Britain forced China to sign the *Convention Respecting an Extension of Hong Kong Territory*: Britain leased the area north of Boundary Street and south of the Shenzhen River and the surrounding islands for 99 years.
- The British called the newly acquired land the 'New Territories'.
- Britain then established its control over the entire Hong Kong and ruled it until 1997.

2. Establishment of British colonial rule

(a) Establishment of government structure and institutions

- According to the *Letters Patent* and *Royal Instructions* in 1843, Britain established the government structure and institutions of Hong Kong.

(i) The Governor and principal officials

■ **The Governor**

- According to the *Letters Patent*, the Governor of Hong Kong was the representative of the British monarch in ruling Hong Kong. He was also the head of the Hong Kong government.

■ **Other principal officials**

- The Colonial Secretary (later known as Chief Secretary) headed all executive departments and civil servants.
- The Colonial Treasurer (later known as Financial Secretary) was responsible for making budgets and other financial matters.
- The Attorney General drafted laws and handled prosecutions.
- The Secretary for Chinese Affairs was responsible for managing Chinese affairs.

(ii) The Executive Council and Legislative Council

- The Executive Council and Legislative Council were set up according to the *Royal Instructions*. They were advisory bodies to the Governor.
 - The former: advised the Governor on policy-making and drafted bills;
 - The latter: was responsible for examining laws and public spending.
- All members of the two Councils were appointed by the Governor.
 - They were divided into 'official members' (government officials) and 'unofficial members' (social elites).
- In the early years of British rule, all councillors were official members.
 - The Legislative Council first appointed unofficial members in 1850;
 - The Executive Council first appointed unofficial members in 1896.

(iii) The judiciary

- Hong Kong adopted the British judicial system, which emphasized fair trial, right of appeal and verdicts reached in accordance with laws.
- In 1844, the highest judiciary, the Supreme Court of Hong Kong, was established.
 - It made judgements according to Hong Kong's laws, and decided on whether local ordinances were consistent with British laws or the *Letters Patent*.

(b) Features of early British administration

(i) Governance under supervision of British government

- The ruling power of the Hong Kong government was authorized by Britain.
- The Governor and other principal officials were all appointed by the Colonial Office of Britain.
- The Hong Kong government had to obey the British government.
 - The British government had the power to amend, abolish or make the laws of Hong Kong;
 - The Governor had to ask for its instructions in case of major issues and report his duty regularly.
- The British government took full charge of Hong Kong's diplomatic and military affairs.

(ii) Great power of the Governor

- The Governor enjoyed great autonomy within areas regulated by the British government.
- He was the chairman of the Executive Council and Legislative Council, and had the final decision on bills.
- As long as his governance did not violate British national policy, he could handle local executive, economic and social affairs independently.
- The Governor also enjoyed certain judicial powers, including pardoning criminals and reducing penalties.
- In times of emergency, he could command the British troops stationed in Hong Kong.

(iii) Full implementation of the appointment system

- The Governor and other principal officials were all appointed by the British government.
- The appointment system also applied to the Executive Council and Legislative Council.
- In the early years of British rule, all members of the two Councils were appointed by the Governor. Official members in both Councils might even overlap.
- This helped ensure the smooth passage of bills and governmental measures.

(iv) British-dominated government

- High-ranking officials of the Hong Kong government and members of the Executive Council and Legislative Council were mostly British.
- Early unofficial members were mainly British merchants as well. Other Europeans and Chinese were in the minority.
- In short, the early governance of Hong Kong was almost monopolized by the British.

(c) Significance for the development of Hong Kong's governance

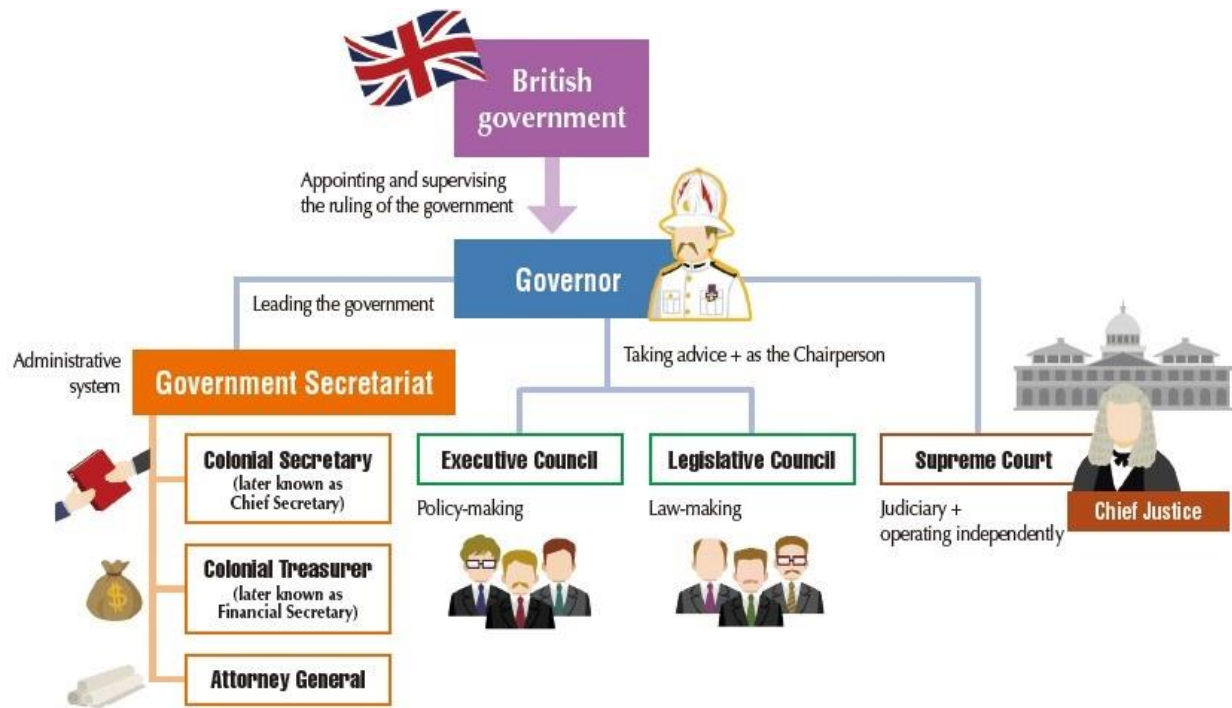
- Britain introduced Western executive and legislative systems into Hong Kong.
 - This modernized Hong Kong's governance and gradually strengthened its connection to the international community.

(i) Establishing the prototype of governmental structure

- From 1843 onward, the Hong Kong government, with the Governor as head, was run by different levels of departments and officials.
- The Executive Council assisted the Governor in policy-making.
- The Legislative Council was responsible for examining laws.
- These established the prototype of Hong Kong's governmental structure.

(ii) Laying the foundation for the rule of law

- The Supreme Court of Hong Kong was an independent judicial organ.
- The dismissal of the Chief Justice had to be approved by the Privy Council of Britain.
- To ensure a fair trial, the jury, independent from the judges, was established.
- These measures laid the foundations for the rule of law of modern Hong Kong.



The government structure of Hong Kong in the late 19th century

B. Economic and social conditions

1. Economic development

(a) Establishment of free port policy

- Hong Kong has a deep harbour and is the main gate to Southern China.
- Britain declared Hong Kong a free port to develop entrepot trade in 1841.
 - Under the free port policy, merchant ships could enter and leave the port of Hong Kong without having to pay any harbour dues.

Guiding questions

- What were the social and economic establishments in Hong Kong by the end of the 19th century?
- In the meantime, what were the major social and hygienic issues? What were the government's solutions?
- What policies did the Hong Kong government adopt towards the Chinese?

(b) Rise and development of entrepot trade

(i) Rise of entrepot trade

- After becoming a free port, Hong Kong rapidly became an important entrepot between the mainland and the world market.
 - Foreign merchants imported Indian cotton and opium and British-manufactured cotton goods, and re-exported them to the mainland;
 - They bought Chinese tea, silk and porcelain and re-exported them to India and Britain at the same time.

(ii) Establishment of Hong Kong's position as entrepot

- Many foreign firms set up bases in Hong Kong to engage in entrepot trade.
 - Jardine, Matheson & Co., Dent & Co. and Butterfield and Swire Company are famous examples.
- Chinese trading companies such as the Nam Pak Hong and Kam Shan Chong, also emerged. Their business contributed to the tax revenue of Hong Kong.
- Entrepot trade became the pillar of Hong Kong's economy.
- By the late 19th century, Hong Kong's foreign trade had been more internationalized.
 - The share of re-exports from China to the United States and Australia increased daily, strengthening Hong Kong's position as an international entrepot.

(c) Entrepot trade promoting related industries

(i) Shipping industry

- As East-West trade grew, many foreign shipping companies began to provide regular shipping services between Europe, the United States, the mainland and Hong Kong.
- British companies such as Swire and Jardines relocated their headquarters to Hong Kong to expand their shipping business in the region.

- The growth of entrepot trade and shipping industry further promoted the development of dockyards, wharfs and warehouses.

(ii) Shipbuilding and ship repair industries

- Many Chinese and foreign ocean-going ships docked in Hong Kong to get supplies and do repairs.
 - Shipbuilding and ship repair industries thus developed.
- By 1867, Hong Kong already had five dockyards. The British-owned Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company was the largest in scale.

(iii) Banking industry

■ **Foreign banks**

- In 1865, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company Limited was founded. By then, there were 11 foreign banks in Hong Kong. Their major business was centred on entrepot trade.
 - This included provision of loans and foreign currency exchange to trading companies.

■ **Chinese yinhaos**

- The Chinese yinhaos were popular among Chinese merchants.
 - Famous examples included Shui Kat Yin hao and Tin Fook Yin hao.
 - As they had less capital compared to foreign banks, they mainly provided cash deposit and withdrawal, and financing service in small scale.

(d) Emergence of manufacturing industry

- Hong Kong's manufacturing industry started in the 19th century. At first, there were mainly foreign factories.
- Chinese factories emerged in the 1880-1890s.
 - They made various daily necessities such as soap, tobacco and matches;
 - These factories were small in scale and only had simple machines. Some of them even adopted the domestic system to make products.

2. Social development

- Britain took over Hong Kong mainly for economic reasons. It did not pay much attention to the needs of local Chinese.
- However, as social conditions changed, Britain introduced a number of corresponding measures.

(a) Rapid population growth

- Hong Kong's population increased from about 10,000 in 1841 to about 370,000 in 1898.
- The growth was largely driven by the influx of people.
- Most of them were from the mainland.
 - The mid-19th century China was affected by wars and famines, while Hong Kong was experiencing economic growth.
 - This encouraged more people from the mainland to move to Hong Kong.
- In addition, Europeans, Americans and other ethnic minorities also came to work and trade in Hong Kong.
 - Europeans and Americans worked as employees of Western companies and civil servants while Indians and Southeast Asians worked as policemen.
- A multi-ethnic society gradually developed in Hong Kong.

(a) Poor public hygiene

- Rapid population growth led to over-crowded housing and worsening public hygiene.
- The problems were particularly serious in Tai Ping Shan area where most local Chinese lived.
- The government had introduced sanitary regulations, but did not enforce them properly.
- The setting up of the Sanitary Board in 1883 failed to solve hygiene problems.
- In 1894, a serious bubonic plague broke out in Tai Ping Shan area. The government therefore carried out large-scale disinfection of the area.
- Afterwards, it started to deal with the problems of water supply and drainage in Chinese residential areas. It also ordered Chinese families to disinfect their homes twice a year.
 - It was only after years that bubonic plagues came under control and public hygiene improved.

(b) Problems of law and order

(i) Background

- As opium trade and gambling were legal in Hong Kong, coupled with rapid population growth and a lack of border control, serious problems of opium smoking, gambling and abduction resulted.
- Pirates along the coasts threatened the safety of merchant ships and coastal inhabitants.

(ii) Measures

- To maintain law and order, the Hong Kong government adopted the following measures:
 - Set up the Hong Kong Police Force in 1844;
 - Enforced a curfew on local Chinese between 1842 and 1897 (i.e. they must not be out of doors during specified hours at night without a pass);

- Set up the District Watch Force in 1866;
- Banned gambling in 1872;
- The British Royal Navy and the Chinese navy cooperated to get rid of pirates around the seas of Southern China after 1847.

(c) High-handed policies towards ordinary Chinese

(i) Background

- British regarded local Chinese as the source of poor public hygiene and crime.
- They also aimed to maintain their privileged position.
- Therefore, they had many discriminatory measures against local Chinese.

(ii) Implementing strict supervisory control

- Chinese were not allowed to hold or take part in any public meetings without the Governor's permission.
- Besides, the police had the power to search their homes at any time and arrest suspicious people.
- Since 1891, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs became the chairman of the District Watch Force so as to supervise the Chinese directly.

(iii) Introducing discriminatory measures

■ **Restricted political participation**

- In the early years, all important government officials were foreigners. Chinese were unable to take part in important government decision-making.

■ **Harsh penalty**

- The court adopted a double standard in handling charges. Europeans were always protected or lightly punished. Chinese faced harsh penalty and were even lashed.

■ **Segregation of Chinese and foreigners**

- Britain passed the *European District Reservation Ordinance* (1888) which reserved certain districts as residential areas for Europeans
- There were also regulations on Chinese entry to public places.

(d) Policy of winning over Chinese elites

(i) Background: rise of Chinese elites and leaders

- By the late 19th century, local Chinese merchants and compradors had become rich.
- A few Chinese became professionals after receiving higher education.
- Some of these Chinese elites were actively involved in social affairs and became leaders of the Chinese, such as the founders of Tung Wah Hospital, Kwok Kamcheung and Ko Munwah.

(ii) Policy: cooperation with Chinese elites and leaders

- To rule efficiently, the Hong Kong government started to cooperate with influential Chinese elites and leaders.
- The government allowed Chinese elites to take part in politics.
 - For example, Wu Tingfang was appointed as the first Chinese unofficial member of the Legislative Council in 1880.
 - The government also appointed Chinese leaders as Justice of the Peace and members of the Sanitary Board.
- Chinese elites and leaders became the bridge between the government and local Chinese.
 - Nevertheless, the social status of most Chinese was still low by the early 20th century.

(e) Education policy

(i) Background: government ignored education development

- In the early years of British rule, the Hong Kong government rarely allocated resources to education.
- Most schools in Hong Kong were traditional Chinese private schools or Western church schools.

(ii) Policy: start of public education

- In 1848: the government started to transform some private schools into government schools. Public education in Hong Kong began.
- In 1860, the Board of Education was set up to take charge of education policies.
 - Since then, the government built more government schools and provided subsidies to private education organizations. Education became more popular.
- In 1862: the first government secondary school, Central School was established.
- In 1878: English was made a compulsory subject in all government schools and became the main medium of instruction in Hong Kong.

Year	Policy
1860	Established the Board of Education to take charge of education policy
1862	Set up the first government secondary school, Central School (present-day Queen's College)
1873	Started to subsidize private organizations and religious bodies in building schools
1878	English was made a compulsory subject in all government schools
1890	Set up the first government girls' school, Central School for Girls (present-day Belilios Public School)

(f) Urban and infrastructure development

(i) Background: needs of economic and social developments

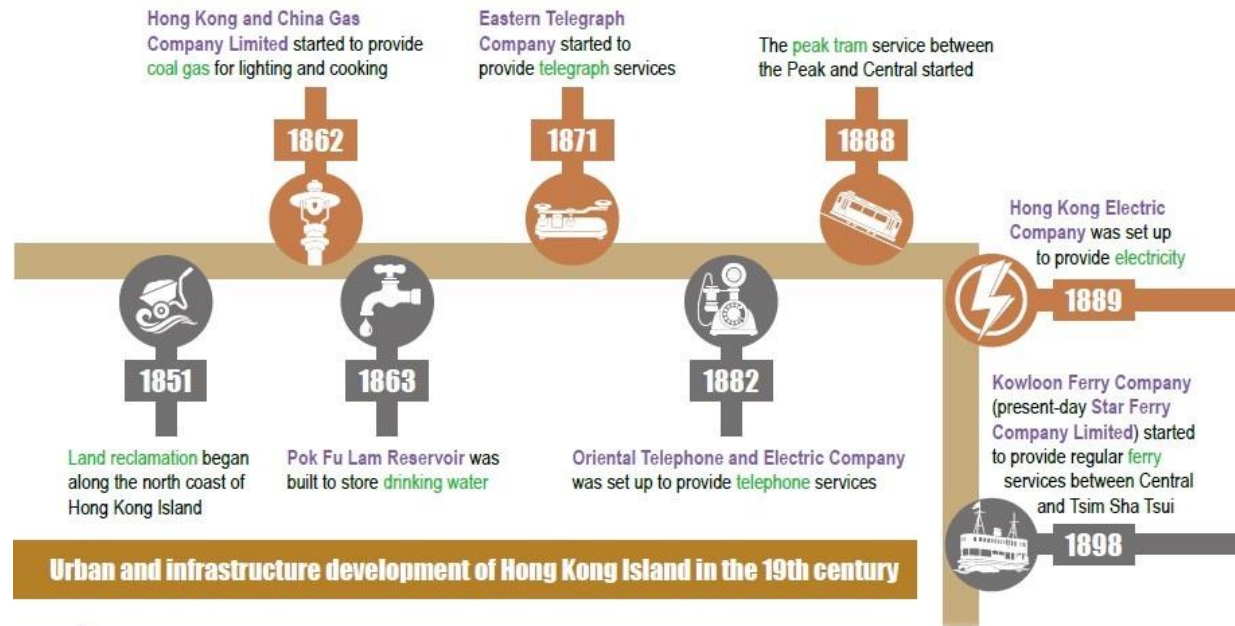
- Owing to the rapid economic and population growth, there was an ever-increasing demand for land.
- Improvements on transportation and public utilities were also needed to meet the urban growth.

(ii) Development: land reclamation and development of public utilities

- From 1850s onwards, the government reclaimed land along the north coast of Hong Kong Island and the coast of Kowloon Peninsula.
 - The projects increased land for economic activities, building roads, houses and public facilities.
- More roads were built to connect different districts.
 - Some examples were Des Voeux Road and Salisbury Road.
- In addition, peak trams and ferries commenced services.
- Energy, water and telecommunication services were also provided to the public.
- These services improved the infrastructure in Kowloon and Hong Kong Island.

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Topic 8 Growth and development of Hong Kong up to the late 19th century



C. Economic and social conditions

1. Local Chinese organizations

Guiding questions

- What contributions did non-governmental organizations make to Hong Kong in the mid and late 19th century?

- Government expenditure on social welfare was initially very limited.
- Different Chinese organizations were thus set up to provide various social services for local Chinese.

(a) The Tung Wah Hospital

(i) Background to the establishment

- Western medical services were introduced in the mid-19th century, but they were mainly offered to Europeans.
- Most Chinese rejected Western medicine and hospitals charged high prices.
- As a result, many dying Chinese gathered in the Kwong Fook I Tsz on Tai Ping Shan Street.

(ii) Development and contributions

- In 1869, the Governor finally agreed to the construction of a Chinese hospital.
- The Tung Wah Hospital (meaning 'hospital of the Cantonese'), was funded by a group of Chinese leaders and the government in 1870.
 - It provided free Chinese medication for the poor and all its expenses were borne by those Chinese leaders.
 - It also provided other services such as burial, education and elderly services.
- The Tung Wah Hospital became a large organization that mainly served the Chinese and promoted the development of Hong Kong's social welfare
- Moreover, it reflected the opinions of local Chinese to the government, which helped increase the government's understanding of the Chinese society.

(b) Po Leung Kuk

(i) Background to the establishment

- By the mid-19th century, crimes of abduction and trafficking of women and children were getting serious in Hong Kong. Many young women were abducted and sold as maids (known as 'mui tsai') or even prostitutes.

(ii) Development and contributions

- In 1878: a group of local Chinese presented petitioned the Governor to set up an organization to rescue the kidnapped victims.
- In 1882: Po Leung Kuk was officially established.
- Po Leung Kuk worked to prevent abduction and save abducted women and children. It also provided shelter to victims and then helped them find jobs, get married or return home.
- It also assisted the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in settling family and marriage disputes amongst the Chinese population.
- The work of Po Leung Kuk greatly helped in maintaining and promoting the stability of Hong Kong.

(c) The Lok Sin Tong Benevolent Society, Kowloon

(i) Background to the establishment

- In the second half of the 18th century, a common scale was placed at the market near a pier in Kowloon Walled City..
- People had to weigh their goods before transactions and pay a fee for the service.
 - The collected money was used for charitable purposes, including provision of medication and burial services.

(ii) Development and contributions

- In 1880, the Lok Sin Tong Benevolent Society, Kowloon was officially established to manage the charitable funds.
- With the outbreak of epidemics in the late 19th century, Lok Sin Tong set up a free graveyard to bury unclaimed dead bodies.
- Its work helped to maintain social stability and improve public hygiene.

(d) District Watch Force

(i) Background to the establishment

- The early Hong Kong Police Force had limited manpower and was inefficient.
- The Chinese formed their own security force to maintain law and order.

(ii) Development and contributions

- With the support of the government, a group of Chinese merchants set up the District Watch Force for security purpose in 1866.
- Later, the organization also took part in conducting population census and became an advisory organization to the government on Chinese affairs.

- It was crucial in helping the government maintain social stability and govern the Chinese.

2. Foreign religious organizations

- Many foreign missionaries and Christian organizations came to Hong Kong in the early years of British rule.
- Besides missionary work, they also provided and developed social services to improve the livelihoods of the local people.

(a) Taking care of orphans and disabled people

- In the 19th century, foreign Christian organizations such as the Canossian Daughters of Charity set up orphanages in Hong Kong.
 - They looked after abandoned children and gave them basic education.
 - Later, some of these orphanages became primary and secondary schools.
- Some foreign Christian organizations helped disabled people.
 - For example, present-day Ebenezer School and Home for the Visually Impaired was founded in 1897 by Hildesheimer Blindenmission, Germany as a home for blind girls.

(b) Providing education

- Foreign Christian organizations founded many schools in Hong Kong, such as Ying Wa College (relocated from Malacca to Hong Kong in 1843) of the London Missionary Society and St. Paul's College (set up in 1851) of Anglican Church.
 - Chinese, English and theology were taught.
 - This contributed to the spread of Western and English language education in early Hong Kong.
- Some foreign missionaries also took part in the education affairs of the government.
 - For example, British missionary James Legge joined the Board of Education and proposed the founding of the Central School.
 - He contributed to promoting the development of public education in Hong Kong.

(c) Founding hospitals

- Foreign Christian organizations preached through medical services.
 - For example, in 1887, the London Missionary Society built the Alice Memorial Hospital (present-day Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital) to provide Western medical services for local Chinese.
 - It was also a teaching hospital providing training to Chinese medical students.

*** History extended: Contributions of Europeans, Americans and other ethnic minorities to Hong Kong**

✧ **Portuguese and Hong Kong**

- The Portuguese were the earliest European ethnic group to move to Hong Kong after the British.
- They had lived and traded in Macau previously. Some were fluent in Cantonese and served as a bridge between British officials and traders, and local Chinese.
- In the late 19th century, Braga, a Portuguese, proposed to build a garden city in Kowloon Tong. This paved the way for Kowloon Tong to develop into a low-density high-class residential district.
- In addition, as most Portuguese were Catholics, they funded the building of many early Catholic churches and schools such as present-day St. Joseph's College.

✧ **Americans and Hong Kong**

- The Americans in 19th-century Hong Kong mostly contributed to the development of the Protestant Church.
- The Baptist missionary, Rev. Shuck and his wife preached through education and medical services.
- The Henrietta Secondary School is named after his wife to commend her contributions.
- In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, American dentist Joseph Noble also made different contributions to Hong Kong.
- He helped organize the Hong Kong College of Medicine for Chinese, and public utility companies including the Peak Tramways Company Limited and the Hong Kong Electric Company.

✧ **Parsees and Hong Kong**

- A group of Parsee traders moved from Guangdong to Hong Kong in the early years of British rule. They once set up many foreign firms in Hong Kong.
- Mithaiwala and Mody were the two famous Parsee merchants in Hong Kong.
- In 1880, Mithaiwala's Kowloon Ferry Company started to provide ferry service across Victoria Harbour. It was a milestone in the development of Hong Kong's public sea transport.
- In the early 20th century, Mody made a major donation towards the founding of Hong Kong's first university, the University of Hong Kong. He helped promote the development of Hong Kong's higher education.

✧ **Jews and Hong Kong**

- During the second half of the 19th century, many Jewish traders invested in Hong Kong.
- The Sassoon family, the Belilios family and the Kadoorie family were representatives.
- The Kadoorie family invested in electricity business (bought the shares of China Light & Power Company Syndicate) to provide electricity in Kowloon.
- This met the increasing needs for electricity supply and laid the foundation for Hong Kong's industrialization in the mid-20th century.

✧ **Eurasians and Hong Kong**

- In the early years, European men came to Hong Kong alone.
- They married local Chinese women, and their children were the first-generation Eurasians.
- A few of them were fluent in Chinese and foreign languages, and were active in politics and trade.
- Hotung was a famous Eurasian of Dutch and Chinese descent.
- He was a comprador in his early career. Later, he became a successful entrepreneur and invested in sugar, transportation and real estate.
- In 1899, Hotung was appointed Justice of the Peace for his social contributions.
- He set up the Sir Robert Ho Tung Charitable Fund before his death. Today, many charitable and educational organizations still benefit from this fund.

✧ **Armenians and Hong Kong**

- There were very few Armenians in Hong Kong in the 19th century.
- Most Armenians were traders. Some of them were also jurors and unofficial members, and had a certain social status in Hong Kong.
- Paul Chater was a very accomplished Armenian in Hong Kong at that time.
- He was a rich businessman and an unofficial member of the Legislative Council and Executive Council.
- In 1891, Chater promoted setting up the first stock exchange in Hong Kong – the Stockbrokers' Association of Hong Kong.
- It marked the birth of the stock market in Hong Kong, and had great influence on the development of the territory's financial industries.



REVISION TIMELINE

Year	Important event	Extended point
1840	Outbreak of the First Opium War	
1841	British Occupation of Hong Kong Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After becoming a free port, Hong Kong rapidly became an important entrepot between the mainland and the world market
1842	China signed the <i>Treaty of Nanjing</i> and Hong Kong Island was ceded to Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This marked the start of British rule over Hong Kong
	A curfew was enforced on local Chinese	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introducing discriminatory measures against the Chinese (up until 1897)
1843	The establishment of the Executive and Legislative Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They were advisory bodies to the Governor
1844	The establishment of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It became the highest judiciary in Hong Kong
	The setting up of the Hong Kong police force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This maintained law and order
1847	The British Royal Naval and the Chinese navy cooperated to get rid of pirates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This maintained law and order
	The Education Committee was established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This marked the start of public education in Hong Kong
1850	The Legislative Council appointed unofficial members	
1851	Land reclamation began along the north coast of Hong Kong Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The projects increased land for economic activities, building roads, houses and public facilities
1856	Outbreak of the Second Opium War	
1860	China signed the <i>Convention of Beijing</i> , which ceded the Kowloon Peninsula to Britain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This expanded British territorial control over Hong Kong
	The Board of Education was set up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government diverted more resources to the development of education
	James Legge joined the Board of Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He proposed the founding of the Central School to provide education for Chinese students
1862	Establishment of the Central School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It became the first public secondary school in Hong Kong
	The Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited was established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It started to provide coal gas for lighting and cooking
1863	The Pok Fu Lam Reservoir was built	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was built to store drinking water

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1865	Establishment of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	
1866	The District Watch Force was established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This maintained law and order • It was crucial in helping the government maintain social stability and govern the Chinese
1869	Hygiene problems in the Kwong Fook I Tsz aroused attention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor agreed to the construction of a Chinese hospital
1870	Establishment of the Tung Wah Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provided free Chinese medication for the poor • It mainly served the Chinese
1871	Eastern Telegraph Company was set up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It started to provide telegraph services
1872	The government banned gambling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This maintained law and order
1878	English was made a compulsory subject in all government schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English became the main medium of instruction in Hong Kong
1880	The Lok Sin Tong Benevolent Society, Kowloon established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its work helped to maintain social stability and improve public hygiene
	Wu Tingfang appointed as the first Chinese unofficial member of the Legislative Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hong Kong government cooperated with influential Chinese elites and leaders, allowing Chinese elites to take part in politics
1882	Oriental Telephone and Electric Company was set up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provided telephone services
	The founding of Po Leung Kuk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This helped in maintaining and promoting the stability of Hong Kong
1883	Setting up of the Sanitary Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was responsible for tasks related to public health, such as street cleaning
1887	London Missionary Society built the Alice Memorial Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western medical services were provided for local Chinese • It was also a teaching hospital providing training to Chinese medical students
1888	The <i>European District Reservation Ordinance</i> issued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It reserved certain districts as residential areas for Europeans.
1889	Hong Kong Electric Company was set up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provided electricity
1890	Central School for Girls was set up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first government girls' school was set up
1891	The Secretary for Chinese Affairs became the chairman of the District Watch Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chinese were supervised directly

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1894	A serious bubonic plague broke out in Tai Ping Shan area	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The government started to deal with the problems of water supply and drainage in Chinese residential areas
1896	The Executive Council first appointed unofficial members	
1898	The signing of the <i>Convention Respecting an Extension of Hong Kong Territory</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• British territorial control over Hong Kong expanded• It established its control over the entire Hong Kong and ruled it until 1997
	Star Ferry Company Limited was established	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It provided regular ferry services between Central and Tsim Sha Tsui



Establishment of British colonial rule

1. The Treaty of Nanjing (1842)

- Hong Kong Island was ceded from China to Britain, marking the start of British rule over Hong Kong.

2. The Convention of Beijing (1860)

- China ceded the Kowloon Peninsula (the area south of Boundary Street and Stonecutters Island) to Britain.

3. The Convention Respecting an Extension of Hong Kong Territory (1898)

- Britain leased the area north of Boundary Street and south of the Shenzhen River and the surrounding islands for 99 years.

4. The Governor

- He was the head of the Hong Kong government, and was appointed by the Colonial Office of Britain.
- As long as his governance did not violate British national policy, he could handle local executive, economic and social affairs independently.
- He was the chairman of the Executive Council and Legislative Council, and had the final decision on bills.

5. The Executive Council

- Set up in 1843, it was an advisory body to the Governor and gave advice on policy-making and law-making.

6. The Legislative Council

- Set up in 1843, it was an advisory body to the Governor and was responsible for examining laws and public spending.

7. The Supreme Court of Hong Kong

- Set up in 1844, it was the highest judiciary of Hong Kong. It made judgements according to Hong Kong's laws, and decided on whether local ordinances were consistent with British laws or the *Letters Patent*.

8. The appointment system

- The Governor and other principal officials were all appointed by the British government. In the early years of British rule, all members of the two Councils were appointed by the Governor. Official members in both Councils might even overlap. This helped ensure the smooth passage of bills and governmental measures.

Economic and social conditions

9. The Sanitary Board

- It was set up in 1883 and was responsible for tasks related to public health.

10. The *European District Reservation Ordinance* (1888)

- It reserved certain districts as residential areas for Europeans and prohibited the entry of the Chinese.

11. Central School (present-day Queen's College)

- It was set up in 1862 and was the first government secondary school.

Contributions of non-governmental organizations to Hong Kong

12. The Tung Wah Hospital

- Built in 1870, it was the first hospital for the Chinese.
- It provided other services such as burial, education and elderly services, and mainly served the Chinese.
- It became a large organization that mainly served the Chinese and promoted the development of Hong Kong's social welfare.
- Moreover, it reflected the opinions of local Chinese to the government, which helped increase the government's understanding of the Chinese society.

13. Po Leung Kuk

- It was a local Chinese organization set up in 1882.
- It initially worked to prevent abduction and save abducted women and children, and assisted the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in settling family and marriage disputes amongst the Chinese population.
- The work of Po Leung Kuk greatly helped in maintaining and promoting the stability of Hong Kong.

14. The Lok Sin Tong Benevolent Society, Kowloon

- It was a local Chinese organization set up in 1882.
- It initially worked to manage the charitable funds. Its work helped to maintain social stability and improve public hygiene.

15. District Watch Force

- The early Hong Kong Police Force had limited manpower and was inefficient. The Chinese formed their own security force to maintain law and order.
- With the support of the government, a group of Chinese merchants set up the District Watch Force for security purpose in 1866.
- Later, the organization also took part in conducting population census and became an advisory organization to the government on Chinese affairs. It was crucial in helping the government maintain social stability and govern the Chinese.

16. The Alice Memorial Hospital (present-day Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital)

- It was built in 1887 to provide Western medical services for local Chinese.
- It was also a teaching hospital providing training to Chinese medical students.



HUNTING FOR HISTORICAL FIGURES



1. Pottinger (1789-1856)

He was the British representative in signing the *Treaty of Nanjing*, and was later appointed as Hong Kong's first Governor.

2. Queen Victoria (1819-1901)

The Queen of Britain oversaw the British empire's rapid colonial expansion during her reign. In April of 1843, she issued the *Letters Patent* and *Royal Instructions*., which laid the foundation of Hong Kong's political and institutional structure.



3. Wu Tingfang (1842-1922)

The Chinese elite was a lawyer, and was appointed as the first Chinese unofficial member of the Legislative Council in 1880.

4. James Legge (1815-1897)

British missionary James Legg was also a famous sinologist in modern British history. joined the Board of Education and proposed the founding of the Central School. His contribution promoted the development of public education in Hong Kong.





★ **Hong Kong coming under British rule**

Cession of Hong Kong Island	After China signed the <i>Treaty of Nanjing</i> in 1842, Hong Kong Island was ceded to Britain
Cession of the Kowloon Peninsula	In 1860, China signed the <i>Convention of Beijing</i> , which ceded the Kowloon Peninsula (the area south of Boundary Street and Stonecutters Island) to Britain
Lease of the New Territories	<p>In 1898, Britain and China signed the <i>Convention Respecting an Extension of Hong Kong Territory</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Britain leased the area north of Boundary Street and south of the Shenzhen River and the surrounding islands for 99 years ■ Britain then established its control over the entire Hong Kong and ruled the city until 1997

★ **Establishment of British colonial rule**

Establishment of government structure and institutions	
The Governor and principal officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Governor <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He was the representative of the British monarch in ruling Hong Kong, and was also the head of the Hong Kong government. ■ Other principal officials: The Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Attorney General and the Secretary for Chinese Affairs
The Executive Council and Legislative Council	<p>Advisory bodies to the Governor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Executive Council: advised the Governor on policy-making and drafted bills ■ The Legislative Council: was responsible for examining laws and public spending ■ Members were appointed by the Governor and divided into official members and unofficial members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Legislative Council first appointed unofficial members in 1850 - The Executive Council first appointed unofficial members in 1896
The judiciary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hong Kong adopted the British judicial system, which emphasized fair trial, right of appeal and verdicts reached in accordance with laws ■ Supreme Court of Hong Kong <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It was established in 1844 and was the highest judiciary - It made judgements according to Hong Kong's laws, and decided on whether local ordinances were consistent with British laws or the <i>Letters Patent</i>.

Features of early British administration	
Governance under supervision of British government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The ruling power of the Hong Kong government was authorized by Britain - The Governor and other principal officials were all appointed by the Colonial Office of Britain ■ The Hong Kong government had to obey the British government - The British government had the power to amend, abolish or make the laws of Hong Kong - The Governor had to ask for its instructions in case of major issues and report his duty regularly - The British government also took full charge of Hong Kong's diplomatic and military affairs.
Great power of the Governor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Governor enjoyed great autonomy within areas regulated by the British government - He was the chairman of the Executive Council and Legislative Council - He had both executive and legislative power, and had the final decision on bills - As long as his governance did not violate British national policy, he could handle local executive, economic and social affairs independently - The Governor also enjoyed certain judicial powers, including pardoning criminals and reducing penalties - In times of emergency, he could command the British troops stationed in Hong Kong
Full implementation of the appointment system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Governor and other principal officials were all appointed by the British government ■ In the early years of British rule, all members of the two Councils were appointed by the Governor. In early years, all members of the two Councils were appointed by the Governor - This helped ensure the smooth passage of bills and governmental measures
British-dominated government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Hong Kong government was initially dominated by the British - High-ranking officials of the Hong Kong government and members of the Executive Council and Legislative Council were mostly British - Early unofficial members were mainly British merchants as well, and other Europeans and Chinese were in the minority

Significance for the development of Hong Kong's governance	
Establishing the prototype of governmental structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ From 1843 onward: - The Hong Kong government, with the Governor at head, was run by different levels of departments and officials - The Executive Council assisted the Governor in policy-making - The Legislative Council was responsible for examining laws ■ These established the prototype of Hong Kong governmental structure
Laying the foundation for the rule of law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The Supreme Court of Hong Kong was an independent judicial organ - The dismissal of the Chief Justice had to be approved by the Privy Council of Britain ■ To ensure a fair trial, the jury, independent from the judges, was established ■ These measures laid the foundations for the rule of law of modern Hong Kong

★ **Economic and social conditions: Economic development**

The free port policy and entrepot trade	
Establishment of free port policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1841: Britain took control of and declared Hong Kong a free port - Merchant ships could enter and leave the port of Hong Kong without paying any harbour dues
Rise of entrepot trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hong Kong rapidly became an important entrepot between the mainland and the world market - Foreign merchants imported Indian cotton and opium and British-manufactured cotton goods, and re-exported them to the mainland - They bought Chinese tea, silk and porcelain and re-exported them to India and Britain
Establishment of Hong Kong's position as entrepot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Many foreign firms set up bases in HK to engage in entrepot trade - Examples include Jardine, Matheson & Co., Dent & Co. and Butterfield and Swire Company ■ Chinese trading companies emerged and their business contributed to the tax revenue of Hong Kong - Examples include Nam Pak Hong and Kam Shan Chong ■ Entrepot trade became the pillar of Hong Kong's economy ■ By the late 19th century: Hong Kong's foreign trade had been more internationalized - The share of re-exports from China to the United States and Australia increased daily, strengthening Hong Kong's position as an international entrepot

Entrepot trade promoting related industries		
Shipping industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ As East-West trade grew, many foreign shipping companies began to provide regular shipping services between Europe, the United States, the mainland and Hong Kong - British companies such as Swire and Jardines relocated their headquarters to Hong Kong to expand their shipping business in the region ■ The growth of entrepot trade and shipping industry further promoted the development of dockyards, wharfs and warehouses 	
Shipbuilding and ship repair industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Many Chinese and foreign ocean-going ships docked in Hong Kong to get supplies and do repairs - Shipbuilding and ship repair industries thus developed ■ By 1867, Hong Kong already had five dockyards - The British-owned Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Company was the largest in scale 	
Banking industry	Foreign banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1865: the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company Limited was founded, and by then, there were 11 foreign banks in Hong Kong - Their major business was centred on entrepot trade, including provision of loans and foreign currency exchange to trading companies
	Chinese yinhaos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Shui Kat Yinhao and Tin Fook Yinhao were popular - They mainly provided cash deposit and withdrawal, and financing service in small scale
Emergence of manufacturing industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ At first, there were mainly foreign factories ■ The 1880-1890s: Chinese factories emerged in the 1880-1890s - They made various daily necessities such as soap, tobacco and matches - They were small in scale, only had simple machines and some of them adopted the domestic system to make products 	

★ **Economic and social conditions: Social development**

<p>Rapid population growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Hong Kong's population: 10,000 in 1841>>>about 450,000 in 1911 - Influx of people from the mainland: China was affected by wars and famines, while Hong Kong was experiencing economic growth - Influx of foreigners: Europeans and Americans (employees of Western companies and civil servants), as well as Indians and Southeast Asians (working as Policemen) ■ A multi-ethnic society gradually developed in Hong Kong
<p>Poor public hygiene</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rapid population growth led to over-crowded housing and worsening public hygiene - The problems were particularly serious in Tai Ping Shan area, where most local Chinese lived ■ 1883: The setting up of the Sanitary Board ■ 1894: A serious bubonic plague broke out in Tai Ping Shan area - The government started to deal with the problems of water supply and drainage in Chinese residential areas - It also ordered Chinese families to disinfect their homes twice a year
<p>Problems of law and order</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To maintain law and order, government adopted certain measures - 1844: Setting up the Hong Kong Police Force - 1842-1897: Enforcing a curfew on local Chinese - 1866: Setting up the District Watch Force - 1872: Banning gambling - After 1847: The British Royal Navy and the Chinese navy cooperated to get rid of pirates around the seas of Southern China
<p>High-handed policies towards ordinary Chinese</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Implementing strict supervisory control - Chinese were not allowed to hold or take part in any public meetings without the Governor's permission - The police had the power to search their homes at any time and arrest suspicious people - Since 1891, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs became the chairman of the District Watch Force so as to supervise the Chinese directly ■ Introducing discriminatory measures - <u>Restricted political participation</u>: All important government officials and councilors were foreigners. Chinese were unable to take part in important government decision-making. - <u>Harsh penalty</u>: Europeans were always protected or lightly punished, while Chinese faced harsh penalty and were even lashed - <u>Segregation of Chinese and foreigners</u> : Britain passed the <i>European District Reservation Ordinance</i> (1888) which reserved certain districts as residential areas for European; there were also regulations on Chinese entry to public places

Policy of winning over Chinese elites	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ To rule efficiently, the Hong Kong government started to cooperate with influential Chinese elites and leaders■ The government allowed Chinese elites to take part in politics<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Wu Tingfang was appointed as the first Chinese unofficial member of the Legislative Council in 1880■ The government also appointed Chinese leaders as Justice of the Peace and members of the Sanitary Board■ Chinese elites and leaders became the bridge between the government and local Chinese<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The social status of most Chinese was still low by the early 20th century
Education policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 1848: Start of public education<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The government started to transform some private schools into government schools■ 1860: The Board of Education was set up to take charge of education policies■ 1862: The first government secondary school, Central School, was established■ 1878: English was made a compulsory subject in all government schools
Urban and infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ From 1850s onwards: the government reclaimed land along the north coast of Hong Kong Island and the coast of Kowloon Peninsula<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The projects increased land for economic activities, building roads, houses and public facilities■ Building more roads: Des Voeux Road and Salisbury Road■ Peak trams and ferries commenced services■ Energy, water and telecommunication services were also provided to the public■ These services improved the infrastructure in Kowloon and Hong Kong Island

★ **Contributions of non-governmental organizations to Hong Kong: Local Chinese organizations**

The Tung Wah Hospital	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 1870: It was the first Chinese hospital, and was funded by a group of Chinese leaders and the government- It provided free Chinese medication for the poor- It also provided other services such as burial, education and elderly services- It mainly served the Chinese■ Contributions: It became a large organization that mainly served the Chinese and promoted the development of Hong Kong's social welfare. Moreover, it reflected the opinions of local Chinese to the government, which helped increase the government's understanding of the Chinese society
Po Leung Kuk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 1882: Po Leung Kuk was officially established- It worked to protect women and children, and assisted the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in settling family and marriage disputes amongst the Chinese population■ Contributions: It greatly helped in maintaining and promoting the stability of Hong Kong
The Lok Sin Tong Benevolent Society, Kowloon	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 1880: Lok Sin Tong Benevolent Society, Kowloon was officially established- It managed charitable funds- It also set up a free graveyard to bury unclaimed dead bodies■ Contributions: Its work helped to maintain social stability and improve public hygiene
District Watch Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 1886: With the support of the government, a group of Chinese merchants set up the District Watch Force for security purpose- It also took part in conducting population census, and even became an advisory organization to the government on Chinese affairs- Contributions: It was crucial in helping the government maintain social stability and govern the Chinese

★ **Contributions of non-governmental organizations to Hong Kong: Foreign religious organizations**

Taking care of orphans and disabled people	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Taking care of orphans: the Canossian Daughters of Charity set up orphanages■ Helping disabled people: present-day Ebenezer School and Home for the Visually Impaired was founded by Hildesheimer Blindenmission, Germany as a home for blind girls
Providing education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Founding schools: Ying Wa College of the London Missionary Society and St. Paul's College of Anglican Church<ul style="list-style-type: none">- This contributed to the spread of Western and English language education in early Hong Kong■ Taking part in the education affairs of the government: British missionary James Legge joined the Board of Education<ul style="list-style-type: none">- He proposed the founding of the Central School
Founding hospitals	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ In 1887, the London Missionary Society built the Alice Memorial Hospital (present-day Alice Ho Miu Ling Nethersole Hospital)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- It provided Western medical services for local Chinese and served as a teaching hospital, providing training to Chinese medical students



10X10 Q&A

1. Which of the following agreements is NOT related to Hong Kong coming under British rule?
 - A. The *Treaty of Nanjing*
 - B. The *Convention of Beijing*
 - C. The *Convention Respecting an Extension of Hong Kong Territory*
 - D. The *Treaty of Shimonoseki*☐

2. Which of the following terms is NOT matched with the correct explanation?
 - A. The Executive council: advised the Governor on policy-making and drafted bills
 - B. The Secretary for Chinese Affairs: supervised the Chinese directly
 - C. The Legislative council: headed various government departments and civil servants
 - D. The Governor: headed the Hong Kong government☐

3. In which year was the Supreme Court of Hong Kong established?
 - A. 1842
 - B. 1844
 - C. 1850
 - D. 1896☐

4. Which of the following was NOT a feature of early British administration?
 - A. Governance under supervision of British government
 - B. Full implementation of the appointment system
 - C. Chinese-dominated government
 - D. Great power of the governor☐

5. Under British administration, from which of the following departments was approval sought in the dismissal of the Chief Justice?
 - A. The Privy Council of Britain
 - B. The Supreme court of Hong Kong
 - C. The Colonial Secretary
 - D. The Executive Council☐

6. Which of the following was NOT promoted by entrepot trade?
 - A. Shipping industry
 - B. Manufacturing industry
 - C. Ship repair industry
 - D. Banking industry☐

7. Which of the following was imposed on local Chinese by the government in the 19th century?
- A. Restricting Chinese entry to certain districts reserved as residential areas for Europeans
 - B. Banning the lashing of Chinese
 - C. Allowing participation in public meetings with approval from the Secretary of Chinese Affairs
 - D. Direct governance of Chinese through the Sanitary Board
- ☐
8. Which of the following events are in correct order?
- A. The first government school was established → The Board of Education was set up → Central School was established → English was made a compulsory subject in all government schools
 - B. The Board of Education set up the government → The first government school was established → Central School was established → English was made a compulsory subject in all government schools
 - C. The Board of Education set up the government → Central School was established → The first government school was established → English was made a compulsory subject in all government schools
 - D. The first government school was established → Central School was established → The Board of Education was set up → English was made a compulsory subject in all government schools
- ☐
9. Which of the following terms is NOT matched with the correct explanation?
- A. The Mid-levels: A serious bubonic plague broke out
 - B. Wu Tingfang: The first Chinese unofficial member of the Legislative Council
 - C. The Lok Sin Tong Benevolent Society, Kowloon: worked to prevent abduction and save abducted women and children
 - D. James Legg: Proposed the establishment of the Central Girls' College
- ☐
10. Which of the following is NOT a local Chinese organization?
- A. Tung Wah Hospital
 - B. Anglican Church
 - C. The District Watch Force
 - D. Po Leung Kuk
- ☐



Study the sources and answer the

questions that follow. (11 marks)

Source A: A description of Po Leung Kuk

In the late 19th Century, the kidnapping and trafficking of women and children was commonplace in Hong Kong. On 8th November, 1878, a group of Chinese merchants, including Lo Lai-ping, Shi Shang-kai and Fung Ming-shan, presented a petition to the Governor Hennessy to set up Po Leung Kuk to rescue the kidnapped victims. The ‘Society for the Protection of Women and Children’ was approved by the Hong Kong Governor in May. In August 1882, the draft regulations of Po Leung Kuk were made official, enabling the organization to assist the government in preventing abduction and to protect the young and the innocent. ...

Source B: A description of the Tung Wah Hospital

A group of earnest Chinese community leaders proposed to raise funds and build a hospital in the (Kwong Fook I-tsz) neighborhood. ...In 1869, \$115,000 and a piece of land at Po Yan Street, Sheung Wan were granted by the then Governor MacDonnell. The first Chinese hospital in Hong Kong was finally built in 1870 through the enactment of the *Tung Wah Hospital Ordinance*. Prior to the establishment of the hospital, a temporary clinic was set up by the founding Directors near the hospital premises to offer free medical treatment to those in need. The hospital, named ‘Tung Wah Hospital’, was constructed in 1872 and started to provide free Chinese medicine services to the sick and the poor. It hence laid a foundation of the charitable work of Tung Wah Group of Hospitals. ...

1. What social problems existed in 19th century Hong Kong? Explain your answer according to Sources A and B. (2 marks)
2. What was the Hong Kong government’s attitude towards the establishment of the Po Leung Kuk and Tung Wah Hospital? Explain your answer according to Sources A and B. (3 marks)
3. ‘The Po Leung Kuk and Tung Wah Hospital contributed greatly to the Chinese community.’ Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (6 marks)

Topic 8 Growth and development of Hong Kong up to the late 19th century

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