

001-02 “FOREIGN MUD” OPIUM AND WAR “外国泥土”：鸦片与战争

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1. “FOREIGN MUD” : OPIUM AND WAR “外国泥土” : 鸦片与战争

Britain acquired 获得；取得 Hong Kong during the First Opium War (1839–1842). Ostensibly (adv.)表面上；貌似 a conflict over *the contraband* 走私；走私货；违禁品；非法贸易 *trade in opium* 鸦片, the war was as much 同样多的数量或程度 about *trading rights* 贸易权 and *diplomatic representation* 外交代表；外交交涉.

Example 1. 案例

ostensible

(a.)[only before noun] seeming or stated to be real or true, when this is perhaps not the case 表面的；宣称的；假托的

• *The ostensible (a.) reason* for his absence was illness. 他假托生病,缺勤。

→ os-, 向前, 朝向, -tens, 伸展, 延展, 词源同 extend, tense, content. 引申词义宣称的, 浮夸的, 表面的。

contraband

[U] goods that are illegally taken into or out of a country (非法带入或带出国境的) 禁运品, 走私货

→ contra-, 相对, 相反。-ban, 命令, 禁令。拼写受band影响。

By the late 1700s, the volume 量；数额 of trade between China and Britain was tilted 倾斜；偏向 *in China's favor* 对.....有利; the British **had little** 仅仅只有...而已 **more than** silver 白银 to offer (v.) the Chinese for their silk and tea.

Example 2. 案例

had little more than silver to offer (v.)... 除了白银之外, 几乎没有什么(其他东西)能提供给中国了. /英国人能拿来(与中国)交易的, 除了白银, 几乎别无他物。

- **little more than** : 这是一个固定短语, 表示“仅仅只有.....; 不过是.....”, 强调除此之外几乎没有别的东西, 带有一种“匮乏、选择有限”的意味。
- **little** : 在这里表示“几乎没有”(否定含义)。

英国的选择极少：为了购买中国的丝绸和茶叶，英国人拿不出能引起中国大规模兴趣的商品（如英国的毛纺品在中国市场不大），最终只剩下/唯一能大量提供的就只有白银。

这句话描绘了工业革命前(第一次工業革命 The first Industrial Revolution 約於1760年代興起，持續到1830年代至1840年代)，中英贸易中英国所处的被动局面和巨大的贸易逆差，这也正是后来英国转向向中国输出鸦片以扭转白银外流局面的重要历史背景。

The British responded 回应；作出反应 by importing opium, grown and prepared 制备；加工 in British India.

Although opium had been introduced to China by *Arab traders* almost one thousand years earlier /and was also cultivated 种植；栽培 in southern China, it was used primarily 主要地 for medicinal purposes 药用。

By the 1700s, however, it was being smoked mainly as a narcotic (n.a.)麻醉剂；致幻毒品. When the Qing reaffirmed 重申；再次确认 its ban on importing opium in 1796, the EIC 东印度公司 responded by **selling** its opium **to** country traders 区域贸易商,港脚商人—British, Indian, Parsee 印度拜火教徒；帕西人, and Armenian 亚美尼亚人 traders — who then **imported** (v.) the drug **to** China *in small, private "country ships."*

Example 3. 案例

Country traders

字面/历史含义：指获得英国（或他国）东印度公司许可，在印度与亚洲范围内各港口之间（即“东印度公司特许贸易区”内）进行区域贸易的独立私商。

在上下文中的角色：他们不是东印度公司的直接雇员，但依靠公司颁发的许可证运营。当东印度公司因清朝禁令无法直接向中国输入鸦片时，便将鸦片转卖给这些“country traders”，由他们以私人身份用小船走私到中国。这为东印度公司提供了法律隔离层——公司表面上不违反清朝法律，却能通过转手贸易获利。

身份构成：包括英国、印度、帕西人、亚美尼亚等地的商人，是一个多族裔的私商群体。

Country ships

指上述 country traders 所拥有或使用的商船，通常是吨位较小、灵活性高的帆船，便于在亚洲沿海进行中短程贸易，尤其适合进行非法的鸦片走私。

两者关系与作用：

“Country traders”用“country ships”将鸦片从印度运至中国沿海，逃避清朝海关监管。这套体系使东印度公司保持了“表面合规”，同时让鸦片贸易在清朝禁令下仍持续扩张。

可译为：

Country traders → 港脚商人（历史学界通用译名）

Country ships → 港脚船

Although importing opium was prohibited 禁止；取缔 again by Qing imperial edict 法令；布告；谕令 in 1800, the trade thrived 繁荣；兴盛。

Example 4. 案例

edict

(n.)(UC) (formal) an official order or statement given by sb in authority 法令；命令；敕令
→ e-, 向外。-dict, 说，命令，词源同 dictionary ,dictator.

In small, fast launches 小型快艇；（航天器的）发射；（船的）下水；（产品的）上市；（事件的）发起 known to foreigners as smug 沾沾自喜的；自鸣得意的 boats 走私船 /and to

Chinese as *scrambling* 攀登；快速移动；仓促地（或艰难地）完成；争抢；抢占；争夺
dragons 疾行的龙，抢渡之龙 or *fast crabs* 螃蟹，the drug 毒品；药物 could be transported
运输；运送 quickly beyond the Chinese coast.

Example 5. 案例

这些是19世纪鸦片贸易时期，用于在中国沿海走私鸦片的小型快船的三种俗称。

William Hunter, an American trader, recalled 回忆；回想 that the opium trade was “an easy and agreeable 愉悦的，令人愉快的 business for the foreign exile 侨居国外者；流亡者 who **shared** 有同样的感情（或想法、经历等），分享参与 in it at Canton.
His sales were pleasantness 愉快；惬意 and his remittances 汇款；汇款额 were peace.

Example 6. 案例

remittance

(n.) [U] the act of sending money to sb in order to pay for sth 汇付；汇款
→ 词根词缀：re-回,向后 + -mitt-送,派 + -ance名词词尾

Transactions 交易；业务 seemed to partake (v.) of 具有（部分特性）；有点 the nature of the drug; they imparted (v.) 把（某性质）赋予；给予 a soothing 抚慰的；使人宽心的 frame of mind 心态；心境 with three per cent. commission 佣金；手续费, one per cent. on returns 回款手续费；利润；收益, and no bad debts 坏账！”

Example 7. 案例

这些交易似乎带有药物的特性；它们能让人心情舒缓，因为有3%的佣金、1%的提成，而且没有坏账！

Transactions seemed (v.) to partake (v.) of the nature of the drug; they imparted (v.) a soothing frame of mind with ① three per cent. commission, ② one per cent. on returns, ③ and no bad debts!

整句是由“分号”连接的两个并列分句，属于并列句。

Transactions → 交易

seemed to partake (v.) of → 仿佛具有 / 仿佛带有
the nature of the drug → 毒品的性质

they → 它们（指交易）

imparted (v.) → 给予、赋予

a soothing frame of mind → 一种慰藉人心的心境 / 让人安心的心态

with three per cent. commission → 以 3% 的佣金

one per cent. on returns → 1% 的回款手续费（此处 returns 后面解释其意思）

and no bad debts → 以及没有坏账

Header 1	Header 2
Transactions seemed to partake (v.) of the nature of the drug	partake (v.) 1.~ (of sth) : (old-fashioned) (humorous) to eat or drink sth, especially sth that is offered to you 吃，喝，享用（尤指给予的东西） •Would you care to partake (v.) of some refreshment? 你想吃些东西吗？

Header 1	Header 2
	<p>2. ~ (in sth) : (old-fashioned) to take part in an activity 参加；参与</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They preferred not to partake (v.) in the social life of the town. 他们不想参加这个镇的社交活动。 <p>PAR'TAKE OF STH :</p> <p>(formal) to have some of a particular quality 具有(部分特性)；有点</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His work partakes (v.) of the aesthetic fashions of his time. 他的作品具有当时的某些审美时尚。 <p>→ 缩写自中古英语 part-taking.</p>
they imparted (v.) a soothing <i>frame of mind</i> with ...	<p>impart</p> <p>(v.) 1. ~ sth (to sb) : to pass information, knowledge, etc. to other people 通知；透露；传授 SYN convey</p> <p>2. ~ sth (to sth) : to give a particular quality to sth 把(某性质)赋予；将...给予 SYN lend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spice imparts (v.) an Eastern flavour to the dish. 这种调味品，会给菜肴添加一种东方风味。 <p>→ im-, 进入，使，part, 部分。即使成为一部分，引申词义通知，传授。</p> <p>frame of mind</p> <p>=心境、心态、情绪</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a calm <i>frame of mind</i> 平静的心态 • a positive <i>frame of mind</i> 积极的心态
并列结构：A, B, and C	<p>主句 + with + 名词 1, 名词 2, and 名词 3 表示“以.....方式 / 带有.....条件 / 伴随着.....”</p> <p>句中：① three per cent. commission, ② one per cent. on returns, ③ and no bad debts 是三个并列的名词性短语，共同作 with 的宾语。</p>

Table 1. one per cent. on returns 这里的 returns 是什么意思?

Header 1	Header 2						
► gemini:	<p>文中的“Returns”指的不是“退货”，而是贸易资金的回流过程。</p> <p>简单来说，当外国商人在中国卖掉鸦片后，手里拿到的是白银。他们需要把这些钱“汇”回英国或美国。在当时，这通常不是直接运送银子，而是通过购买中国的茶叶、丝绸运往海外销售，或者购买“汇票”(Bills of Exchange)。</p> <p>对于当时的贸易商来说，整个流程极其顺滑：卖出鸦片(Sales) → 换成银子 → 买成茶叶或汇票(Returns) → 寄回母国</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Header 1</th><th>Header 2</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Commission</td><td>佣金/手续费。指代理商在卖出货物时收取的提成(这里是3%)。</td></tr> <tr> <td>Returns</td><td>回款/销货回款。指将卖货所得的资金，转化成汇票或出口货物(如茶叶)寄回原籍的过程。</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Header 1	Header 2	Commission	佣金/手续费。指代理商在卖出货物时收取的提成(这里是3%)。	Returns	回款/销货回款。指将卖货所得的资金，转化成汇票或出口货物(如茶叶)寄回原籍的过程。
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Header 1	Header 2	
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	One per cent on returns	回款手续费。指代理商在处理这笔钱、将其汇回母国时，额外收取的 1% 手续费。
	<p>假设你是一个身在广州的“大代购”：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 销售阶段：你帮海外的老板卖掉了一批货，收到了 100 万现金。因为你辛苦卖货，你先抽走 3%（3万）作为劳务费。这叫 “3% commission”。 回款阶段：现在你手里有剩下的 97 万现金，老板在纽约等着这笔钱。你通过银行转账或者买成名牌包寄给老板。在处理这笔“钱回去”的过程中，你又要收 1%（约1万）的辛苦费。这部分操作就叫 “returns”。 <p>William Hunter 觉得这生意爽，是因为他在这部机器的两端都收钱：货物卖出去，他收钱；钞票传回母国，他再收钱。</p>	
▶ ChatGPT:	<p>这句话里 “one per cent. on returns” 的 returns 是一个商业术语，不是“返回”的意思，而是指：汇回款项 / 回款 / 汇回的资金（销售所得寄回本国的钱）</p> <p>在19世纪的对华贸易（尤其是在 Canton，即今天的广州）背景下，外国商人把货物卖掉之后，会把赚到的钱，通过汇票或其他方式，“汇回”本国公司或投资人，这些钱就叫 returns。</p> <p>所以：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> three per cent commission → 3% 的销售佣金 one per cent on returns → 对汇回的款项再抽 1% 手续费 <p>整句的意思是：生意轻松愉快，赚 3% 佣金，汇回款项再赚 1%，而且没有坏账。</p> <p>这里的 returns 本质上等于：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> proceeds (n.) 收入，收益；实收款项 sent home remitted funds 汇款 销售回款 <p>在当时的鸦片贸易体系里，英国和美国商人在广州卖出鸦片后，会把白银或等值票据汇回本国，因此 “returns” 就是指这笔汇回的钱。</p>	
▶ grok:	<p>“on returns” 中的 “returns” 在这里指的是“回程货物”或“返程货物”，具体来说是从中国运回本国（主要是美国或英国）的货物价值。</p> <p>在19世纪初的广州（Canton）鸦片贸易中，外国商人（特别是代理人或掮客）通常采用这样的收费模式：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> three per cent commission on sales：按销售金额（主要是鸦片卖出去的货款）收取 3% 的佣金（这是最主要的收入来源，因为鸦片卖得贵、卖得快，而且是现金交易） one per cent on returns：再按回程货物（returns，指用卖鸦片赚到的钱买的中国茶叶、丝绸、瓷器等出口到西方的货物）的价值，收取 1% 的佣金 <p>这种“双重佣金”结构，很常见于当时的“代理商”（agency）模式。商人帮印度或土耳其的鸦片货主把货卖到中国，拿到银子后，又用这笔钱采购中国货物运回去卖，所以他们既赚“卖货佣金”，也赚“买货/回程佣金”。</p> <p>William Hunter 用很讽刺又轻松的语气描述这个生意“像鸦片一样让人安心”（soothing），因为：</p>	

Header 1	Header 2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 交易过程顺利 (鸦片总是现金预付或现结) • 利润稳定 (3% + 1%) • no bad debts (几乎没有坏账 , 因为都是现金或可靠的体系) <p>通俗总结：“on returns” 就是“在回程货物价值上”再抽 1% 的佣金。整个句子想表达的是：鸦片贸易对外国代理人来说简直是“躺赚”——卖一次抽 3%，买回去的货再抽 1%，还稳得一批，没风险没赖账。</p>

Example 8. 案例

Britain acquired Hong Kong during the First Opium War (1839–1842).

Ostensibly a conflict over the contraband trade in opium, the war was as much about trading rights and diplomatic representation.

By the late 1700s, the volume of trade between China and Britain was tilted in China's favor; the British had little more than silver to offer the Chinese for their silk and tea.

The British responded by importing opium, grown and prepared in British India.

Although opium had been introduced to China by Arab traders almost one thousand years earlier and was also cultivated in southern China, it was used primarily for medicinal purposes.

By the 1700s, however, it was being smoked mainly as a narcotic.

When the Qing reaffirmed its ban on importing opium in 1796, the EIC responded by selling its opium to country traders—British, Indian, Parsee, and Armenian traders—who then imported the drug to China in small, private “country ships.” Although importing opium was prohibited again by Qing imperial edict in 1800, the trade thrived.

In small, fast launches known to foreigners as smug boats and to Chinese as scrambling dragons or fast crabs, the drug could be transported quickly beyond the Chinese coast. William Hunter, an American trader, recalled that the opium trade was “an easy and agreeable business for the foreign exile who shared in it at Canton.

His sales were pleasantness and his remittances were peace.

Transactions seemed to partake of the nature of the drug; they imparted a soothing frame of mind with three per cent.

commission, one per cent.

on returns, and no bad debts!”

英国在第一次鸦片战争 (1839-1842年)期间占领了香港。这场战争表面上是围绕鸦片走私贸易的冲突，但实际上也关乎贸易权和外交代表权。到18世纪末，中英贸易额已向中国倾斜；英国除了白银外，几乎没有其他商品可以用来交换中国的丝绸和茶叶。英国的应对之策是进口产自英属印度的鸦片。虽然早在近千年前，阿拉伯商人就已将鸦片引入中国，中国南方也有鸦片种植，但当时鸦片主要用于药用。然而到了18世纪，鸦片主要被用作麻醉剂吸食。1796年，清政府重申禁止进口鸦片后，东印度公司则将鸦片出售给乡村商人——包括英国人、印度人、帕西人和亚美尼亚人——这些商人再用小型私人“乡村船只”将鸦片运往中国。尽管清朝于1800年颁布诏令再次禁止鸦片进口，但鸦片贸易依然兴盛。这种毒品可以通过小型快速的船只迅速运往中国沿海以外的地方，外国人称之为走私船，中国人则称之为“龙船”或“快蟹船”。美国商人威廉·亨特回忆说，鸦片贸易“对于在广州从事鸦片贸易的外国流亡者来说，是一项轻松愉快的生意。他的销售带来愉悦，汇款带来安宁。交易似乎也带有鸦片的特质；它能让人心情舒畅，佣金3%，退货1%，而且没有坏账！”

As the demand for opium increased, British merchants 商人 became frustrated 沮丧的；失意的 with **both** the constraints 限制；约束 of the Canton System **and** the Qing ban on opium .

When 主 the EIC' s monopoly 垄断；专营权 over British trade with China 谓 ended in 1834, the British government dispatched 派遣；派出 Lord Napier to supervise (v.)监督；管理 British trade with China.

Whereas 然而；尽管 the EIC traders 商人；交易者 had dealt with the superintendent 主管；负责人 of the Guangdong maritime 海事的；海运的 customs 海关, Napier was determined **to deal directly with** Qing officials as diplomatic 外交的 equals 平等的人. Instead, Napier was held hostage 被扣为人质 in the Canton factories 商馆 until he agreed to leave China, an incident that might have led to confrontation 对抗；冲突 between Britain and China /假如(虚拟语气) **had** Napier **not died** shortly after **from** malaria 疟疾.

Example 9. 案例

要不是纳皮尔不久死于疟疾，这件事可能会导致中英两国的对抗。

an incident that might have led to confrontation between Britain and China /**had** Napier not died shortly after from malaria.

这里的 had 是虚拟语气倒装结构的一部分，表示与“过去事实”相反的假设。

此处的 “had” 是虚拟语气的标志词，与 “not died” 结合，通过倒装省略了 “if”，表达了“倘若当时没有……” 的假设条件。

倒装结构：... **had** Napier **not died** ... = if Napier **had not died** ...

如果内皮尔当时没有病逝的话……”（事实上他病逝了，所以这个假设没有发生）

had + 主语 + not done(过去分词)

= **if + 主语 + had not done(过去分词)**

此结构专用于表达“对过去情况的相反假设”。

在主句中，“might have led” 与之呼应，同样表示“过去可能发生，但最终未发生的结果”。

一场原本可能引发中英冲突的事件（之所以没有发生），是因为内皮尔不久后罹患疟疾病逝了。

► gemini:

在虚拟语气中，had 主要用于表示“对过去事实的假设或否定”（即过去完成时虚拟），结构为 if + 主语 + had + 过去分词，主句用 would/could/might + have + 过去分词。

此外，**若 if 省略，had 可提至句首形成倒装。**

主要用法：对过去假设 (If + had + p.p.): 假设与过去事实相反的场景。 If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam. (我要是当初努力学习了，就能通过考试了。) 倒装结构 (Had + 主语 + p.p.): 省略 if，增加正式感。 Had I known it earlier, I would have told you. (我若早知道，就告诉你了。) wish/if only 后接过去完成时：表示对过去未完成事件的遗憾。 I wish I had not missed that train. (我真希望我没有错过那趟火车。) Had had 结构：虚拟语气中，前一个 had 是助动词，后一个 had 是 have 的过去分词，意为“要是（那时）有过”。 If I had had more time, I would have finished it. (我当时要是能有更多时间，就做完了。) 区别：虚拟语气中 had 用于假设过去，而 were 用于假设现在或将来。

Example 10. 案例

As the demand for opium increased, British merchants became frustrated with both the constraints of the Canton System and the Qing ban on opium.

When the EIC's monopoly over British trade with China ended in 1834, the British government dispatched Lord Napier to supervise British trade with China.

Whereas the EIC traders had dealt with the superintendent of the Guangdong maritime customs, Napier was determined to deal directly with Qing officials as diplomatic equals. Instead, Napier was held hostage in the Canton factories until he agreed to leave China, an incident that might have led to confrontation between Britain and China had Napier not died shortly after from malaria. 随着鸦片需求的增长，英国商人对广州制度的种种限制以及清政府的鸦片禁令都感到不满。1834年，东印度公司对英中贸易的垄断结束，英国政府派遣纳皮尔勋爵负责监管英中贸易。此前，东印度公司的商人与广东海关关长进行贸易往来，而纳皮尔则决心与清

政府官员直接对话，以外交身份平等对待他们。然而，纳皮尔却被扣押在广州的商馆中，直到他同意离开中国。如果不是纳皮尔不久后因疟疾去世，这一事件很可能引发英中之间的冲突。

The problem from the British perspective 视角；观点 was both commercial 商业的 and political: increasing trade with China, retaining (v.) some semblance 表象，假象；外观，外貌 of diplomatic 外交的 equality 平等, and preserving 维护；保留 prestige 声望；威望；威信.

The problem from the Chinese side was both more immediate 紧迫的；直接的 and more complex.

Because taxes were paid (v.) in silver , 主 the outflow 流出；外流 of silver 后定说明 used to pay for opium 谓 had the potential to create a vicious 恶性的；恶毒的 cycle of weakened livelihoods 生计；谋生之道, decreased 减少的 state revenues 国家财政收入；岁入, and domestic 国内的 unrest 动乱；不安；动荡.

由于赋税以白银缴纳，用于支付鸦片的白银外流，有可能形成一个恶性循环：民生凋敝、国家财政收入减少，以及国内动荡。

主 Acknowledging (v.) Britain as a diplomatic equal 谓 would tarnish 使失去光泽，使变暗淡；玷污；损害；败坏 the Qing emperor' s reputation 名声；名誉 as the Son of Heaven, not just in China but throughout Asia.

Example 11. 案例
tarnish

(v.) if metal tarnishes (v.) or sth tarnishes (v.) it, it no longer looks bright and shiny (使) 失去光泽，暗淡

[VN] to spoil (v.) the good opinion 意见，看法; (对某人的) 评价，印象 后定说明 people have of sb/sth 玷污，败坏，损坏 (名声等)

→ 来自古法语 ternir, 使暗淡，黯淡，来自 Proto-Germanic*darnijana, 隐藏，来自 PIE*dher, 固定，握住，保护，**词源同 darn, firm**. 引申诸相关词义。

As the number of Chinese opium addicts 瘾君子；吸毒成瘾者 soared (v.)猛增；飙升，already scarce 稀缺的；稀少的 land **was being wasted** on poppy 罂粟 cultivation 种植；栽培.

Example 12. 案例
poppy



How could the emperor allow (v.) this trade to continue without jeopardizing 危及；危害 his moral claims 主张；资格；(尤指对财产、土地等要求拥有的) 所有权 to the throne 王位；王权 and to being “the mother and father of the people” ?

Some Qing officials argued that /the worst of the problems (including the corruption 腐败；贪污 encouraged by the high price of opium as contraband 违禁品；走私货) could be

ended (v.) by legalizing 使合法化 the opium trade, but in 1838 the Daoguang emperor decreed (v.)颁布法令；下令 that /the trade in this “foreign mud” must end.

Example 13. 案例

The problem from the British perspective was both commercial and political: increasing trade with China, retaining some semblance of diplomatic equality, and preserving prestige.

The problem from the Chinese side was both more immediate and more complex. Because taxes were paid in silver, the outflow of silver used to pay for opium had the potential to create a vicious cycle of weakened livelihoods, decreased state revenues, and domestic unrest.

Acknowledging Britain as a diplomatic equal would tarnish the Qing emperor's reputation as the Son of Heaven, not just in China but throughout Asia.

As the number of Chinese opium addicts soared, already scarce land was being wasted on poppy cultivation.

How could the emperor allow this trade to continue without jeopardizing his moral claims to the throne and to being “the mother and father of the people”? Some Qing officials argued that the worst of the problems (including the corruption encouraged by the high price of opium as contraband) could be ended by legalizing the opium trade, but in 1838 the Daoguang emperor decreed that the trade in this “foreign mud” must end. 从英国的角度来看，问题既有商业层面，也有政治层面：既要增加与中国的贸易，又要维持表面上的外交平等，还要维护自身的威望。而从中国角度来看，问题则更为直接也更为复杂。由于税收是以白银支付的，用于购买鸦片的白银外流有可能造成民生衰弱、国家财政收入减少和国内动荡的恶性循环。承认英国在外交上与自己平等，不仅会损害清朝皇帝作为“天子”的声誉，也会损害其在整个亚洲的声誉。随着中国鸦片成瘾者人数的激增，原本就稀缺的土地被大量用于种植罂粟。皇帝如何在不损害其皇位和“人民之父”身份的前提下，允许这种贸易继续下去呢？一些清朝官员认为，鸦片贸易合法化可以解决最严重的问题（包括鸦片作为违禁品价格高昂所滋生的腐败），但1838年道光皇帝下令必须停止这种“外国泥土”的贸易。

Many British officials agreed that /the Qing government had every right 完全有权利 to prohibit 禁止；阻止 the opium trade.

But some Europeans were convinced 使确信；使信服 that /the Chinese themselves had caused the demand for opium.

An early European historian 历史学家 of Hong Kong later insisted 坚持；坚决认为 how “the taste 爱好；嗜好 for opium” was “*a congenital* 先天的；天生的 *disease* of the Chinese race.”

And very few Westerners in China took the Qing emperor's edicts 法令；敕令；诏书 seriously.

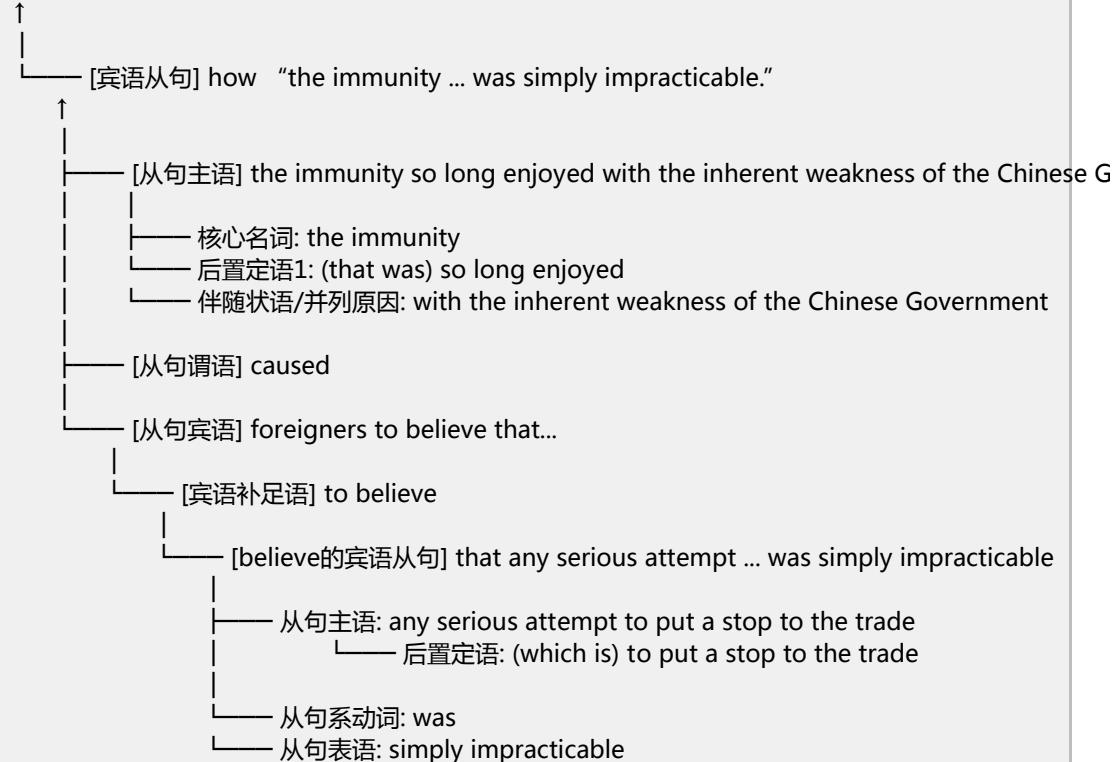
The opium trade had been tolerated 容忍；忍受；包容 for so long, and the Qing government simply appeared 似乎 **too weak to** restrict 限制；约束；限定 it.

William Hunter, the American trader, recalled 回忆起；回想起 how “主 **the immunity** 豁免；免除；豁免权；不受惩罚的特权 后定说明 so long enjoyed 被长期享有 表原因 with **the inherent** 固有的；内在的；生来就有的 **weakness** of the Chinese Government, 谓 **caused** foreigners to believe that 主 any serious attempt **to put a stop** 制止；使停止 **to** the trade 系 was simply impracticable 不切实际的；行不通的.

Example 14. 案例

美国商人威廉·亨特回忆道：“长期以来，凭借中国政府本身的软弱，外国人享有不受惩罚的特权，这使得他们认为，任何认真试图制止这项贸易的举措，根本都是行不通的。”

[主句] William Hunter, the American trader, recalled



William Hunter, the American trader, recalled how “the immunity so long enjoyed with the inherent weakness of the Chinese Government, caused foreigners to believe that any serious attempt to put a stop to the trade was simply impracticable.

- the immunity so long enjoyed

a. immunity: 此处不是“免疫力”，而是指豁免、免于处罚。在历史语境中，特指外国鸦片贩子长期以来逃避中国法律制裁的特殊状态。

b. so long enjoyed: 过去分词短语作后置定语，修饰 immunity。直译为“被享受了如此之久的”。

- with the inherent weakness :

a. (DeepSeek:) with: 此处表示“加上、与……一起”，连接两个并列的原因（长期的豁免 + 政府的软弱）。

b. (豆包:) with 复合结构作状语，表原因 / 背景。
翻译：由于中国政府本身的软弱

c. (gemini:) "with" 起到的作用是表示“原因”或“伴随的状态”。

它在这里连接了导致外国人产生那种错误信念（即认为清政府无法禁烟）的两个并列因素。这里的 "with" 相当于 "combined with" 或 "added to"（加上……、以及……）。

- to put a stop to: 固定短语，“停止、终结”。

The Imperial 帝国的；皇帝的 edicts **were considered as so much** 无异于、简直就像是、只不过是一堆 waste paper 废纸。

Example 15. 案例

这里的“**so much**”是一个固定短语，意思是“**无异于、简直就像是、只不过是一堆……**”，用于表达一种轻蔑、贬低或否定的态度，强调其毫无价值。

“so much” + 名词 的结构，在此语境下并非描述“很多”，而是表示“（在说话者看来）仅仅相当于...而已，没什么大不了的”。

- The Imperial edicts were considered as *so much* waste paper.
(外国鸦片贩子) 将皇帝的上谕视作无异于一堆废纸。
- If you say my advice is *so much* nonsense, you’re entitled (v.)使享有权利；使符合资格 to your opinion.
(如果你说我的建议纯粹是胡说八道，那是你的权利。)
- His promises turned out to be *so much* hot air 热风, 奢侈其谈；大话；空话。
(他的承诺结果不过是一堆空话。)

Opium was imported 进口；输入 and sold, while the ‘oozing (v.)渗出 out 渗出；慢慢流出 of fine silver 纯银’ went on as usual 像往常一样；照旧。“

However, in March 1839 Lin Zexu, an official recently appointed by the Qing to end (v.) the opium trade, launched (v.) an antiopium campaign 运动；活动 in Guangdong province.

Example 16. 案例

ooze

(v.) ~ from/out of/through sth | ~ out | ~ (with) sth : if a thick liquid oozes from a place, or if sth oozes a thick liquid, the liquid flows from the place slowly (浓液体) 渗出，慢慢流出

[V]

• Blood oozed (v.) out of the wound. 血从伤口慢慢流出来。

• an ugly swelling (n.) 肿块，肿胀处 oozing (v.) with pus 流着脓水的烂疮

→ 来自古英语wase, 软泥，泥沼，来自Proto-Germanic*waison, 来自PIE*weis, 黏滑，流出，词源同 virus (病毒), viscid (粘质的；半流体的), viscous (粘性的；黏的).

Lin subsequently took hostage 扣押为人质；绑架 some 350 foreigners —among them British Superintendent 监管人；主管；总督 of Trade Charles Elliot —in Canton and confiscated (v.)没收；充公 their opium stocks.

Example 17. 案例

Many British officials agreed that the Qing government had every right to prohibit the opium trade.

But some Europeans were convinced that the Chinese themselves had caused the demand for opium.

An early European historian of Hong Kong later insisted how “the taste for opium” was “a congenital disease of the Chinese race.” 10 And very few Westerners in China took the Qing emperor’s edicts seriously.

The opium trade had been tolerated for so long, and the Qing government simply appeared too weak to restrict it.

William Hunter, the American trader, recalled how “the immunity so long enjoyed with the inherent weakness of the Chinese Government, caused foreigners to believe that any serious attempt to put a stop to the trade was simply impracticable.

The Imperial edicts were considered as so much waste paper.

Opium was imported and sold, while the ‘oozing out of fine silver’ went on as usual.

“11 However, in March 1839 Lin Zexu, an official recently appointed by the Qing to end the opium trade, launched an antiopium campaign in Guangdong province.

Lin subsequently took hostage some 350 foreigners—among them British Superintendent

of Trade Charles Elliot—in Canton and confiscated their opium stocks. 许多英国官员都认同清政府完全有权禁止鸦片贸易。但一些欧洲人却坚信，鸦片的需求是中国人自身造成的。一位早期研究香港的欧洲历史学家后来坚持认为，“嗜鸦片”是“中华民族的先天性疾病”。¹⁰ 当时在华的西方人很少认真对待清朝皇帝的诏令。鸦片贸易长期以来一直被容忍，清政府似乎软弱无力，无力限制。美国商人威廉·亨特回忆道：“由于中国政府的固有软弱，长期以来享有的豁免权让外国人认为，任何认真制止鸦片贸易的尝试都是不切实际的。清朝的诏令被视为废纸一张。鸦片照常进口和销售，而‘白银的渗漏’也照常进行。”¹¹ 然而，1839年3月，清政府新近任命的禁鸦片官员林则徐在广东省发起了一场禁鸦片运动。随后，林在广州劫持了约350名外国人（其中包括英国贸易总监查尔斯·艾略特），并没收了他们的鸦片。

When war **broke out** between Britain and China in autumn 1839, the Royal Navy 英国皇家海军 quickly blockaded 包围，封锁（尤指港口）Canton.

Although he would **go down in history** 名垂青史；载入史册 for later dismissing 摒弃；否认；把.....不当回事 Hong Kong as *little more than* 只不过；仅仅是 “a barren 贫瘠的；不毛的 island with hardly a house upon it,” Foreign Secretary 外交大臣 Lord Palmerston 帕默斯顿勋爵 declared 宣布 his intention to seize (v.) Hong Kong.

尽管帕默斯顿外交大臣，后来在历史上因将香港贬低为“一个几乎没有房屋的荒岛”而留名，但他当时却宣称要夺取香港。

On January 25, 1841, Captain Edward Belcher landed (v.) with a small group on the northern shore of the island /and raised the British flag at what would become known as Possession Point 占领角.

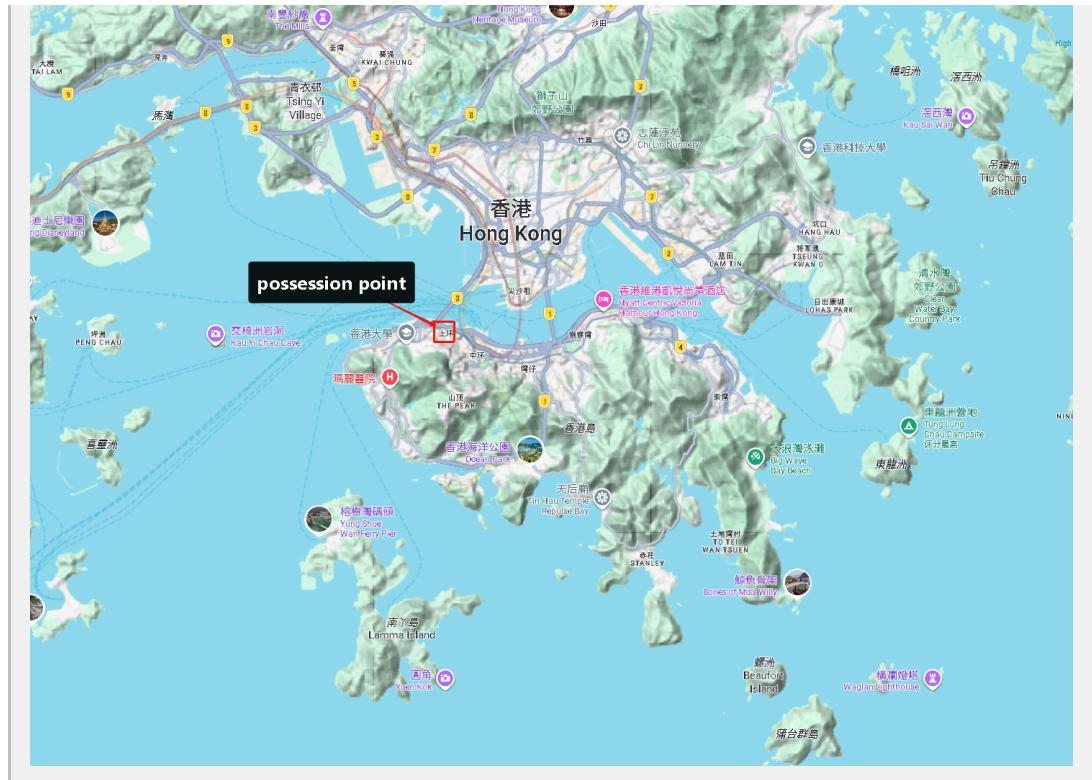
Example 18. 案例

Possession Point

香港的“属领角”(也叫“水坑口”)是1841年1月26日，英国军队在历史悠久的上环登陆，并升起国旗。这标志着英国统治的开始。它最初是一个海滨海岬，由于填海造地，现在位于荷里活路公园附近的内陆地区。它是一处重要的历史地标，以“占有街”(Possession Street)命名。

水坑口（英语：Possession Point，直译：属领角）从前是香港岛西北岸的一海角，1852年进行的《文咸填海计划》，水坑口从岸边，成为了内陆地区。在1980年代或者以前的地图上，荷李活道公园被标示为水坑口。水坑口是根据街旁的大水坑而命名的。

1月26日，英国远东舰队支队司令伯麦（J. J. G. Bremer）率领一支海军陆战队中队，乘高合号（HMS Calliope）来到香港，举行升英国国旗仪式，宣示主权，并且在海面鸣炮，表示正式占领香港。他们在水坑口登陆，将该处命名为“属领角”（Possession Point）。



The next day the naval commander 海军指挥官 of the British expeditionary (a.)远征的；探险的；讨伐的；考察的 force 远征军, Gordon Bremer , took formal possession 正式占领 in the name of the British Crown.

In February 1841, Elliot tried to attract Chinese and foreign traders to Hong Kong /with guarantees 保证；保障 of free trade and protection under the British flag for Europeans and Chinese and the right 权利 to practice (v.)奉行；实行 Chinese customs and religions .

Example 19. 案例

[状语] In February 1841,
→ 在1841年2月，

[主句主干]

[主语] Elliot
→ 义律

[谓语] tried
→ 试图

[不定式作宾语] to attract
→ 吸引

[宾语] Chinese and foreign traders
→ 中外商人

[状语] to Hong Kong
→ 前往香港

[方式状语] with guarantees... (长介词短语 , 核心 : 用.....保障)
→ 凭借.....的保障

[guarantees 的三个并列同位语/定语 (核心 : 三大保障)]

1. of free trade

→ 自由贸易 (的保障)

2. and protection under the British flag /for Europeans and Chinese

→ 以及欧洲人与中国人在英国国旗之下受到保护 (的保障)

3. and the right to practice Chinese customs and religions

→ 以及奉行中国习俗与宗教信仰的权利 (的保障)

One year later, the British *Superintendency* 监督者职位; 监督权 of Trade 商务监督处 was moved from Macau to Hong Kong, prompting (v.)促使；推动 British firms to do the same.

Example 20. 案例

When war broke out between Britain and China in autumn 1839, the Royal Navy quickly blockaded Canton.

Although he would go down in history for later dismissing Hong Kong as little more than “a barren island with hardly a house upon it,” Foreign Secretary Lord Palmerston declared his intention to seize Hong Kong.

On January 25, 1841, Captain Edward Belcher landed with a small group on the northern shore of the island and raised the British flag at what would become known as Possession Point.

The next day the naval commander of the British expeditionary force, Gordon Bremer, took formal possession in the name of the British Crown.

In February 1841, Elliot tried to attract Chinese and foreign traders to Hong Kong with guarantees of free trade and protection under the British flag for Europeans and Chinese and the right to practice Chinese customs and religions.

One year later, the British Superintendency of Trade was moved from Macau to Hong Kong, prompting British firms to do the same. 1839年秋，英中战争爆发，英国皇家海军迅速封锁了广州。尽管外交大臣帕默斯顿勋爵后来因将香港贬为“一座几乎无人居住的荒岛”而名垂青史，但他仍宣布了占领香港的意图。1841年1月25日，爱德华·贝尔彻上尉率领一小队人马登陆香港岛北岸，并在后来被称为“占领点”的地方升起了英国国旗。第二天，英国远征军海军指挥官戈登·布雷默以英王室的名义正式占领了香港。1841年2月，埃利奥特试图以自由贸易、英国国旗下对欧洲人和中国人的保护以及信奉中国习俗和宗教的权利为诱饵，吸引中国和外国商人到香港投资。一年后，英国贸易督察局从澳门迁至香港，促使英国公司也纷纷效仿。

The First Opium War ended officially with the Treaty of Nanking, signed on August 29, 1842.

Apart from imposing on China a huge indemnity, ending the cohong monopoly, fixing rates for customs duties, and opening five Chinese ports to foreign trade and residence, this treaty ceded the island of Hong Kong to Britain “in perpetuity.” It also granted the British the right of “extraterritoriality” (meaning that British subjects in China would be tried by British judges), and the “most-favored-nation” clause guaranteed that Britain would receive the same concessions subsequently granted to any other nation.

This treaty is known in China as the first of the many so-called unequal treaties forced on a weak China after military defeats by Western powers in the nineteenth century.

Treaties ending wars are invariably unequal, but these treaties are particularly notorious in Chinese history as markers of the Century of Shame that lasted until the establishment of the People’s Republic of China in 1949. 第一次鸦片战争于1842年8月29日以《南京条约》的签订正式结束。该条约除了要求中国支付巨额赔款、终止鸦片垄断、规定关税税率、开放五个中国港口供外国贸易和居住外，还将香港岛“永久”割让给英国。条约还赋予英国治外法权（即在华英国臣民将由英国法官审判），“最惠国待遇”条款则保证英国将获得与其他国家相同的待遇。在中国，该条约被认为是19世纪西方列强在军事上击败中国后强加给弱小中国的众多不平等条约中的第一个。结束战争的条约通常都是不平等的，但这些条约在中国历史上尤其臭名昭著，因为它们标志着持续到1949年中华人民共和国成立的“百年耻辱”。