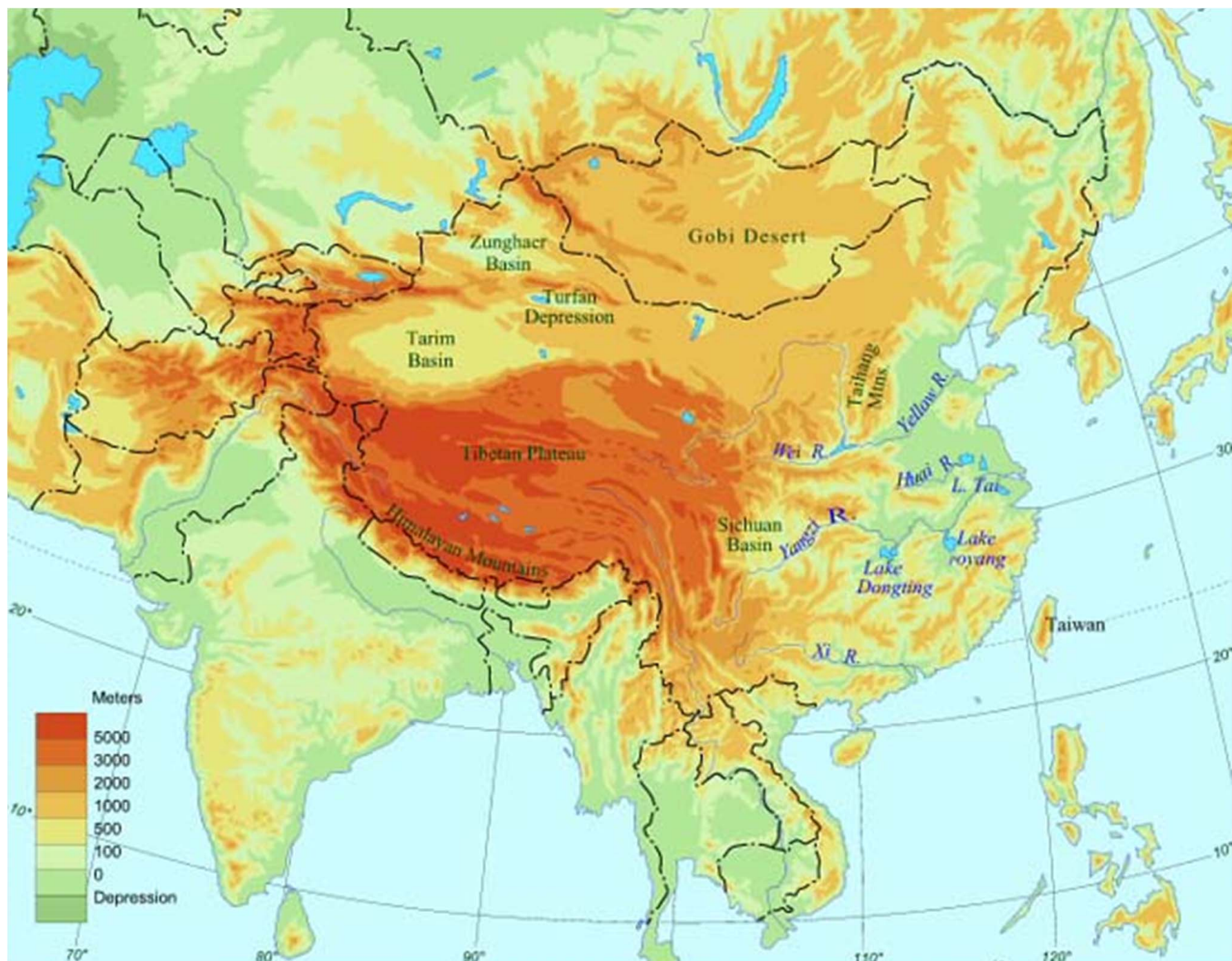


CULTURE & CONFLICT:
A TRAGEDY IN TWO
ACTS



中國



中

THE CENTRAL KINGDOM



國

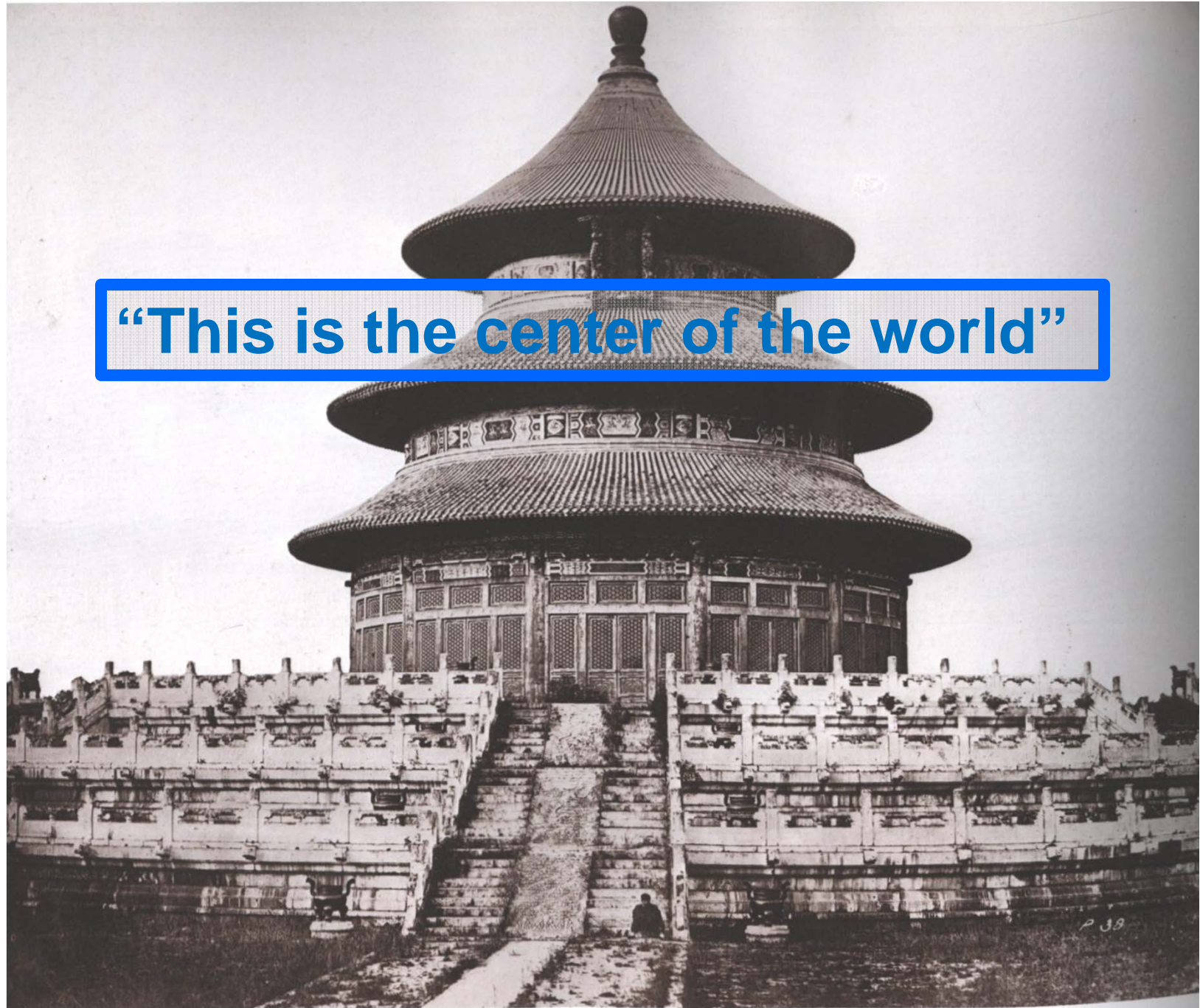
CHINA

- ** had a self-sufficient society with established norms and practices**
- ** as Rome did in the west, China's culture influenced all its neighbors in government, law, social organization, literacy & literature, philosophy, and family life**

CHINA

- ** encompassed a vast landmass comprised of different economic systems and many sub-cultures**
- ** simply ensuring sufficient food for its population required national stability**
- ** stability was a delicate balancing act**





“This is the center of the world”

The Qing empire



THE WEST

- ** underwent an industrial and technical revolution**
- ** western nations developed weaponry with advanced firepower and maritime abilities that gave them unprecedented mobility**

THE WEST

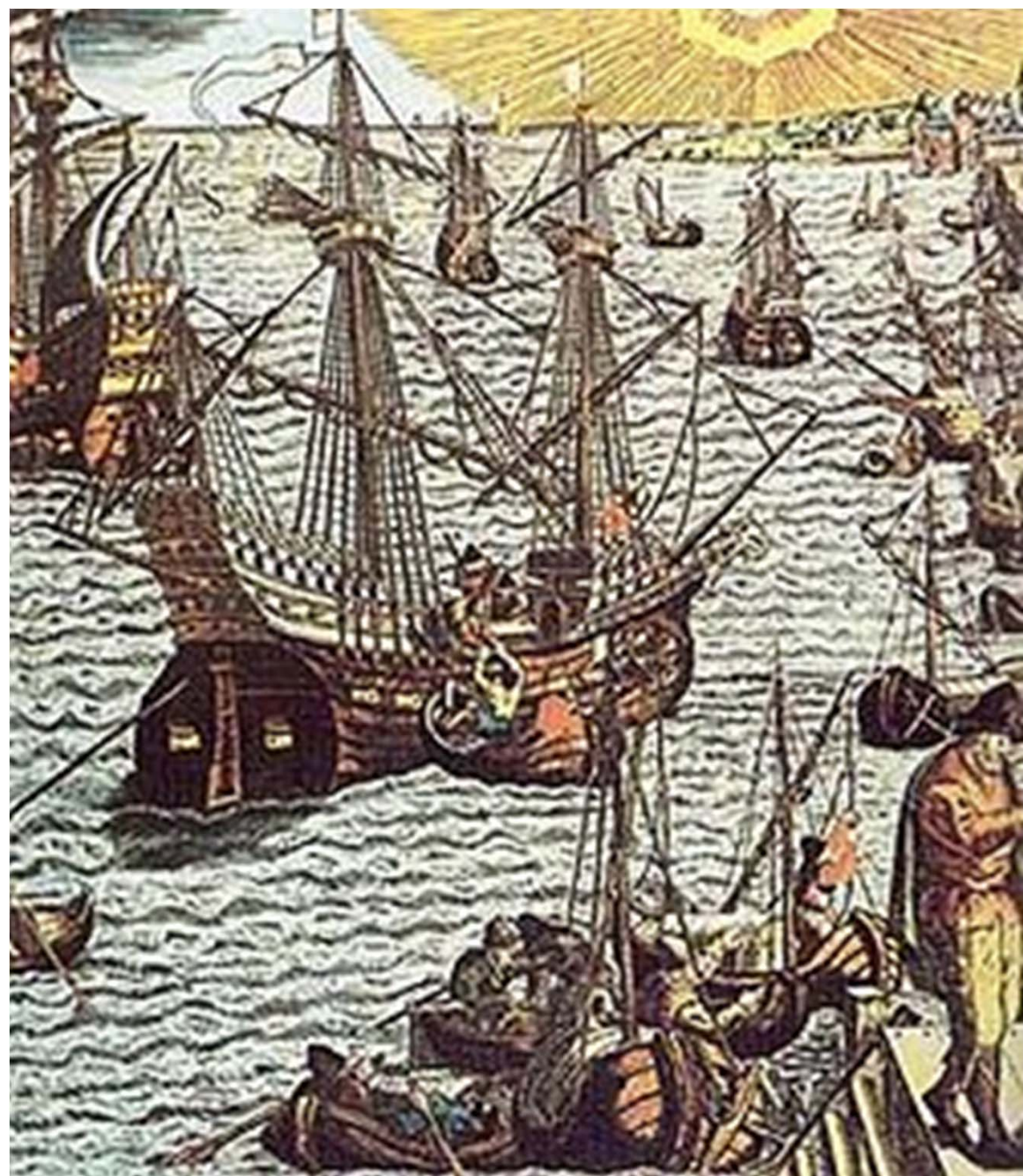
- ** also underwent a revolution in economic thinking**
- ** western nations attributed their newfound strength and prosperity to free economic policies and policies of free trade**

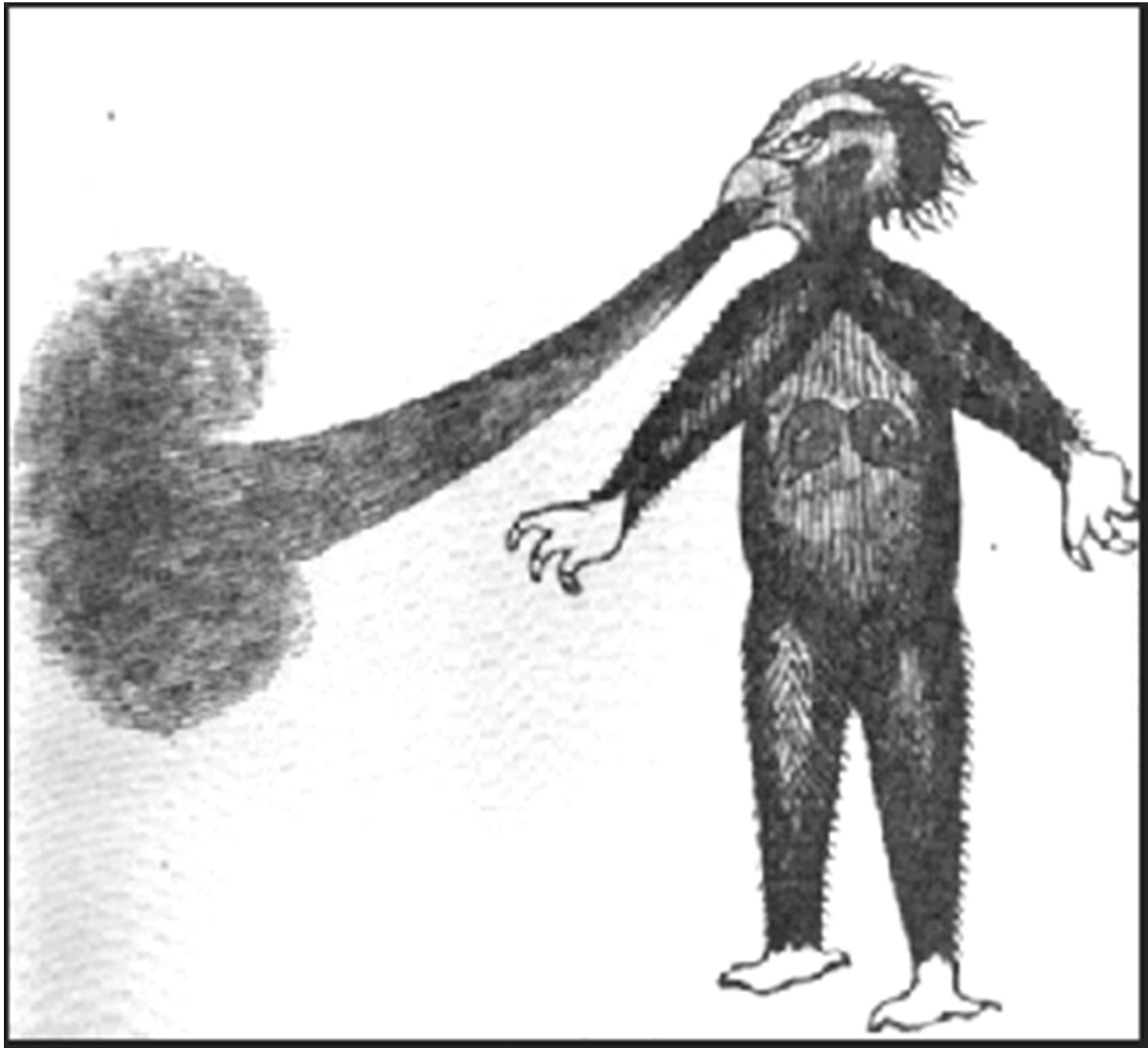
THE WEST

- ** had a revival of the missionary impulse to spread Christianity worldwide**
- ** the missionary impulse included non-religious teachers eager to spread western culture to what it considered backward nations and peoples**





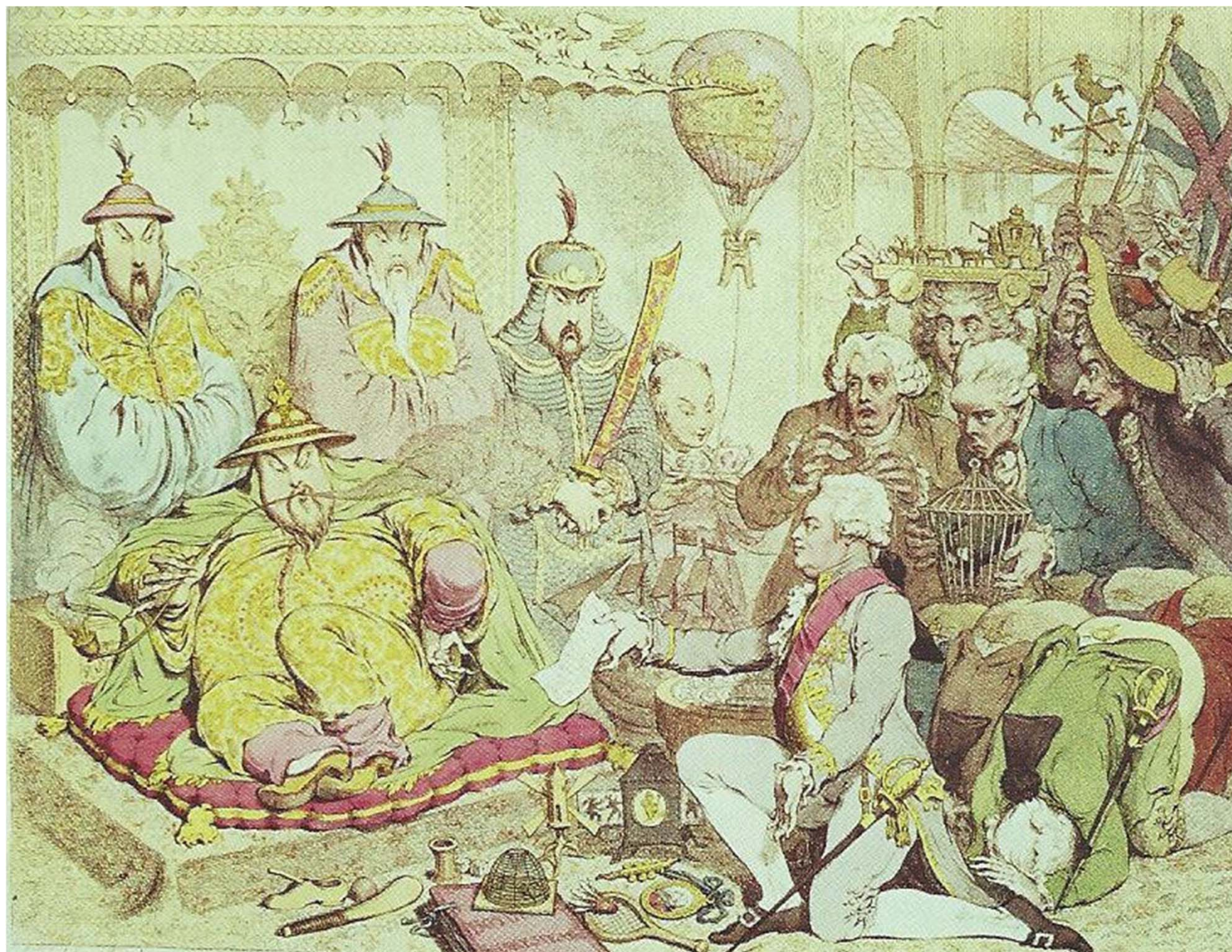


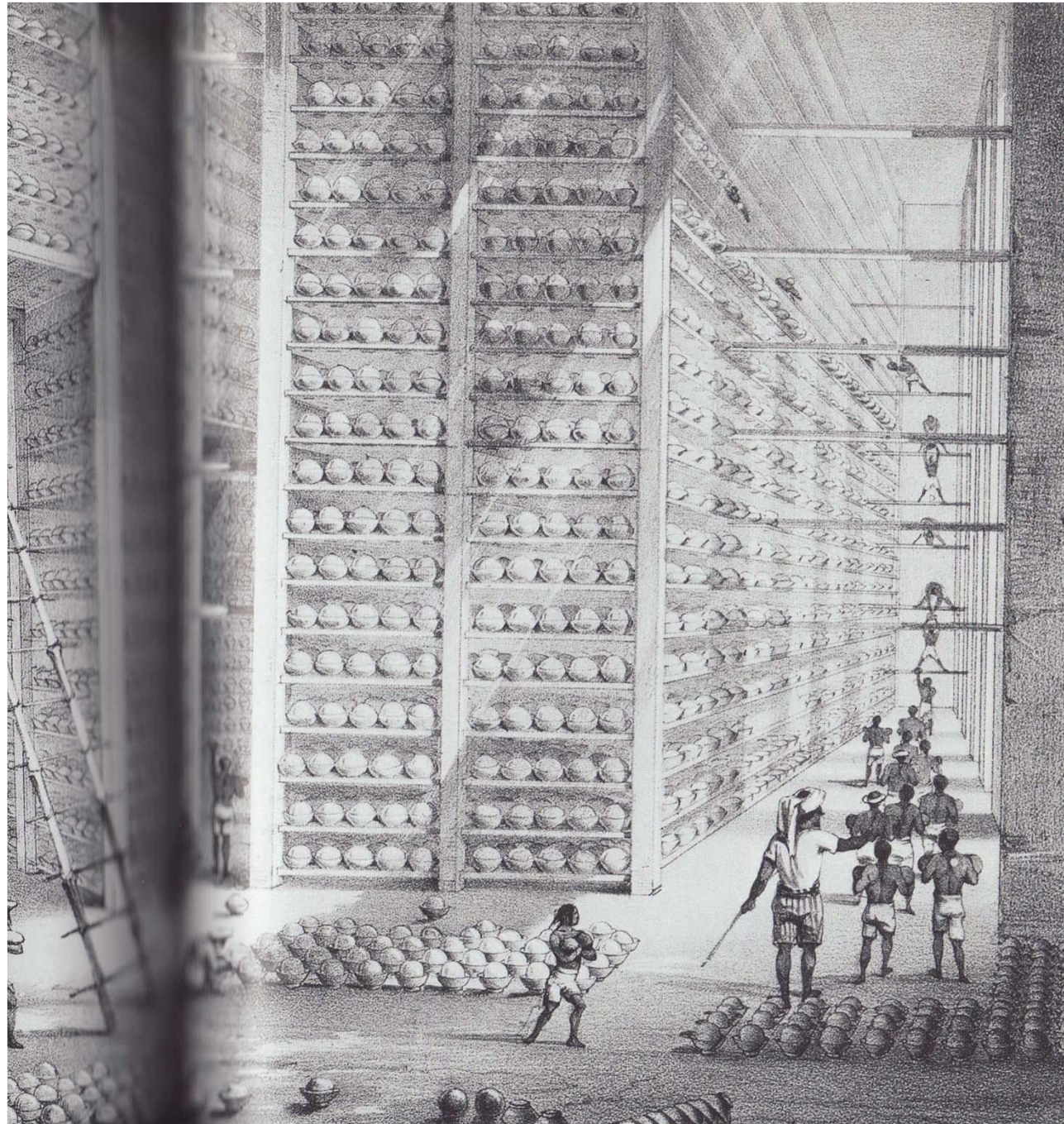




THE WEST

**** worst of all, western commercial interests came under the spell of “the myth of the Chinese market”**









Treaty of Nanking

5 ports opened to British residence and trade

China to pay indemnity of M\$21 million

British right of extraterritoriality

**China to cede Hong Kong
to Britain**



“UNEQUAL TREATIES”

- ** Chinese dominance of its world was ended and China was humiliated by western military technology**
- ** China forced to conform to the western state system and its diplomatic norms**
- ** China was forced to engage in commerce on western terms**

THE UPSHOT

- ** China has long and bitter memories, and remains suspicious of the west**
- ** the western nations like to believe that all they did was to help China: bring it into the modern world, improve its economy, and send teachers & missionaries**















NATIVE AMERICANS

- ** populations greatly reduced due to European diseases**
- ** village structure without well defined sense of boundaries or possession of real estate**
- ** sense of territory associated with the tribe, not individuals**

EUROPEANS

**** came to “new world” ---**

**** to expand territories claimed
by their mother country**

**** for personal enrichment,
often defined as individual ownership
of land**





EUROPEANS

**** saw Native Americans with
subsistence agriculture,
no domestic animals, few simple tools**

**** without adequate dress and housing**

AND CONCLUDED.....



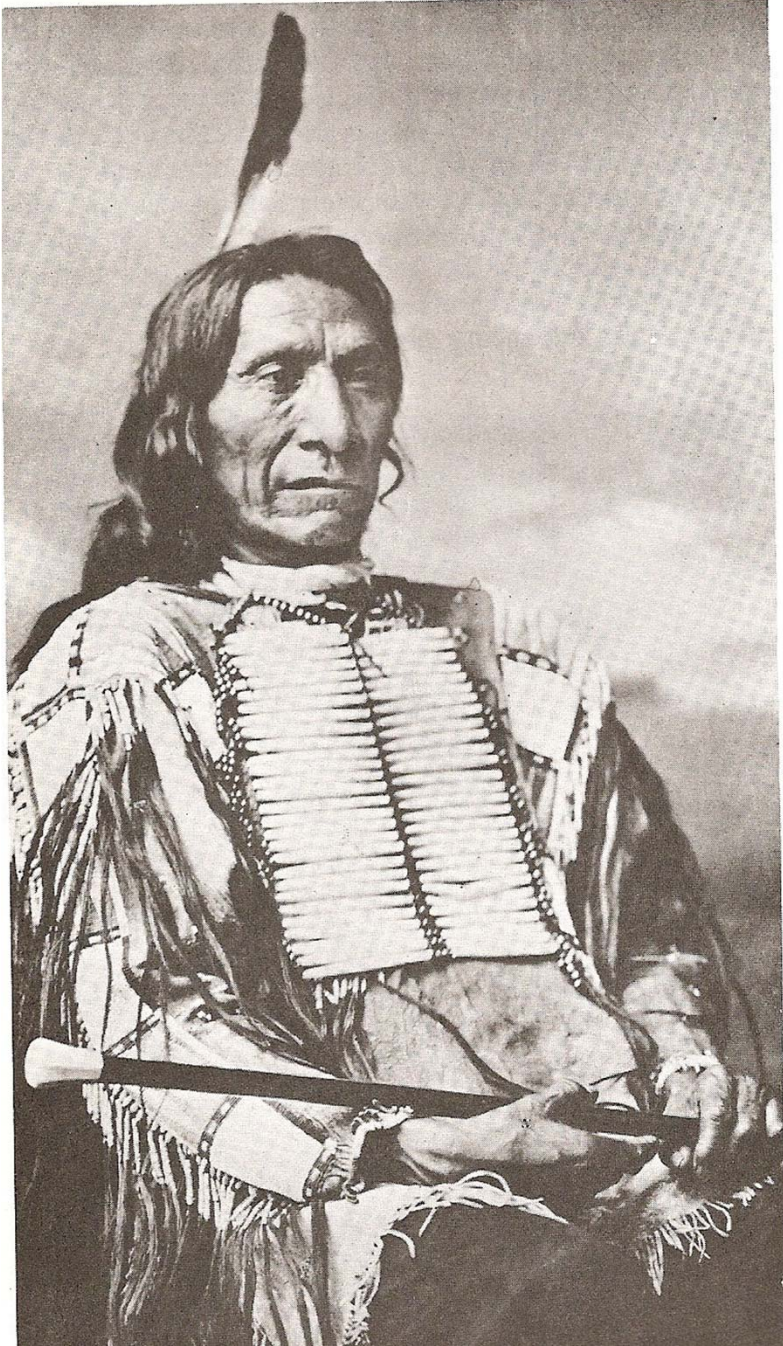
NATIVE AMERICANS

**** had tribal chiefs ---**

**** not hereditary position**

**** led by consensus**

**** might be more than one
at the same time**



EUROPEANS

**** well-defined, hierarchical leadership:**

**** could speak for the community**

**** could sign treaties and
commit to agreements**

Carl Shurz
Secretary of the
Interior

“Little Phil”
Sheridan



**** Native Americans understood bargaining and agreements, but had no sense of legal documents**

**** Europeans had a long tradition of binding legal agreements that would be enforced by courts or by violence**



Fort Laramie

**Fort Laramie
peace negotiations
1868**



EUROPEANS

**** encountered hostile Native Americans**

**** who resented being pushed off
good land they had always used**

**** who resented waste of resources**

AND CONCLUDED.....



Philip Sheridan

**“The only
good Indians
I ever saw
were dead.”**

THE UPSHOT

