

guǎngzhōu de gǎng kǒu

广州的港口

The One Open Port

PAGE 1

èr bǎi nián qián zhōng guó zhǐ kāi
二 百 年 前 中 国 只 开
le yí gè gǎng kǒu zuò mǎi mài
了 一 个 港 口 做 买 卖

Two hundred years ago China kept only one
port open for trade.

PAGE 4

yīng guó rén zuì xiǎng mǎi de shì
英 国 人 最 想 买 的 是
chá yè
茶 叶

What the British most wanted to buy was tea.

PAGE 2

nà ge gǎng kǒu zài nán biān jiào
那 个 港 口 在 南 边 叫
guǎng zhōu
广 州

That port was in the south, and it was called
Guangzhou.

PAGE 5

tā men yě mǎi sī chóu yě mǎi
他 们 也 买 丝 绸 也 买
cí qì
瓷 器

They bought silk as well, and porcelain.

PAGE 3

wài guó de chuán yào mǎi dōng xī
外 国 的 船 要 买 东 西
jiù zhǐ néng dào guǎng zhōu
就 只 能 到 广 州

Foreign ships that wanted to buy had to
come to Guangzhou.

PAGE 6

zhōng guó bú yào yīng guó de dōng
中 国 不 要 英 国 的 东
xī zhǐ yào yín zi
西 只 要 银 子

China did not want British goods. It wanted
only silver.

nà shí hou zhōng guó shén me dōu
那 时 候 中 国 什 么 都
yǒu shén me dōu bù quē
有 什 么 都 不 缺

China then had everything, and lacked
nothing.

tā men xiǎng mài dōng xī gěi zhōng
他 们 想 卖 东 西 给 中
guó kě shì zhōng guó bù mǎi
国 可 是 中 国 不 买

They wanted to sell to China, but China
would not buy.

yì nián yì nián yīng guó de yín
一 年 一 年 英 国 的 银
zi yì chuán yì chuán kāi jìn guǎng
子 一 船 一 船 开 进 广
zhōu
州

Year after year, British silver sailed into
Guangzhou shipload by shipload.

tā men dài lái de bù zhōng guó
他 们 带 来 的 布 中 国
zì jǐ yě huì zuò
自 己 也 会 做

The cloth they brought, China could make
itself.

yīng guó de shāng rén suàn le yí
英 国 的 商 人 算 了 一
xià zhè yàng xià qù yào péi běn
下 这 样 下 去 要 赔 本

British merchants did the arithmetic: at this
rate they would lose money.

tā men dài lái de zhōng biǎo zhǐ
他 们 带 来 的 钟 表 只
yǒu hěn shǎo de rén yào
有 很 少 的 人 要

The clocks they brought, very few people
wanted.

PAGE 13

yú shì tā men kāi shǐ zhǎo yí
于是他们开始找一
yàng bié de dōng xī
样别的东西

So they began looking for something else.

PAGE 16

nà yàng dōng xī shì cóng yìn dù
那样东西是从印度
lái de
来的

It came from India.

PAGE 14

nà yàng dōng xī kě yǐ bú guì
那样东西可以不贵
kě shì yào ràng rén mǎi le hái
可是要让人买了还
xiǎng mǎi
想买

It did not have to be expensive, but it had to
make a buyer want more.

PAGE 17

tā jiào yā piàn
它叫鸦片

It was called opium.

PAGE 15

tā men zhēn de zhǎo dào le
他们真的找到了

They really did find one.

PAGE 18

cóng zhè yì tiān qǐ guǎng zhōu de
从这一天起广州的
yín zi kāi shǐ wǎng wài liú
银子开始往外流

From that day on, Guangzhou's silver began
flowing out.

广州的港口 · Writing Practice

The One Open Port

Name: _____

Date: _____

他们

tā men
they

他	们				
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东西

dōng xī
thing

东	西				
---	---	--	--	--	--

银子

yín zi
money

银	子				
---	---	--	--	--	--

港口

gǎng kǒu
port

港	口				
---	---	--	--	--	--

什么

shén me
what?

什	么				
---	---	--	--	--	--

可是

kě shì
but

可	是				
---	---	--	--	--	--

带来

dài lái
to bring

带	来				
---	---	--	--	--	--

开始

kāi shǐ
to begin

开	始				
---	---	--	--	--	--

Trace the gray word in the first group, then practise writing it in the rest. Keep each stroke inside the dashed lines.

yí yàng hài rén de dōng xī
一样害人的东西

A Thing That Ruins People

PAGE 1

yā piàn shì yòng yīng sù huā zuò
鸦 片 是 用 罂 粟 花 做
chū lái de
出 来 的

Opium is made from the poppy flower.

PAGE 4

chōu le jǐ cì yǐ hòu bù chōu
抽 了 几 次 以 后 不 抽
jiù fēi cháng nán shòu
就 非 常 难 受

After a few times, not smoking became unbearable.

PAGE 2

yīng guó rén zài yìn dù zhòng le
英 国 人 在 印 度 种 了
hěn duō yīng sù
很 多 罂 粟

The British grew a great deal of poppy in India.

PAGE 5

zhè jiào shàng yǐn
这 叫 上 瘾

This is called addiction.

PAGE 3

chōu yā piàn de rén yì kāi shǐ
抽 鸦 片 的 人 一 开 始
zhǐ shì jué de shū fu
只 是 觉 得 舒 服

At first, someone smoking opium only felt comfortable.

PAGE 6

shàng le yǐn de rén huì bǎ jiā
上 了 瘾 的 人 会 把 家
lǐ de qián quán bù ná qù mǎi
里 的 钱 全 部 拿 去 买

An addict would take every coin in the house to buy more.

qián huā wán le jiù mài zhuō zi
钱花完了就卖桌子
mài yǐ zi mài fáng zi
卖椅子卖房子

When the money ran out he sold the table,
the chairs, the house.

kě shì jìn lìng méi yǒu yòng yīn
可是禁令没有用因
wèi guǎn shì de rén zì jǐ yě
为管事的人自己也
shōu qián
收钱

The bans did nothing, because the men in
charge were taking money themselves.

fáng zi mài wán le yǒu rén lián
房子卖完了有人连
ér nǚ yě mài
儿女也卖

When the house was gone, some sold their
children.

yā piàn de chuán bú jìn gǎng kǒu
鸦片的船不进港口
tíng zài hǎi shàng děng zhe
停在海上海等着

The opium ships did not enter the harbour;
they waited out at sea.

guān fǔ zhī dào zhè yàng xià qù
官府知道这样下去
bù hǎo xià guò jìn lìng
不好下过禁令

The government knew this could not go on,
and issued bans.

xiǎo chuán yè lǐ kāi guò qù bǎ
小船夜里开过去把
huò yì xiāng yì xiāng yùn zǒu
货一箱一箱运走

Small boats went out at night and carried the
crates away one by one.

yī bā sān bā nián zhōng guó jìn
一八三八年中国进
lái de yā piàn yǒu sì wàn xiāng
来的鸦片有四万箱

In 1838, forty thousand chests of opium
entered China.

yǒu dà chén duì huáng dì shuō zài
有大臣对皇帝说再
guò shí nián guó jiā jiù méi yǒu
过十年国家就没有
bīng le
兵了

A minister told the emperor: ten more years
of this and the country will have no soldiers.

chū qù de yín zi yì nián bǐ
出去的银子一年比
yì nián duō
一年多

The silver going out grew greater every year.

yě méi yǒu yín zi fā jūn xiǎng
也没有银子发军饷

And no silver to pay them with.

yín zi shǎo le bǎi xìng jiāo shuì
银子少了百姓交税
jiù gèng nán
就更难

As silver grew scarce, taxes grew harder to
pay.

huáng dì kàn wán zhè fēng xìn jué
皇帝看完这封信决
dìng pài rén qù guǎng zhōu
定派人去广州

The emperor read that letter and decided to
send someone to Guangzhou.

一样害人的东西 · Writing Practice

A Thing That Ruins People

Name: _____

Date: _____

鸦片

yā piàn
opium (loanword)

鸦	片				
---	---	--	--	--	--

没有

méi yǒu
haven't

没	有				
---	---	--	--	--	--

银子

yín zi
money

银	子				
---	---	--	--	--	--

罂粟

yīng sù
poppy

罂	粟				
---	---	--	--	--	--

房子

fáng zi
house

房	子				
---	---	--	--	--	--

禁令

jìn lìng
prohibition

禁	令				
---	---	--	--	--	--

皇帝

huáng dì
emperor

皇	帝				
---	---	--	--	--	--

做出

zuò chū
to put out

做	出				
---	---	--	--	--	--

Trace the gray word in the first group, then practise writing it in the rest. Keep each stroke inside the dashed lines.

lín zé xú
林则徐

Lin Zexu

PAGE 1

huáng dì pài qù de nà ge rén
皇帝派去的那个人
jiào lín zé xú
叫林则徐

The man the emperor sent was called Lin Zexu.

PAGE 4

yī bā sān jiǔ nián sān yuè tā
一八三九年三月他
dào le guǎng zhōu
到了广州

In March 1839 he arrived in Guangzhou.

PAGE 2

tā zuò guò hǎo jǐ ge dì fang
他做过好几个地方
de dà guān cóng lái méi yǒu shōu
的大官从来没有收
guò qián
过钱

He had governed several provinces and had never once taken a bribe.

PAGE 5

tā zuò de dì yī jiàn shì shì
他做的第一件事是
chá shéi zài shōu yā piàn de qián
查谁在收鸦片的钱

The first thing he did was find out who was taking opium money.

PAGE 3

rén men jiào tā lín qīng tiān
人们叫他林青天

People called him Lin Blue-Sky — the name given to an honest official.

PAGE 6

liǎng gè yuè lǐ tā zhuā le yì
两个月里他抓了一
qiān liù bǎi duō ge rén
千六百多个人

In two months he arrested more than sixteen hundred people.

rán hòu tā duì wài guó shāng rén
然后他对外国商人
shuō bǎ yā piàn quán bù jiāo chū
说把鸦片全部交出
lái
来

Then he told the foreign merchants to hand
over all their opium.

tā bù dǎ rén yě bù shāo fáng
他不打人不烧房
zi zhǐ shì bú fàng rén chū qù
子只是不放人出去

He beat nobody and burned nothing; he
simply let nobody leave.

nà xiē shāng rén bù kěn hái shuō
那些商人不肯还说
tā bù gǎn dòng shǒu
他不敢动手

The merchants refused, and said he would
not dare act.

yí gè duō yuè yǐ hòu shāng rén
一个多月以后商人
jiāo chū le liǎng wàn duō xiāng yā
交出了两万多箱鸦
piàn
片

A month and more later they had handed
over more than twenty thousand chests.

lín zé xú jiù bǎ tā men zhù
林则徐就把他们住
de dì fang wéi le qǐ lái
的地方围了起来

So Lin Zexu had their quarters surrounded.

lín zé xú hái zuò le yí jiàn
林则徐还做了一件
shì hěn duō rén méi yǒu xiǎng dào
事很多人没有想到

Lin Zexu then did something few had
expected.

PAGE 13

tā gěi yīng guó de nǚ wáng xiě
他 给 英 国 的 女 王 写
le yì fēng xìn
了 一 封 信

He wrote a letter to the Queen of England.

PAGE 16

zhè fēng xìn yǒu méi yǒu dào nǚ
这 封 信 有 没 有 到 女
wáng shǒu lǐ shéi yě bù gǎn shuō
王 手 里 谁 也 不 敢 说

Whether the letter ever reached the Queen's
hands, nobody can say.

PAGE 14

xìn lǐ wèn tā nǐ men guó jiā
信 里 问 她 你 们 国 家
zì jǐ jìn yā piàn wèi shén me
自 己 禁 鸦 片 为 什 么
mài gěi wǒ men
卖 给 我 们

The letter asked her: your own country bans
opium — why do you sell it to us?

PAGE 17

kě shì yīng guó méi yǒu huí xìn
可 是 英 国 没 有 回 信
huí de shì jūn jiàn
回 的 是 军 舰

England sent no reply in writing. What it sent
was warships.

PAGE 15

tā hái wèn nǐ men de liáng xīn
他 还 问 你 们 的 良 心
guò de qù ma
过 得 去 吗

He also asked: how does your conscience
bear it?

PAGE 18

bú guò nà shì yì nián yǐ hòu
不 过 那 是 一 年 以 后
de shì le
的 事 了

But that was a year later.

林则徐 · Writing Practice

Lin Zexu

Name: _____

Date: _____

鸦片

yā piàn
opium (loanword)

鸦	片				
---	---	--	--	--	--

商人

shāng rén
merchant

商	人				
---	---	--	--	--	--

地方

dì fang
area

地	方				
---	---	--	--	--	--

交出

jiāo chū
to hand over

交	出				
---	---	--	--	--	--

以后

yǐ hòu
after

以	后				
---	---	--	--	--	--

没有

méi yǒu
haven't

没	有				
---	---	--	--	--	--

女王

nǚ wáng
queen

女	王				
---	---	--	--	--	--

你们

nǐ men
you (plural)

你	们				
---	---	--	--	--	--

Trace the gray word in the first group, then practise writing it in the rest. Keep each stroke inside the dashed lines.

hǔ mén xiāo yān
虎门销烟

Twenty-Three Days at Humen

PAGE 1

liǎng wàn duō xiāng yā piàn fàng zài
两万多箱鸦片放在
hǔ mén de hǎi biān
虎门的海边

Twenty thousand chests of opium sat by the
sea at Humen.

PAGE 4

tā yào yì diǎn yě bù liú xià
他要一点也不留下

He wanted nothing left at all.

PAGE 2

yǒu rén duì lín zé xú shuō yì
有人对林则徐说一
bǎ huǒ shāo le zuì kuài
把火烧了最快

Someone told Lin Zexu the fastest way was
to burn it.

PAGE 5

yú shì tā ràng rén zài hǎi biān
于是他让人在海边
wā le liǎng gè dà chí zi
挖了两个大池子

So he had two great trenches dug by the
sea.

PAGE 3

tā bù tóng yì yīn wèi shāo guò
他不同意因为烧过
de dì shàng hái néng wā chū yā
的地 上 还能挖出鸦
piàn
片

He refused: opium could still be dug out of
burned ground.

PAGE 6

xiān fàng shuǐ zài fàng yán rán hòu
先放水再放盐然后
bǎ yā piàn dào jìn qù
把鸦片倒进去

First water, then salt, then the opium was
poured in.

PAGE 7

zuì hòu fàng shí huī shuǐ yí xià
最 后 放 石 灰 水 一 下
zi jiù kāi le
子 就 开 了

Last came the lime, and the water boiled at once.

PAGE 10

zhè yàng yì xiāng yě ná bù huí
这 样 一 箱 也 拿 不 回
lái
来

That way not one chest could be taken back.

PAGE 8

shí huī yí jìn shuǐ jiù fā rè
石 灰 一 进 水 就 发 热
yā piàn quán bù huà diào le
鸦 片 全 部 化 掉 了

Lime heats the moment it meets water, and the opium dissolved completely.

PAGE 11

yī bā sān jiǔ nián liù yuè sān
一 八 三 九 年 六 月 三
rì xiāo yān kāi shǐ le
日 销 烟 开 始 了

On the third of June 1839, the destruction began.

PAGE 9

huà wán yǐ hòu chí zi lǐ de
化 完 以 后 池 子 里 的
shuǐ fàng jìn hǎi lǐ
水 放 进 海 里

When it was done, the water in the trenches was let out into the sea.

PAGE 12

yì zhí zuò le èr shí sān tiān
一 直 做 了 二 十 三 天
cái zuò wán
才 做 完

It took twenty-three days to finish.

hǎi biān zhàn mǎn le kàn de rén
海 边 站 满 了 看 的 人
hěn duō rén shì zǒu le jǐ tiān
很 多 人 是 走 了 几 天
lù lái de
路 来 的

The shore was packed with onlookers, many
of whom had walked for days to get there.

xiāo xī dào běi jīng huáng dì hěn
消 息 到 北 京 皇 帝 很
gāo xìng
高 兴

The news reached Beijing and the emperor
was delighted.

yǒu jǐ gè wài guó rén yě lái
有 几 个 外 国 人 也 来
kàn běn lái shì xiǎng xiào huà tā
看 本 来 是 想 笑 话 他

A few foreigners came to watch, meaning to
laugh at him.

xiāo xī dào lún dūn shāng rén men
消 息 到 伦 敦 商 人 们
chǎo zhe yào dǎ zhàng
吵 着 要 打 仗

The news reached London, and the
merchants clamoured for war.

kàn wán yǐ hòu qí zhōng yí gè
看 完 以 后 其 中 一 个
rén xiě dào tā zuò de fēi cháng
人 写 道 他 做 得 非 常
rèn zhēn
认 真

Afterwards one of them wrote that Lin had
done the work with great care.

dì èr nián chūn tiān yīng guó de
第 二 年 春 天 英 国 的
yì huì kāi le huì
议 会 开 了 会

The next spring, the British Parliament met.

虎门销烟 · Writing Practice

Twenty-Three Days at Humen

Name: _____

Date: _____

鸦片

yā piàn
opium (loanword)

鸦	片				
---	---	--	--	--	--

海边

hǎi biān
coast

海	边				
---	---	--	--	--	--

池子

chí zi
pond

池	子				
---	---	--	--	--	--

石灰

shí huī
lime (calcium oxide)

石	灰				
---	---	--	--	--	--

以后

yǐ hòu
after

以	后				
---	---	--	--	--	--

消息

xiāo xī
news

消	息				
---	---	--	--	--	--

一点

yī diǎn
a bit

一	点				
---	---	--	--	--	--

留下

liú xià
to leave behind

留	下				
---	---	--	--	--	--

Trace the gray word in the first group, then practise writing it in the rest. Keep each stroke inside the dashed lines.

jiǔ piào
九票

Nine Votes

PAGE 1

yī bā sì líng nián sì yuè yīng
一八四零年四月英
guó yì huì yào tóu piào
国议会要投票

In April 1840 the British Parliament held a
vote.

PAGE 4

tā jiào gé lái sī dùn nà nián
他叫格莱斯顿那年
sān shí suì
三十岁

His name was Gladstone, and he was thirty.

PAGE 2

tóu de shì yào bú yào wèi yā
投的是要不要为鸦
piàn dǎ yí zhàng
片打一仗

The question was whether to fight a war over
opium.

PAGE 5

tā shuō zhè shì tā zhī dào de
他说这是他知道的
zuì bù jiǎng lǐ de yì chǎng zhàng
最不讲理的一场仗

He said it was the most unjust war he knew
of.

PAGE 3

yǒu yí gè nián qīng de yì yuán
有一个年轻的议员
zhàn qǐ lái fǎn duì
站起来反对

A young member of Parliament stood up
against it.

PAGE 6

tā hái shuō yīng guó de guó qí
他还说英国的国旗
cóng lái méi yǒu zhè me bù hǎo
从来没有这么不好
kàn guò
看过

He said the British flag had never looked so
shameful.

kě shì tóu piào de jié guǒ shì
可是投票的结果是
èr bǎi qī shí yī duì èr bǎi
二百七十一对二百
liù shí èr
六十二

But the vote came out two hundred and
seventy-one to two hundred and sixty-two.

yí gòng shí liù tiáo jūn jiàn hái
一共十六条军舰还
yǒu jǐ shí tiáo yùn bīng de chuán
有几十条运兵的船

Sixteen warships in all, and dozens of troop
transports.

zhǐ chà jiǔ piào zhè yí zhàng jiù
只差九票这一仗就
dǎ qǐ lái le
打起来了

Nine votes, and the war was on.

lín zé xú zài guǎng zhōu zhǔn bèi
林则徐在广州准备
le yì nián duō bǎ hǎi kǒu shǒu
了一年多把海口守
de hěn jǐn
得很紧

Lin Zexu had spent over a year preparing
Guangzhou, and held the estuary tight.

liù yuè yīng guó de chuán dào le
六月英国的船到了
guǎng zhōu wài miàn de hǎi shàng
广州外面的海上

In June, British ships appeared off
Guangzhou.

yīng guó rén kàn le yì yǎn jué
英国人看了一眼决
dìng bù dǎ guǎng zhōu
定不打广州

The British took one look and decided not to
attack Guangzhou.

tā men de chuán wǎng běi kāi qù
 他们的船往北开去
 dǎ méi yǒu zhǔn bèi de dì fang
 打没有准备的地方

Their ships sailed north, to strike where
 nobody was ready.

nà xiē pào dǎ de bù yuǎn yě
 那些炮打得不远也
 hěn nán duì zhǔn
 很难对准

Those guns did not carry far, and were hard
 to aim.

qī yuè tā men dǎ xià le dìng
 七月他们打下了定
 hǎi
 海

In July they took Dinghai.

yīng guó de pào dǎ de yòu yuǎn
 英国的炮打得又远
 yòu zhǔn
 又准

The British guns carried far and aimed true.

dìng hǎi de shǒu bīng zhǐ yǒu yì
 定海的守兵只有一
 qiān duō hái yòng zhe lǎo pào
 千多还用着老炮

Dinghai's garrison numbered barely a
 thousand, and was still using old cannon.

dǎ le bú dào yì tiān dìng hǎi
 打了不到一天定海
 jiù diū le
 就丢了

The fighting lasted less than a day, and
 Dinghai was lost.

九票 · Writing Practice

Nine Votes

Name: _____

Date: _____

投票

tóu piào
to vote

投	票				
---	---	--	--	--	--

准备

zhǔn bèi
preparation

准	备				
---	---	--	--	--	--

他们

tā men
they

他	们				
---	---	--	--	--	--

议会

yì huì
parliament

议	会				
---	---	--	--	--	--

年三十

nián sān shí
last day of the lunar y...

年	三	十			
---	---	---	--	--	--

要不

yào bù
otherwise

要	不				
---	---	--	--	--	--

鸦片

yā piàn
opium (loanword)

鸦	片				
---	---	--	--	--	--

知道

zhī dào
to know

知	道				
---	---	--	--	--	--

Trace the gray word in the first group, then practise writing it in the rest. Keep each stroke inside the dashed lines.

sòng dào yī lí
送到伊犁

Sent to the Far West

PAGE 1

dìng hǎi diū le yǐ hòu yīng guó
定海丢了以后英国
de chuán hái wǎng běi kāi
的船还往北开

After Dinghai fell, the British ships kept sailing north.

PAGE 4

běi jīng de dà chén yí xià zǐ
北京的大臣一下子
quán huāng le
全慌了

The ministers in Beijing panicked.

PAGE 2

bā yuè tā men dào le tiān jīn
八月他们到了天津
wài miàn de hǎi kǒu
外面的海口

In August they reached the estuary outside Tianjin.

PAGE 5

tā men duì huáng dì shuō dōu shì
他们对皇帝说都是
lín zé xú rě de huò
林则徐惹的祸

They told the emperor it was all Lin Zexu's doing.

PAGE 3

cóng nà lǐ dào běi jīng zhǐ yǒu
从那里到北京只有
liǎng tiān de lù
两天的路

From there to Beijing was only two days' road.

PAGE 6

rú guǒ tā bù xiāo yān jiù bù
如果他不要烟就不
huì dǎ qǐ lái
会打起来

If he had not destroyed the opium, they said, there would be no war.

PAGE 7

huáng dì běn lái kuā guò tā zhè
 皇帝本来夸过他这
 shí hou yí jù yě bù tí le
 时候一句也不提了

The emperor had praised him once, and now
 said nothing of it.

PAGE 10

cóng guǎng zhōu zǒu dào yī lí yào
 从广州走到伊犁要
 zǒu yì nián
 走一年

From Guangzhou to Yili took a year on the
 road.

PAGE 8

jiǔ yuè huáng dì xià lìng bǎ lín
 九月皇帝下令把林
 zé xú de guān quán bù ná diào
 则徐的官全部拿掉

In September the emperor stripped Lin Zexu
 of every office.

PAGE 11

lù shàng tā gěi péng you xiě xìn
 路上他给朋友写信
 xiě le liǎng jù huà
 写了两句话

On the road he wrote to a friend, and wrote
 two lines.

PAGE 9

hòu lái yòu bǎ tā sòng dào yī
 后来又把他送到伊
 lí nà shì zuì xī biān de dì
 犁那是最西边的地
 fang
 方

Then they sent him to Yili, the farthest west
 there was.

PAGE 12

tā shuō duì guó jiā yǒu hǎo chù
 他说对国家有好处
 de shì shēng sǐ dōu bú yòng guǎn
 的事生死都不用管

He said: for a thing that serves the country,
 life and death are beside the point.

zhè liǎng jù huà hòu lái de zhōng
 这两句话后来的中
 guó rén yì zhí jì zhe
 国人一直记着

Those two lines the Chinese have
 remembered ever since.

tā hái bǎ lín zé xú xiū de
 他还把林则徐修的
 hǎi fáng chāi le yí bàn
 海防拆了一半

He also tore down half the sea defences Lin
 had built.

jiē tā wèi zi de rén jiào qí
 接他位子的人叫琦
 shàn
 善

The man who took his place was called
 Qishan.

yīng guó rén ná le qián dì èr
 英国人拿了钱第二
 nián chūn tiān yòu dǎ guò lái le
 年春天又打过来了

The British took the money and attacked
 again the next spring.

qí shàn de bàn fǎ shì gěi yīng
 琦善的办法是给英
 guó rén qián qǐng tā men huí qù
 国人钱请他们回去

Qishan's plan was to pay the British to go
 away.

zhè yí cì hǔ mén shǒu bú zhù
 这一次虎门守不住
 le
 了

This time Humen could not hold.

送到伊犁 · Writing Practice

Sent to the Far West

Name: _____

Date: _____

他们

tā men
they

他	们				
---	---	--	--	--	--

皇帝

huáng dì
emperor

皇	帝				
---	---	--	--	--	--

国人

guó rén
compatriots (literary)

国	人				
---	---	--	--	--	--

两句

liǎng jù
a few words

两	句				
---	---	--	--	--	--

后来

hòu lái
afterwards

后	来				
---	---	--	--	--	--

以后

yǐ hòu
after

以	后				
---	---	--	--	--	--

大臣

dà chén
chancellor (of a monarch...)

大	臣				
---	---	--	--	--	--

一下子

yī xià zi
in a short while

一	下	子			
---	---	---	--	--	--

Trace the gray word in the first group, then practise writing it in the rest. Keep each stroke inside the dashed lines.

shǒu dào zuì hòu de rén

守到最后的人

The Ones Who Held

PAGE 1

yī bā sì yī nián èr yuè yīng
一八四一年二月英
guó rén dǎ hǔ mén de pào tái
国人打虎门的炮台

In February 1841 the British attacked the
Humen forts.

PAGE 4

dǎ qǐ lái de shí hou pào tái
打起来的时候炮台
shàng zhǐ yǒu jǐ bǎi rén
上只有几百人

When the fighting began, only a few hundred
men held the batteries.

PAGE 2

shǒu pào tái de jiāng jūn jiào guān
守炮台的将军叫关
tiān péi nà nián liù shí suì
天培那年六十岁

The general holding the forts was Guan
Tianpei, aged sixty.

PAGE 5

guān tiān péi bǎ jiā lǐ rén de
关天培把家里人的
dōng xī dōu sòng huí lǎo jiā
东西都送回老家

Guan Tianpei sent his household's
belongings back to his home town.

PAGE 3

tā zǎo jiù xiě xìn yào bīng kě
他早就写信要兵可
shì qí shàn bù gěi
是琦善不给

He had written for reinforcements, and
Qishan sent none.

PAGE 6

tā zì jǐ liú xià shuō tā yào
他自己留下说他要
hé pào tái zài yì qǐ
和炮台在一起

He himself stayed, saying he would remain
with the batteries.

PAGE 7

nà yì tiān tā méi yǒu zǒu zuì
 那一天他没有走最
 hòu sǐ zài pào tái shàng
 后死在炮台上

That day he did not leave, and died on the
 battery.

PAGE 10

tā men qiǎng dōng xī hái wā le
 他们抢东西还挖了
 cūn lǐ rén de zǔ fén
 村里人的祖坟

They looted, and dug up the villagers'
 ancestral graves.

PAGE 8

hǔ mén diū le guǎng zhōu yě shǒu
 虎门丢了广州也守
 bú zhù
 不住

Humen fell, and Guangzhou could not hold
 either.

PAGE 11

nà ge cūn zi jiào sān yuán lǐ
 那个村子叫三元里

That village was called Sanyuanli.

PAGE 9

wǔ yuè yīng guó bīng jìn le guǎng
 五月英国兵进了广
 zhōu běi biān de cūn zi
 州北边的村子

In May, British soldiers entered the villages
 north of Guangzhou.

PAGE 12

cūn lǐ rén méi yǒu pào yě méi
 村里人没有炮也没
 yǒu bīng
 有兵

The villagers had no cannon and no soldiers.

PAGE 13

tā men ná de shì zhòng dì yòng
他们拿的是种地用
de dāo hé chú tou
的刀和锄头

What they carried were the knives and hoes
they farmed with.

PAGE 16

tā men bèi wéi zài shān shàng zǒu
他们被围在山上走
bù chū lái
不出来

They were surrounded on a hill and could not
get out.

PAGE 14

fù jìn yì bǎi duō gè cūn zi
附近一百多个村子
de rén dōu lái le
的人都来了

People came from more than a hundred
villages nearby.

PAGE 17

hòu lái guǎng zhōu de guān chū miàn
后来广州的官出面
bǎ cūn lǐ rén quàn huí qù le
把村里人劝回去了

In the end Guangzhou's officials stepped in
and persuaded the villagers home.

PAGE 15

nà yì tiān xià dà yǔ yīng guó
那一天下大雨英国
rén de qiāng dǎ bù chū zǐ dàn
人的枪打不出子弹

It poured with rain that day, and the British
muskets would not fire.

PAGE 18

sǐ de yīng guó bīng bù duō kě
死的英国兵不多可
shì zhè jiàn shì jì le yì bǎi
是这件事记了一百
nián
年

Few British soldiers died, but the day was
remembered for a hundred years.

守到最后的人 · Writing Practice

The Ones Who Held

Name: _____

Date: _____

炮台

pào tái
fort

炮	台				
---	---	--	--	--	--

没有

méi yǒu
haven't

没	有				
---	---	--	--	--	--

他们

tā men
they

他	们				
---	---	--	--	--	--

村里

cūn lǐ
village

村	里				
---	---	--	--	--	--

村子

cūn zi
village

村	子				
---	---	--	--	--	--

国人

guó rén
compatriots (literary)

国	人				
---	---	--	--	--	--

东西

dōng xī
thing

东	西				
---	---	--	--	--	--

可是

kě shì
but

可	是				
---	---	--	--	--	--

Trace the gray word in the first group, then practise writing it in the rest. Keep each stroke inside the dashed lines.

cháng jiāng shàng de chuán

长江上的船

Ships on the Yangtze

PAGE 1

yī bā sì èr nián yīng guó huàn
一八四二年英国换
le yí gè rén dài bīng
了一个人带兵

In 1842 the British changed the man in
command.

PAGE 4

nà tiáo shuǐ lù yào guò cháng jiāng
那条水路要过长江
zài zǒu dà yùn hé
再走大运河

That route crossed the Yangtze and went on
up the Grand Canal.

PAGE 2

zhè ge rén kàn le dì tú zhǎo
这个人看了地图找
dào le zhōng guó de yí gè ruò
到了中国的一个弱
diǎn
点

He looked at the map and found China's
weak point.

PAGE 5

zhǐ yào zài zhōng jiān duàn yí xià
只要在中间断一下
běi jīng jiù méi yǒu fàn chī
北京就没有饭吃

Break it in the middle and Beijing would have
nothing to eat.

PAGE 3

běi jīng chī de liáng shí shì cóng
北京吃的粮食是从
nán biān yòng chuán yùn shàng qù de
南边用船运上去的

The grain Beijing ate came up from the south
by boat.

PAGE 6

liù yuè yīng guó de chuán kāi jìn
六月英国的船开进
le cháng jiāng
了长江

In June the British ships entered the Yangtze.

PAGE 7

wú sōng hé shàng hǎi xiān hòu diū
吴淞和上海先后丢
le
了

Wusong fell, and then Shanghai.

PAGE 10

zuì hòu tā yě sǐ zài pào tái
最后他也死在炮台
shàng hé guān tiān péi yí yàng
上和关天培一样

In the end he died on his battery too, like
Guan Tianpei.

PAGE 8

shǒu wú sōng de jiāng jūn jiào chén
守吴淞的将军叫陈
huà chéng nà nián liù shí liù suì
化成那年六十六岁

The general at Wusong was Chen Huacheng,
aged sixty-six.

PAGE 11

qī yuè yīng guó de chuán dào le
七月英国的船到了
zhèn jiāng
镇江

In July the ships reached Zhenjiang.

PAGE 9

tā zì jǐ diǎn pào dǎ huài le
他自己点炮打坏了
jǐ tiáo chuán
几条船

He fired the guns himself and damaged
several ships.

PAGE 12

zhèn jiāng jiù zài cháng jiāng hé dà
镇江就在长江和大
yùn hé de lù kǒu shàng
运河的路口上

Zhenjiang sat exactly where the Yangtze met
the Grand Canal.

PAGE 13

chéng lǐ de shǒu bīng zhǐ yǒu yì
城 里 的 守 兵 只 有 一
qiān liù bǎi rén
千 六 百 人

The city had sixteen hundred defenders.

PAGE 16

dǎ dào zuì hòu méi yǒu yí gè
打 到 最 后 没 有 一 个
rén tóu xiáng
人 投 降

They fought to the last, and not one
surrendered.

PAGE 14

wài miàn de yīng guó bīng yǒu qī
外 面 的 英 国 兵 有 七
qiān
千

Outside were seven thousand British troops.

PAGE 17

yīng guó rén hòu lái xiě dào zhè
英 国 人 后 来 写 道 这
shì tā men dǎ guò zuì nán de
是 他 们 打 过 最 难 的
yí zhàng
一 仗

The British later wrote that it was the hardest
fight they had had.

PAGE 15

shǒu bīng tuì dào chéng lǐ yì tiáo
守 兵 退 到 城 里 一 条
jiē yì tiáo jiē dǎ
街 一 条 街 打

The defenders fell back into the city and
fought street by street.

PAGE 18

zhèn jiāng yì diū yùn hé jiù duàn
镇 江 一 丢 运 河 就 断
le běi jīng yě huāng le
了 北 京 也 慌 了

With Zhenjiang gone the canal was cut, and
Beijing panicked.

长江上的船 · Writing Practice

Ships on the Yangtze

Name: _____

Date: _____

一个人

yī gè rén

by oneself (without ass...)

一	个	人			
---	---	---	--	--	--

大运

dà yùn

a stroke of luck

大	运				
---	---	--	--	--	--

没有

méi yǒu

haven't

没	有				
---	---	--	--	--	--

最后

zuì hòu

final

最	后				
---	---	--	--	--	--

守兵

shǒu bīng

guard

守	兵				
---	---	--	--	--	--

带兵

dài bīng

to lead troops

带	兵				
---	---	--	--	--	--

水路

shuǐ lù

waterway

水	路				
---	---	--	--	--	--

这个

zhè ge

this

这	个				
---	---	--	--	--	--

Trace the gray word in the first group, then practise writing it in the rest. Keep each stroke inside the dashed lines.

nán jīng tiáo yuē
南京条约

The Treaty of Nanjing

PAGE 1

bā yuè yīng guó de chuán kāi dào
八月英国的船开到
le nán jīng chéng wài
了南京城外

In August the ships arrived outside Nanjing.

PAGE 4

yī bā sì èr nián bā yuè èr
一八四二年八月二
shí jiǔ rì tiáo yuē qiān le
十九日条约签了

On the twenty-ninth of August 1842 the
treaty was signed.

PAGE 2

qīng cháo de guān shàng le yīng guó
清朝的官上了英国
rén de chuán qù tán
人的船去谈

Qing officials boarded a British ship to talk.

PAGE 5

dì yī tiáo xiāng gǎng gěi yīng guó
第一条香港给英国

First: Hong Kong to Britain.

PAGE 3

tán de jié guǒ jiù shì nán jīng
谈的结果就是南京
tiáo yuē
条约

What came out of the talks was the Treaty of
Nanjing.

PAGE 6

dì èr tiáo kāi wǔ gè gǎng kǒu
第二条开五个港口
zuò mǎi mài
做买卖

Second: five ports opened to trade.

nà wǔ gè gǎng kǒu shì guǎng zhōu
那 五 个 港 口 是 广 州
xià mén fú zhōu níng bō shàng hǎi
厦 门 福 州 宁 波 上 海

Those five were Guangzhou, Xiamen,
Fuzhou, Ningbo and Shanghai.

tiáo yuē lǐ hái yǒu yí jù shuō
条 约 里 还 有 一 句 说
mǎi mài de shuì yào liǎng biān shāng
买 卖 的 税 要 两 边 商
liang
量

One clause said trade duties had to be
agreed by both sides.

dì sān tiáo zhōng guó péi èr qiān
第 三 条 中 国 赔 二 千
yì bǎi wàn yín yuán
一 百 万 银 元

Third: China to pay twenty-one million silver
dollars.

zhè jù huà kàn zhe bú zhòng yào
这 句 话 看 着 不 重 要
qí shí zuì yào jǐn
其 实 最 要 紧

That line looks minor and is the most serious
of all.

nà bǐ qián qīng cháo yòng le sì
那 笔 钱 清 朝 用 了 四
nián cái jiāo wán
年 才 交 完

That sum took the Qing four years to pay off.

yīn wèi cóng cǐ yǐ hòu zhōng guó
因 为 从 此 以 后 中 国
de shuì zì jǐ shuō le bú suàn
的 税 自 己 说 了 不 算

Because from then on China could not set its
own tariffs.

dì èr nián yòu qiān le yí gè
第二年又签了一个
tiáo yuē jiā le yì tiáo
条约加了一条

The next year another treaty added one more clause.

běi jīng de huáng dì kàn wán tiáo
北京的皇帝看完条
yuē yí jù huà yě méi yǒu duō
约一句话也没有多
shuō
说

The emperor read the treaty and said nothing more about it.

nà yì tiáo shuō yīng guó rén zài
那一条说英国人在
zhōng guó fàn le fǎ zhōng guó bù
中国犯了法中国不
néng guǎn
能管

It said a Briton who broke the law in China was not China's to try.

tā méi yǒu wèn yīng guó zài nǎ
他没有问英国在哪
lǐ yě méi yǒu wèn chuán wèi shén
里也没有问船为什
me kuài
么快

He did not ask where England was, nor why its ships were faster.

tiáo yuē qiān wán yīng guó de chuán
条约签完英国的船
jiù zǒu le
就走了

With the treaty signed, the British ships left.

shí jǐ nián hòu tóng yàng de chuán
十几年后同样的船
yòu lái le yí cì
又来了一次

A dozen years later the same ships came again.

南京条约 · Writing Practice

The Treaty of Nanjing

Name: _____

Date: _____

条约

tiáo yuē
treaty

条	约				
---	---	--	--	--	--

没有

méi yǒu
haven't

没	有				
---	---	--	--	--	--

国人

guó rén
compatriots (literary)

国	人				
---	---	--	--	--	--

第二

dì èr
second

第	二				
---	---	--	--	--	--

港口

gǎng kǒu
port

港	口				
---	---	--	--	--	--

到了

dào liǎo
at last

到	了				
---	---	--	--	--	--

京城

jīng chéng
capital of a country

京	城				
---	---	--	--	--	--

二十

èr shí
twenty

二	十				
---	---	--	--	--	--

Trace the gray word in the first group, then practise writing it in the rest. Keep each stroke inside the dashed lines.

hòu lái
后来

Afterwards

PAGE 1

lín zé xú zài yī lí zhù le
林 则 徐 在 伊 犁 住 了
sān nián
三 年

Lin Zexu lived three years in Yili.

PAGE 4

nà xiē shuǐ gōu hòu lái de rén
那 些 水 沟 后 来 的 人
jiào tā lín gōng qú
叫 它 林 公 渠

Those channels the people there came to
call Lord Lin's Canals.

PAGE 2

nà lǐ yòu lěng yòu yuǎn kě shì
那 里 又 冷 又 远 可 是
tā méi yǒu xián zhe
他 没 有 闲 着

It was cold and far away, but he did not sit
idle.

PAGE 5

yī bā sì wǔ nián huáng dì yòu
一 八 四 五 年 皇 帝 又
yòng tā le
用 他 了

In 1845 the emperor employed him again.

PAGE 3

tā dài zhe rén wā shuǐ gōu ràng
他 带 着 人 挖 水 沟 让
dāng dì néng zhòng dì
当 地 能 种 地

He led men to dig channels so the land there
could be farmed.

PAGE 6

tā zài xī biān zuò le jǐ nián
他 在 西 边 做 了 几 年
guān rán hòu huí le lǎo jiā
官 然 后 回 了 老 家

He served a few more years in the west, then
went home.

yī bā wǔ líng nián tā zài lù
一八五零年他在路
shàng bìng sǐ le liù shí wǔ suì
上病死了六十五岁

In 1850 he fell ill and died on the road, aged
sixty-five.

xiāng gǎng huí dào zhōng guó shì yì
香 港 回 到 中 国 是 一
bǎi wǔ shí wǔ nián yǐ hòu de
百 五 十 五 年 以 后 的
shì
事

Hong Kong came back to China a hundred
and fifty-five years later.

tā sǐ de shí hòu zhèng shì yào
他 死 的 时 候 正 是 要
qù guǎng xī píng luàn de lù shàng
去 广 西 平 乱 的 路 上

He died on the road to Guangxi, where he
had been sent to put down a rising.

nà wǔ gè gǎng kǒu xiàn zài dōu
那 五 个 港 口 现 在 都
shì dà chéng shì
是 大 城 市

Those five ports are all great cities now.

huáng dì nà shí hòu hái bù zhī
皇 帝 那 时 候 还 不 知
dào zuì nán de rì zi cái gāng
道 最 难 的 日 子 才 刚
kāi shǐ
开 始

The emperor did not yet know the hardest
years were only beginning.

hǔ mén de pào tái hái zài kě
虎 门 的 炮 台 还 在 可
yǐ zǒu jìn qù kàn
以 走 进 去 看

The Humen forts still stand, and you can
walk into them.

chí zi yě hái zài jiù shì dāng
池子也还在就是当
nián huà yā piàn de nà liǎng gè
年化鸦片的那两个

The trenches are still there too — the two
where the opium was dissolved.

gèng yào jǐn de shì nà shí hou
更要紧的是那时候
méi yǒu rén kěn qù kàn wài miàn
没有人肯去看外面
de shì jiè
的世界

What mattered more was that nobody then
would look at the world outside.

zhōng guó rén bǎ zhè yí duàn jiào
中国人把这一段叫
zuò jìn dài shǐ de kāi tóu
做近代史的开头

The Chinese call this stretch the beginning of
their modern history.

lín zé xú shì dāng shí hěn shǎo
林则徐是当时很少
de jǐ gè kěn kàn de rén
的几个肯看的人

Lin Zexu was one of the very few who did.

dǎ shū de yuán yīn bù zhǐ shì
打输的原因不只是
pào bù hǎo
炮不好

They did not lose only because the guns
were poor.

tā zǎo jiù shuō guò zhōng guó zǎo
他早就说过中国早
wǎn yào xué huì zào chuán hé zào
晚要学会造船和造
pào
炮

He had said long before that China would
have to learn to build ships and guns.

后来 · Writing Practice

Afterwards

Name: _____

Date: _____

水沟

shuǐ gōu
gutter

水	沟				
---	---	--	--	--	--

没有

méi yǒu
haven't

没	有				
---	---	--	--	--	--

皇帝

huáng dì
emperor

皇	帝				
---	---	--	--	--	--

路上

lù shang
on the road

路	上				
---	---	--	--	--	--

那时候

nà shí hou
at that time

那	时	候			
---	---	---	--	--	--

那些

nà xiē
those

那	些				
---	---	--	--	--	--

后来

hòu lái
afterwards

后	来				
---	---	--	--	--	--

那里

nà lǐ
there

那	里				
---	---	--	--	--	--

Trace the gray word in the first group, then practise writing it in the rest. Keep each stroke inside the dashed lines.