

001-06 THE TAIPING REBELLION AND CHINESE EMIGRATION 太平天国运动与华人移民

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1. THE TAIPING REBELLION AND CHINESE EMIGRATION

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太平天国运动与华人移民

Not only did many Chinese show their affiliation (与政治、宗教等组织的)归属；隶属；加盟，加入 with Hong Kong by disobeying 违抗；不服从 orders from Canton to return to China during the Second Opium War, but the local Chinese population also greatly expanded 扩大；扩张；膨胀 during this period.

And even though racial 种族的 antagonisms 敌对；对立；对抗情绪 and mutual 相互的；彼此的 suspicions 怀疑；疑虑 between the Chinese and European populations 谓 increased during the war, the expansion of the Chinese community would eventually help (v.) make Hong Kong a major trading center.

This expansion occurred (v.) not because of the colonial government's attempt (n.) to attract (v.) wealthier Chinese to Hong Kong but because of the combination 结合；混合；组合 of Chinese domestic 国内的 turmoil 动乱；骚乱；混乱 and the worldwide rise of Western capitalism 资本主义 and imperialism 帝国主义, which encouraged (v.) Chinese emigration 移民；移居国外 in two ways 从两方面，在两个方面.

Example 1. 案例

Not only did many Chinese show their affiliation with Hong Kong by disobeying orders from Canton to return to China during the Second Opium War, but the local Chinese population also greatly expanded during this period.

And even though racial antagonisms and mutual suspicions between the Chinese and European populations increased during the war, the expansion of the Chinese community would eventually help make Hong Kong a major trading center.

This expansion occurred not because of the colonial government's attempt to attract wealthier Chinese to Hong Kong but because of the combination of Chinese domestic turmoil and the worldwide rise of Western capitalism and imperialism, which encouraged Chinese emigration in two ways. 在第二次鸦片战争期间，许多华人不仅违抗广州的命令返回中国，以此表达他们对香港的认同，而且香港华人人口也在此期间大幅增长。尽管战争期间华人与欧洲人之间的种族敌对和相互猜忌加剧，但华人社区的扩张最终使香港成为重要的贸易中心。这种扩

张并非殖民政府试图吸引富裕华人移居香港的结果，而是中国国内动荡局势与西方资本主义和帝国主义在全球范围内的崛起共同作用的结果，这从两个方面促进了华人移民。

The opening of Canton and other treaty ports 通商口岸 by the Treaty of Nanking disrupted (v.)使中断；扰乱 local economies.

Imports such as British cotton 谓 now competed with 与.....竞争 Chinese products in the markets of Canton, while Chinese junks 中国式帆船；平底帆船 lost out to 败给；输给 larger, faster foreign vessels.

By the late 1840s and early 1850s, Canton had lost its hold on 失去对.....的控制；不再掌控 both tea and silk trades, causing unemployment 失业 throughout Guangdong.

Almost simultaneously (adv.)几乎同时；与此同时, the abandonment 放弃；抛弃 of slavery by England, France, and some parts of the United States 谓 encouraged a demand for cheap, forced labor 强迫劳工；苦役 in Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and the West and East Indies 东西印度群岛.

In 1849 after gold was discovered in California, the first shipload (n.)一船的量；整船货物 of Chinese laborers came through 经由 Hong Kong, en route (法) 在途中,在去.....的途中；前往 to the United States.

By December 1850, two thousand Chinese had left China for California.

Between January and June 六月 1850, some ten thousand tons of shipping 船舶；海运量 were loaded or partly loaded in Hong Kong /and shipped to 被运往 the western coast of the United States.

With this growth of overseas trade /also came new Chinese labor and talent.

In 1850, Governor Bonham reported an increase in the Chinese population, mainly artisans 工匠；手艺人 from Canton working in the California trade.

Three years later /he noted that /the colony' s “commercial prospects 商业前景；商业展望 are slowly but certainly extending 扩大；延伸 /and assuming 呈现（外观、样子）；显露（特征） a character of greater permanency 持久；永久；永久性.”

Example 2. 案例

The opening of Canton and other treaty ports by the Treaty of Nanking disrupted local economies.

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By the late 1840s and early 1850s, Canton had lost its hold on both tea and silk trades, causing unemployment throughout Guangdong.

Almost simultaneously, the abandonment of slavery by England, France, and some parts of the United States encouraged a demand for cheap, forced labor in Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and the West and East Indies.

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from Canton working in the California trade.

Three years later he noted that the colony's "commercial prospects are slowly but certainly extending and assuming a character of greater permanency." 《南京条约》开放广州及其他通商口岸，扰乱了当地经济。英国棉花等进口商品开始与中国产品在广州市场展开竞争，而中国帆船则败给了更大、更快的外国船只。到19世纪40年代末50年代初，广州失去了对茶叶和丝绸贸易的控制权，导致广东各地失业率居高不下。几乎与此同时，英国、法国和美国部分地区废除奴隶制，刺激了加拿大、美国、澳大利亚、新西兰以及西印度群岛和东印度群岛对廉价强迫劳动力的需求。1849年加利福尼亚发现金矿后，第一批中国劳工经香港前往美国。到1850年12月，已有两千名中国人离开中国前往加利福尼亚。1850年1月至6月间，约一万吨货物在香港装船或部分装船，运往美国西海岸。随着海外贸易的增长，也带来了新的中国劳动力和人才。1850年，邦纳姆总督报告说，华人人口有所增加，主要是来自广州的工匠，他们在加利福尼亚从事贸易。三年后，他指出，该殖民地的“商业前景正在缓慢但稳步地扩展，并呈现出更加持久的特征”。

Hong Kong's economic recovery began in the early 1850s, when many Chinese merchants came to Hong Kong to escape the Taiping Rebellion .

In 1837, Hong Xiuquan, a Chinese from Guangdong who had failed the civil service 公务员 examination, had a nervous breakdown 精神崩溃；神经衰弱.

Years later, after failing the examination a fourth time /and reading Christian tracts 小册子；传单 produced by Protestant (a.n.)新教徒的 missionaries 新教传教士, he became convinced 使确信；使信服 that he was the second son of Jehovah 耶和华 and the younger brother of Jesus Christ.

He had been ordered 命令，要求 to oust 驱逐；革除 the Manchu 满族人 “imps and demons” 小鬼与恶魔 from China /and to establish the Taiping Kingdom, or “Heavenly (a.)天国的；天空的；神圣的 Kingdom of Great Peace” .

When Hong and his Society of God Worshippers 拜上帝会 started proselytizing (v.)劝人皈依宗教；传教 in Guangxi province, an area 后定说明 outside of government control and teeming (v.)充满；(尤指雨水)倾泻 with 充满；挤满 secret societies 秘密会社 that claimed their loyalty to the Ming dynasty, their crusade 十字军东征; (为维护道义而从事的长期)运动 gained (v.) a political edge 优势；长处.

当洪秀全及其领导的拜上帝会，开始在广西传教时，这片不受朝廷管控、遍布着宣称效忠明朝的秘密会社的地区，让他们的传教活动具备了政治优势。

Example 3. 案例

proselyte

改观者，改信仰者，改入他党者

→ 来自希腊语 *proselytos*, 皈依犹太教的人，新来的人，来自 *pros*, 向前，朝向，来自 *pro* 的扩大形式，-lyt, 走，来自 PIE*leudh, 走，词源可能同 *lead*.

Armed with an ideology 意识形态；思想体系 based on quasi(a.类似，准；外表的)-Christian 准基督教的 beliefs, the abolition 废除；取消 of *private property* 私有财产 and the institution 建立；制度 of *a communal* 公共的；集体的 *land system*, the segregation 隔离；分离 of men and women, and strict prohibitions 禁止；禁令 against liquor 酒；烈性酒, tobacco, and opium, Hong's rebels 叛乱者；造反者 moved northeast from Guangxi /and through the middle Yangzi Valley 长江流域.

洪的叛军从广西向东北移动，穿过长江流域中部。

Example 4. 案例

quasi

(a.)(adv.) 来自拉丁语 quasi("as if").

In 1853 they captured (v.) Nanjing, renaming the city the "Heavenly Capital" 天京 and **making it their capital** for more than ten years.

The rebellion might have ended the Qing dynasty /were it not eventually suppressed 镇压；压制 in 1864 by *provincial* 省的；外省的，地方的 *armies* led by Chinese commanders, along with help from Western munitions 军需品（尤指武器弹药）and mercenaries 雇佣兵.

Example 5. 案例

mercenary

adj.雇佣的；唯利是图的

n.雇佣兵；唯利是图者

→ 来自拉丁语 *mercari*, 交易，买卖，词源同 *market*. 引申词义卖的，花钱雇的，词义贬义化，用于指只为金钱的人，最后特用于指雇佣兵。

Example 6. 案例

Hong Kong's economic recovery began in the early 1850s, when many Chinese merchants came to Hong Kong to escape the Taiping Rebellion.

In 1837, Hong Xiuquan, a Chinese from Guangdong who had failed the civil service examination, had a nervous breakdown.

Years later, after failing the examination a fourth time and reading Christian tracts produced by Protestant missionaries, he became convinced that he was the second son of Jehovah and the younger brother of Jesus Christ.

He had been ordered to oust the Manchu "imps and demons" from China and to establish the Taiping Kingdom, or "Heavenly Kingdom of Great Peace." When Hong and his Society of God Worshippers started proselytizing in Guangxi province, an area outside of government control and teeming with secret societies that claimed their loyalty to the Ming dynasty, their crusade gained a political edge.

Armed with an ideology based on quasi-Christian beliefs, the abolition of private property and the institution of a communal land system, the segregation of men and women, and strict prohibitions against liquor, tobacco, and opium, Hong's rebels moved northeast from Guangxi and through the middle Yangzi Valley.

In 1853 they captured Nanjing, renaming the city the "Heavenly Capital" and making it their capital for more than ten years.

The rebellion might have ended the Qing dynasty were it not eventually suppressed in 1864 by provincial armies led by Chinese commanders, along with help from Western munitions and mercenaries. 香港的经济复苏始于19世纪50年代初，当时许多中国商人为了躲避太平天国运动而来到香港。1837年，一位名叫洪秀全的广东人，因科举落榜而精神崩溃。多年后，他第四次科举落榜，并阅读了基督教传教士制作的小册子，深信自己是耶和华的次子，耶稣基督的弟弟。他奉命将满清的“妖魔鬼怪”驱逐出中国，建立太平天国，即“天国大和平”。当洪秀全和他的“神敬会”开始在广西传教时，由于广西当时处于政府控制之外，且充斥着许多自称效忠明朝的秘密社团，他们的传教活动逐渐获得了政治意义。洪氏起义军以准基督教信仰为基础，主张废除私有财产，建立公有土地制度，实行男女隔离，并严格禁止酒、烟、鸦片等消费。他们从广西出发，向东北方向进发，途经长江中游。1853年，他们攻占南京，将这座城市改名为“天都”，并以此为都城长达十余年。若非最终在1864年被中国将领率领的地方军队，以及西方军火和雇佣兵的援助镇压，这场起义或许会终结清朝的统治。

The Taiping Rebellion and its suppression 镇压 ; 平定 cost (v.) at least twenty million lives, devastated 彻底破坏 ; 摧毁 parts of the Chinese countryside, and wiped out (v.) entire cities.

主 Those *who could afford (v.) to do so* 谓 fled 逃离 ; 逃跑 to the safety of the treaty ports 通商口岸, especially to Shanghai, protected by its large Western settlement 租界 ; 定居点. Although the rebellion fueled (v.) 加燃料, 加剧 ; 激起 tensions in Hong Kong, it also helped pull the colony **out of** its economic slump 经济衰退 ; 萧条; (价格、价值、数量等) 骤降 , 猛跌; 重重地坐下 (或倒下) .

From 1853 to 1859 the Chinese population of Hong Kong rose (v.) **from** approximately 大约 ; 近似 forty thousand **to** around eighty-five thousand, even with the mass departure 大规模离开 ; 大批出走 during the Second Opium War.

Officials and visitors often commented on 评论 ; 谈论 how 主 the turbulent 动荡的 ; 混乱的 conditions in China 谓 had brought (v.) new traders to the colony /and improved living standards.

When 主 journalist Wang Tao 谓 first arrived in Hong Kong, “merchants generally wore (v.) short jackets and put on 穿上 a cotton overcoat 大衣 , 外套 when the weather **got cold**.

The women **paid little attention** 很少注意 ; 不重视 to their dress.”

But he later observed 观察 ; 注意到 that / “drastic 急剧的 ; 猛烈的 changes **are now taking place** 发生 in the way of life in Hong Kong.

People are beginning to pursue (v.) luxury.

Bright lamps 灯 , 光源 burn (v.) through the night (整夜地 , 通宵地) 通宵燃烧, and loud music is heard (v.) until the *small hours* 凌晨时段.

Hong Kong' s prosperity now exceeds 超过 ; 胜过 that of Canton, and it is all the result of fate and chance.”

Example 7. 案例

The Taiping Rebellion and its suppression cost at least twenty million lives, devastated parts of the Chinese countryside, and wiped out entire cities.

Those who could afford to do so fled to the safety of the treaty ports, especially to Shanghai, protected by its large Western settlement.

Although the rebellion fueled tensions in Hong Kong, it also helped pull the colony out of its economic slump.

From 1853 to 1859 the Chinese population of Hong Kong rose from approximately forty thousand to around eighty-five thousand, even with the mass departures during the Second Opium War.

Officials and visitors often commented on how the turbulent conditions in China had brought new traders to the colony and improved living standards.

When journalist Wang Tao first arrived in Hong Kong, “merchants generally wore short jackets and put on a cotton overcoat when the weather got cold.

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Hong Kong' s prosperity now exceeds that of Canton, and it is all the result of fate and

chance.” 太平天国运动及其镇压造成至少两千万人丧生，摧毁了中国部分乡村，并夷平了整座城市。有能力的人纷纷逃往通商口岸寻求庇护，尤其是受西部商站保护的上海。尽管太平天国运动加剧了香港的紧张局势，但也帮助香港摆脱了经济衰退。1853年至1859年间，香港的华人人口从约四万人增长到约八万五千人，即便是在第二次鸦片战争期间经历了大规模人口外流之后，这一数字依然保持稳定。官员和来访者经常提到，中国动荡的局势为香港带来了新的商人，并提高了当地居民的生活水平。记者王涛初到香港时，“商人们通常穿着短袄，天气转凉时才穿上棉袄。妇女们则不太注重穿着打扮。”但他后来观察到，“香港的生活方式正在发生剧烈的变化。人们开始追求奢华……灯火通明，音乐声响彻夜空。香港的繁荣程度如今超过了广州，而这一切都是命运和机遇的结果。” 26

The combination of the Taiping Rebellion, Chinese emigration, and the growth of overseas Chinese communities 海外华人社群 had three important effects on Hong Kong's economy.

It transformed (v.)使改变形态；使改观 Hong Kong **from** a colonial outpost 殖民地前哨；边远殖民地 **into** the center of *a transnational* 跨国的 *overseas Chinese trade network* stretching **from** the China coast **to** Southeast Asia **and all the way to** Australia and the Americas.

它将香港从一座殖民地前哨，转变为一个跨国海外华人贸易网络的中心——这一网络从中国沿海延伸至东南亚，一路通达澳大利亚与美洲。

主 The rebellion and the rise of overseas Chinese communities 谓 also created a new class 阶层；阶级 of wealthy Chinese in Hong Kong, where they became settlers 定居者 **rather than** sojourners 旅居者；暂居者.

Among these new immigrants 移民 were wealthy Chinese who brought their families, capital, entrepreneurial 创业的；具有企业家精神的 skills, and business connections.

Examples include (v.) the Li brothers, who came from Guangdong during the early 1850s.

In 1857 the brothers became *the largest brokers* 经纪人；中间商 *of immigrant labor* and *charterers* 租船人；承租人 *of immigrant ships*.

By the mid-1860s, their *family holdings* (n.)财产；资产；控股 included (v.) insurance, real estate 房地产, and interests 股权；利益 in the opium monopoly 垄断；专卖权.

As head of this successful family, Li Sing became one of the colony's most prominent 著名的；杰出的；显赫的 merchants.

With the arrival of such men, a new Chinese business elite 精英；上层集团 had emerged in Hong Kong colony by the late 1850s.

Example 8. 案例

The combination of the Taiping Rebellion, Chinese emigration, and the growth of overseas Chinese communities had three important effects on Hong Kong's economy.

It transformed Hong Kong from a colonial outpost into the center of a transnational overseas Chinese trade network stretching from the China coast to Southeast Asia and all the way to Australia and the Americas.

The rebellion and the rise of overseas Chinese communities also created a new class of wealthy Chinese in Hong Kong, where they became settlers rather than sojourners.

Among these new immigrants were wealthy Chinese who brought their families, capital, entrepreneurial skills, and business connections.

Examples include the Li brothers, who came from Guangdong during the early 1850s.

In 1857 the brothers became the largest brokers of immigrant labor and charterers of immigrant ships.

By the mid-1860s, their family holdings included insurance, real estate, and interests in the opium monopoly.

As head of this successful family, Li Sing became one of the colony's most prominent merchants.

With the arrival of such men, a new Chinese business elite had emerged in Hong Kong colony by the late 1850s. 太平天国运动、华人移民潮以及海外华人社区的壮大，对香港经济产生了三大重要影响。首先，它将香港从一个殖民地前哨转变为一个跨国华人贸易网络的中心，该网络从中国沿海延伸至东南亚，甚至远至澳大利亚和美洲。其次，太平天国运动和海外华人社区的兴起，也催生了香港一个新的富裕阶层，他们不再是过客，而是定居者。这些新移民中不乏富裕的华人，他们带来了家人、资本、商业技能和人脉。例如，李氏兄弟于19世纪50年代初从广东来到香港。1857年，他们成为最大的劳工中介和移民船承租人。到19世纪60年代中期，他们的家族产业涵盖保险、房地产以及鸦片垄断。作为这个成功家族的掌门人，李星成为香港最杰出的商人之一。随着这些人的到来，到 19 世纪 50 年代末，香港殖民地出现了一个新的华人商业精英阶层。

Finally, Hong Kong's *economic growth* benefited (v.)使受益；得益于 local European merchants /and attracted (v.) new foreign investment.

最后，香港的经济增长使当地的欧洲商人受益，并吸引了新的外国投资。

Several new *European banks* were opened in the late 1850s and early 1860s.
American and Portuguese firms moved from Canton and Macau.

In 1857 Douglas Lapraik, a Scot 莎格兰人 who had begun his Hong Kong career as a watchmaker's apprentice 学徒；徒弟, cofounded (v.)共同创立 Hong Kong's first *dry dock* 干船坞(指可以排空并用于修理船只的水域).

By the time of his death in 1869, he owned a fleet of seven steamships.

Example 9. 案例

dry dock

乾船坞 (Dry Dock) 是建在岸边的人工修造船设施，具有三面陆地、一面接水的特点，配备挡水坞门、排灌水系统和支承龙骨墩。其核心功能是让船舶进入后，通过抽干坞内海水，使船舶坐落于干燥坞底，从而进行船舶建造、维修、清理涂装等作业。



主 Shipping between Hong Kong and Canton and the United States and Australia 谓 also increased.

主 The clearest indicator 标志；指标 of foreign investors' new confidence in the colony's economy 谓 can be seen in the founding 创立；创建 of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank in July 1864.

Until then, local banking services for foreign merchants had been provided by larger European hongs 商行 (东亚旧时).

Most of the Western banks in Hong Kong and China were branch offices 分行 of Anglo-Indian 英印的 banks such as the Oriental Bank and the Chartered 受特许的, 特许建立 Bank of India, Australia and China —exchange banks 汇兑银行 controlled from India or England.

大多数在香港和中国的西方银行, 都是"英印银行"的分支机构, 如东方银行, 和印度、澳大利亚的特许银行, 以及由印度或英国控制的中国外汇银行。

The founding of the new bank was heralded 是 (某事) 的前兆 ; 预示 ; 宣布 ; 被誉为 as a sign of the colony' s prosperity.

Chinese capital 资本 ; 资金 was important from the start, and the bank would become the leading bank on the China coast.

Example 10. 案例

herald

(v.)

1.to be a sign that sth is going to happen 是 (某事) 的前兆 ; 预示 •These talks could herald (v.) a new era of peace. 这些谈判可能预示着新的和平时代的来临。

2. ~ sb/sth (as sth): [often passive]to say in public that sb/sth is good or important 宣布 (好或重要) •The report is being heralded (v.) as a blueprint for the future of transport. 这份报告被宣称是未来运输的蓝图。

→ her-, 军队 , 词源同 harry, harbor,-ald, 命令 , 统率 , 词源同 wield(挥 , 操 , 使用 (武器、工具等) ; 运用 (权力) , 施加 (影响)). 即军队统率官 , 指挥官 , 将军 , 后引申词义指挥官的使者 , 传令员 , 后用于指传达 , 通报。

In the absence 缺乏 , 不存在 ; 无...时 , 缺少...时 of any formal central bank, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank would act as Hong Kong' s central bank /until the last years of the colonial era.

By the late twentieth century, it had become one of the largest financial institutions in the world.

Example 11. 案例

Finally, Hong Kong' s economic growth benefited local European merchants and attracted new foreign investment.

Several new European banks were opened in the late 1850s and early 1860s.

American and Portuguese firms moved from Canton and Macau.

In 1857 Douglas Lapraik, a Scot who had begun his Hong Kong career as a watchmaker' s apprentice, cofounded Hong Kong' s first dry dock.

By the time of his death in 1869, he owned a fleet of seven steamships.

Shipping between Hong Kong and Canton and the United States and Australia also increased.

The clearest indicator of foreign investors' new confidence in the colony' s economy can be seen in the founding of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank in July 1864.

Until then, local banking services for foreign merchants had been provided by larger European hongs.

Most of the Western banks in Hong Kong and China were branch offices of Anglo-Indian banks such as the Oriental Bank and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China—

exchange banks controlled from India or England.

The founding of the new bank was heralded as a sign of the colony's prosperity.

Chinese capital was important from the start, and the bank would become the leading bank on the China coast.

In the absence of any formal central bank, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank would act as Hong Kong's central bank until the last years of the colonial era.

By the late twentieth century, it had become one of the largest financial institutions in the world. 最终，香港的经济增长惠及了当地的欧洲商人，并吸引了新的外国投资。19世纪50年代末至60年代初，多家新的欧洲银行相继成立。美国和葡萄牙公司也从广州和澳门迁至香港。1857年，苏格兰人道格拉斯·拉普雷克 (Douglas Lapraik) 在香港以钟表匠学徒的身份起家，后来与人合伙创办了香港第一家干船坞。到1869年去世时，他已拥有七艘蒸汽船。香港与广州、美国和澳大利亚之间的航运也日益繁忙。1864年7月香港汇丰银行的成立，最能体现外国投资者对香港经济信心的增强。在此之前，香港的银行业务主要由规模较大的欧洲银行提供。当时，香港和中国的大多数西方银行都是英印银行的分支机构，例如东方银行和印度、澳大利亚和中国特许银行——这些汇兑银行由印度或英国控制。新银行的成立被视为殖民地繁荣的标志。中国资本从一开始就至关重要，这家银行也很快发展成为中国沿海地区首屈一指的银行。由于当时香港没有正式的中央银行，香港上海汇丰银行在殖民时代的最后几年里一直扮演着香港中央银行的角色。到20世纪末，它已成为世界上最大的金融机构之一。