

西貢水陸宗教文化 陳天權

2019年9月21日



李鴻章與自強運動

Li Hongzhang and the First Modernization



Li Hongzhang (1823-1901) was a prominent Chinese statesman, diplomat, and military leader. He played a crucial role in the Self-Strengthening Movement, which aimed to modernize China by adopting Western technology and military equipment. His efforts led to the establishment of the Beiyang Army and the construction of the Great Wall of China.



Li Hongzhang's military reforms and diplomatic skills were instrumental in China's modernization. He successfully negotiated the Boxer Protocol and the Twenty-One Demands, which helped to stabilize China's relations with the West. His legacy is remembered as a key figure in the early modernization of China.

中法戰爭
The Sino-French War



The Sino-French War (1884-1885) was a conflict between China and France over control of Indochina. The war resulted in a French victory, leading to the cession of Vietnam to France. The conflict was a significant event in the history of Sino-French relations and the modernization of China.



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大清海關總稅務司
Chinese Imperial Maritime
Customs Service

EXIT

Sea lanes and the rules of the road



As ships progressed in power, speed and size to the latter part of the 19th century, in the transport of goods and people by sea grew enormously. With bigger, faster and much greater numbers of vessels using the same routes – or “sea lanes” – and ports, the risks of highly damaging collisions, with loss of life as well as loss of ships and cargoes, were greatly increased.

There were no statutory rules on collision as yet until the 18th century and the first ones were set by British admiralty courts. In 1863, Britain and France introduced the first recognisable international rules governing how ships should avoid a risk of collision by using a system of lights to ensure their visibility and show which way they were going. The rules were accepted by thirty countries. It is said that the phrase 'The Rule of the Road' came from the title of a pamphlet written by Thomas Blackstone, a barrister and assistant secretary to the London Maritime Convention of Trade in 1867, who immortalised the term in verse.

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東亞處於熱帶的
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現代人口迅速增長，
土地和水資源的大消費，
香港島內的一條
河流，分佈在兩邊

the eastern part of China
the largest metropolitan area in
the world. When the region
was founded in 1841, the
population of a place can reach
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the rapid population expansion
of fresh water supply. In 1971, the
population of the region was
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Activating Local Records
糧船灣志 活地方志
The Story of High Island

糧船灣志 活地方志

The Story of High Island

Activating Local Records



Electrical Room
電氣房

DANGER
ELECTRICITY
UNAUTHORISED
ENTRY
PROHIBITED
危險
未經授權
禁止進入

西貢民間風土記憶 海島篇

講者：周樹佳

Li Hongzhang's First Modernization

自強運動的倡導者以及海軍現代化的推動者，李鴻章是晚清中國最著名的人物之一。他不僅是中國近代化的先驅，也是中國近代外交的奠基人。

自強運動的倡導者，李鴻章於1854年（1854年）在上海成立中國第一家海軍衙門，這是一個例子，也是大多數中國海軍衙門的起源。在晚清時期，他與英國人合作，在中國建立了第一家海軍衙門，並與英國人合作，在中國建立了第一家海軍衙門。



The Self-Strengthening Movement aimed to update military, naval and commercial systems with western technology and scientific knowledge, but retain China's existing governmental, social and economic structures.

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An example of both potentials and dangers of this route was the foreign-led Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service set up in Shanghai in 1854. It was a Chinese government department, but with mostly British personnel. It successfully collected revenues and improved coastal navigation. But it also often favoured British more than Chinese interests.



Li Hongzhang (1823-1901), who by 1872 had emerged as leader of the push for modernization, had worked successfully with foreign advisors against the Taping rebels. Under his guidance, China's maritime world modernized in two ways.

To build China's naval power, he purchased modern German and British built ships and created the Beiyang (Northern) Fleet. His influence ensured it gained most resources and by 1895 was the largest naval force in Asia.

In the commercial sector, as a result of Li's memorial to the Emperor in 1872, China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. was founded. The company initially rivalled western shipping interests before succumbing to bureaucracy.

In promoting these ventures Li Hongzhang was hampered by traditional Chinese power structures. The wars with France and Japan illustrated starkly how China's interests conflicted with those of the relying for knowledge. The gap between China and the industrialized countries proved too great to be bridged in this First Modernization.





