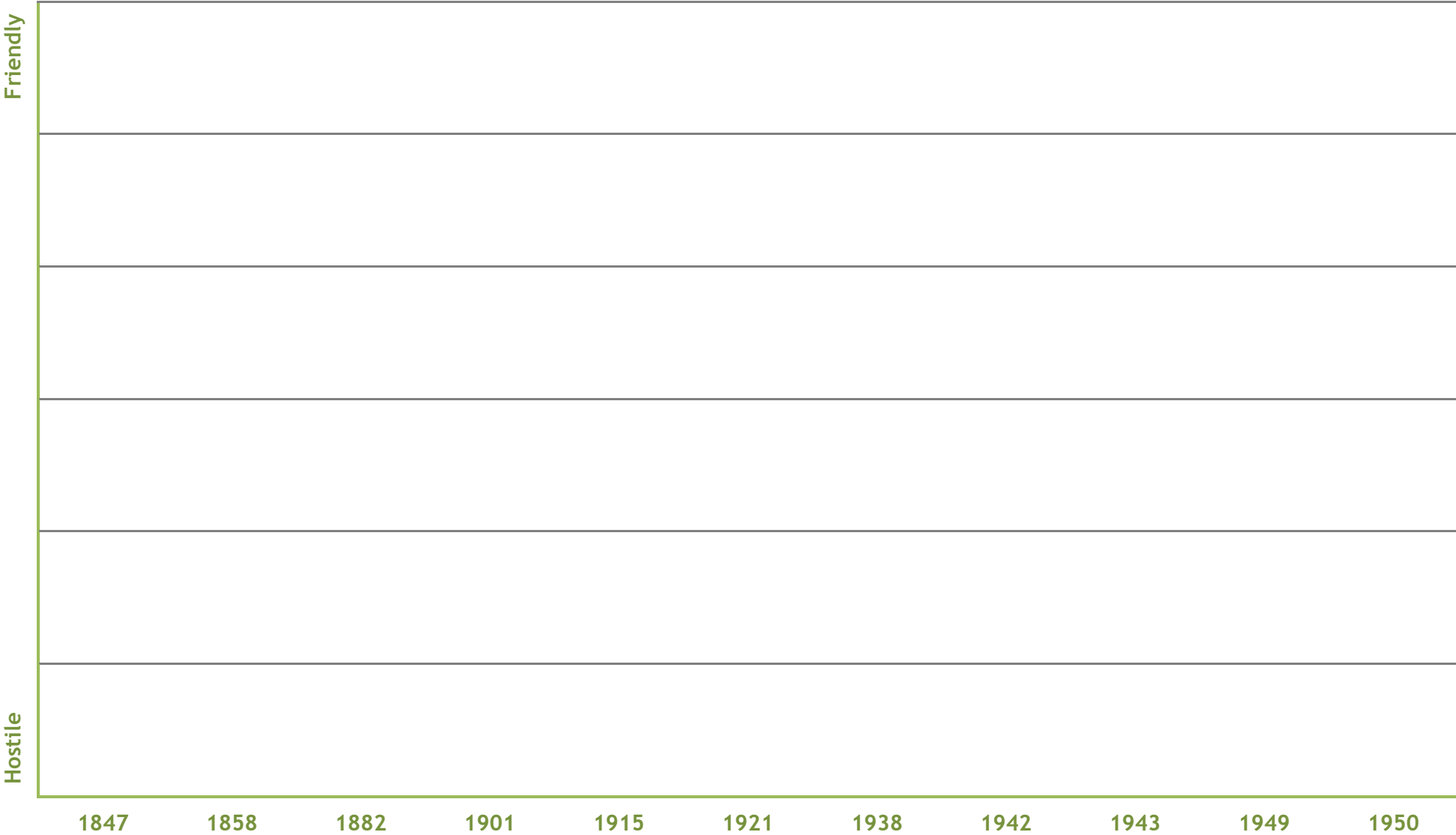


How friendly were relations between the USA and China before 1950?



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<p><b>1847: The 'Coolie Trade' began in the New World.</b></p> <p>The first ship carrying Chinese labourers, known as 'coolies' arrived in Cuba with workers for the sugar plantations. After the California Gold Rush broke out in 1849, more and more Chinese labourers arrived to work in mines, on railroads and in other mostly menial tasks. Over 100,000 Chinese came to the United States within the first 20 years.</p>	<p><b>1858: The Treaties of Tianjin were signed.</b></p> <p>The Chinese government agreed to sign treaties with the USA which opened more ports to foreign trade. They also established permanent diplomatic relations between the countries.</p>	<p><b>1882: The Chinese Exclusion Act was passed.</b></p> <p>This act stopped Chinese people moving to the USA to work on the railroads. It was passed after a decade of protests from natural born Americans, especially in California.</p>	<p><b>1901: The Boxer Protocol was signed.</b></p> <p>After defeating an anti-foreign rebellion, the foreign powers forced the Chinese government to pay them a huge amount of compensation. This essentially bankrupted the Chinese government.</p>
<p><b>1915: Japan's 21 Demands</b></p> <p>China entered World War I on the side of the Allies. Japan then issued 21 demands to the Chinese Government, seeking extensive new trade and territorial privileges. The USA tried to prevent these demands to protect their own trading rights. Japan gave in and dropped some of the demands.</p>	<p><b>1921: The Chinese Communist Party was founded.</b></p>	<p><b>1938: Indusco was founded.</b></p> <p>To help the Chinese produce materials for their fight against Japan, U.S. authors and journalists joined with a few other foreigners to create Industrial Cooperatives (Indusco) – small factories that could be established anywhere with very little money. Both nationalists and communists picked up on this idea, and cooperatives were set up throughout Chinese held territory.</p>	<p><b>1942: The United States and China formed a wartime alliance.</b></p>

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### 1943: The end of extraterritoriality and exclusion

The two nations signed a treaty formally ending 100 years of extraterritoriality in China, bringing an end to the legal privileges long held by foreigners. Simultaneously, the United States passed legislation allowing Chinese immigration for the first time in 60 years, although it was under a very low quota.

### 1949: The People's Republic of China (PRC) was founded.

Mao Zedong proclaimed the establishment of the PRC on 1 October. China was now communist.

### 1950: The Korean War began

Soon after the start of the Korean War, General Douglas MacArthur led U.S. forces across the 38th Parallel and drove north towards China, which brought China into the conflict and started the first military clash between U.S. and Chinese forces since the Boxer Uprising of 1900. With the United States and China engaged in combat, anti-American sentiment rose in China and almost all remaining U.S. citizens began to pull out.

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### Teaching notes

This activity is designed to give students valuable background context to the Korean conflict. The content relating to events prior to 1950 will not be assessed.

Students use the cards on pp.3-4 to fill in examples on the living graph on p.2.

By the end of the lesson they should be able to answer the enquiry question, perhaps as a piece of extended writing.