

UNISMUNC XI



Committee: Joint British-Chinese Council on Governance and Commerce (JBCC)

Topic(s): Cheong Ah-Lum's Poison Trial,
Hong Kong's Economy in Crisis

Committee Type:
Specialized

December 7, 2025



<https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/politics/article/3030402/hong-kong-marks-35-years-draft-sino-british-joint>

Pictured above is British ambassador to China Sir Richard Evans (left) and Chairman of the Chinese negotiating team Zhou Nan, exchanging documents after signing a draft of the joint declaration. Photo Credit: P.Y Tang

Crisis Director: Angelina So

Chair: Audrey Schottland

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Conference Schedule

Registration 8:00 am - 9:00 am

Opening Ceremonies 9:00 am - 10:00 am

Committee Session I 10:00 am - 12:00 pm

Lunch Break I 12:00 pm - 1:15 pm

Lunch Break II 1:15 pm - 2:30 pm

Committee Session II 2:30 pm - 5:30 pm

Closing Ceremonies 5:30 pm - 6:30 pm

Conference Policies

UNISMUNC XI aims to foster debate, bringing students the opportunity to explore a range of topics and encourage collaboration and teamwork between delegates. Be that as it may, UNIS stresses the importance of respectful language as UNISUNC XI will see delegates debating topics that, at times, may be heated or passionate. MUNEX encourages you to remember to stay respectful and mindful of the other students around you. We are so excited about this conference and trust that no issues will arise. The following expectations and policies are designed so that every delegate gets the most out of UNISMUNC.

Attire:

The Dress Code for UNISMUNC is formal Western business attire, and all delegates are expected to comply with this. Exceptions can be made for character purposes in specialized committees at the discretion of the chair. If you have an idea for an outfit for a specialized committee that does not fall into the parameters of traditional Western business attire, please ask your chair for permission before wearing the outfit.

Committee Assignments:

Committee assignments will be made on a first-come-first-served basis based on preference as communicated by the delegation's advisors (or individual delegates in the case of independent delegates), in order of receipt of preference. Before being assigned to a committee, payment must be received. If payment is not submitted in a timely manner, delegations face the risk of not receiving committee assignments of their choice.

Expectations in Committee:

As you engage in debates, we ask that delegates maintain politeness and respect at all times. While we recognize that you are representing your country's views, it is essential to express these perspectives without crossing the line into disrespectful or confrontational behavior.

Please respect one another when delegates are giving speeches. Only one delegate may speak at a time during moderated caucuses. To speak during a moderated caucus, you must raise your placard and wait to be recognized by the chair. During speeches, no ad hominem attacks will be allowed, should they occur, the subject will have the right to reply. Remember to be cognizant of your words and actions, and to listen to everyone's views and positions.

The Committee Chairs and Secretariat members are responsible for determining disruptive behavior.

Examples of disrespectful behavior may include but are not limited to:

- Speaking without being recognized,
- Use of cell phones,
- Note-passing unrelated to the committee,
- Use of technology when not allowed,
- Verbal, physical, or sexual harassment of other delegates.

The pre-writing of any resolution/directive clauses, crisis notes, or speeches is strictly forbidden and will be penalized. This does not include opening remarks. This does not include any writing during the lunch break, as UNISMUNC committees standardly operate with 'working lunches'.

UNISMUNC has a zero-tolerance policy for any plagiarism. This includes position papers, speeches, and resolutions. Improper citation of quotes and references may result in disqualification from awards or further disciplinary action at the discretion of the chairs.

Pricing:

Please see the registration section for more information. Details on committee assignments are below.

Spectators:

Please be aware that UNISMUNC XI does not allow unregistered spectators. Student spectators are strictly prohibited. All advisors and delegates must be registered and pay the required fee(s). Non-compliance with this policy will result in exclusion from future invitations. We expect all

participating delegations to respect this policy. The Secretariat reserves the right to have any unregistered spectators removed from committee chambers and escorted off of the premises if necessary, as they see fit.

Technology:

All specialized committees are strictly no-tech. Neither laptops nor cell phones will be permitted during committee sessions in specialized committees.

General Assembly (GA) committees allow technology exclusively for the purpose of resolution writing. Delegates will be permitted to use their laptops to work on resolutions during unmoderated caucuses and outside of the committee chamber when allowed by the chair. It is, however, not permitted to use technology when a fellow delegate is speaking or during committee chambers during moderated caucuses. This includes your own speeches, so please write any notes by hand or have your opening remarks printed before the conference.

Awards Criteria:

UNISMUNC Chairs, Diases, and, in the case of specialized committees, Chairs will work together to holistically evaluate delegates based on their performance throughout the entire day of debate. This includes:

- speeches given during moderated caucuses,
- performance during unmoderated caucuses (not only making one's voice heard but also including everyone in the discussion),
- writing/presenting resolutions/directions, especially those that pass,

Letter From the Chair

Dear Delegates,

I'm so excited to welcome you to the specialized Joint British-Chinese Committee on Governance and Commerce at UNISMUNC XI! My name is Angelina So, and I'm so excited to be your Crisis Director for this debate. We look forward to hearing your fruitful discussion on the courses of action to undertake after Hong Kong was ceded to Britain in the Treaty of Nanking (1842), which propelled Hong Kong into political and social chaos. We request that you maintain a respectful tone, as sensitive topics such as colonialism and racial discrimination will be discussed.

I'm Angelina So, I'll be your in-room Crisis Director for this committee. I've lived in New York City for my entire life, am a senior, and this is my fourth year doing MUN at UNIS. I'm deeply interested in the British colonization of Hong Kong because my family is from there, and I visit every year. I love drinking Hong Kong-style milk tea and eating dim sum :). Some of my hobbies besides MUN include playing violin in the school orchestra, playing piano, swimming competitively, composing music (though I'm still a beginner), and traveling around the world. I can technically speak 4 languages (not all of them fluently!), including English, Spanish, Cantonese, and Mandarin.

I'm Audrey Schottland, and I will be your chair for this committee. I've lived in New York City almost my entire life, am a sophomore, and this is my second year doing MUN at UNIS. The British colonization of Hong Kong has always been a subject that has interested me since I was little, and visited Hong Kong, learning about the history from family friends I visited. Some of my hobbies include track and field, drawing, hanging out with my friends, and pottery. I speak two languages, English and Spanish, which I learned when I lived in Spain for three years.

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to reach out! While UNISMUNC does not require position papers for award consideration, if you would like to write one, please send it to **both** of us by the deadline outlined in the committee policy in Google Docs format (make sure it's shared!). We are excited to see you all in December!

Best wishes,

Angelina So (Crisis Director)

Audrey Schottland (Chair)

26aso@unis.org

28aschottland@unis.org

A Brief Overview of the Committee

The Joint British-Chinese Council on Governance and Commerce (JBCC) was established in 1844 to address the political, social, and economic tensions in the new British colony of Hong Kong. While this joint council itself is entirely fictional, it is historically grounded in 2 separate councils that actually existed: it merges together the British Legislative Council of Hong Kong (LegCo) and the Chinese Viceroy of Liangguang's office. The JBCC seeks to balance the competing interests of both parties through negotiation and diplomacy, thereby maintaining a stable colony.

On August 29, 1842, British Plenipotentiary Sir Henry Pottinger and the Qing Imperial Commissioners Qiying and Yilibu signed the Treaty of Nanking aboard the HMS Cornwallis. Sir Henry Pottinger and Qiying would later go on to head their respective sides of the JBCC, the former heading the LegCo and the latter heading the Chinese Viceroy of Liangguang. The British Legislative Council of Hong Kong was established in 1843 after its first constitution, "Charter of the Colony of Hong Kong," authorized it. The council contains four official members (including the governor, who acts as president) and four unofficial members. The Chinese Viceroy of Liangguang was one of eight regional Viceroys during the Qing Dynasty, and had jurisdiction over political, military, and civil affairs over the Guangdong province (present-day Guangdong, Hong Kong, Macau, Guangxi, and Hainan). The JBCC originally met in Governor Pottinger's residence, which stands at Government Hill from (1844 to 1846), but moved to the upper floor of the Colonial Secretariat Building, in Lower Albert Road (1848 to 1954).

In the JBCC, the goals of the Hong Kong Chinese are to get fairer representation in government, end racist discrimination, and get a fairer legal system. The goals of the British are to maintain power through a stable colony and eliminate elements trying to take power away from them.

Committee Procedure

Moderated Caucuses are structured discussions where delegates sign themselves up to give short, regulated speeches. The speaking time and topic of discussion are set when the motion is proposed, and delegates take turns to speak.

Unmoderated Caucuses are divided between a regular unmoderated caucus and a gentleman's unmoderated caucus where everybody remains seated. A regular unmod entails a period free of structured, regulated debate, where delegates can mill about the committee and work with their blocs.

Some actions that are carried over from the usual committee procedure:

- Point of Order
- Point of Information
- Appeal to the Chair
- Suspension of Debate
- Adjournment of Debate
- Closure of Debate
- Roll Call Vote
- Set the Speaker's Time
- Call a guest speaker

Instead of resolutions, the specialized committee will debate and pass **directives**. Directives are actions or communications undertaken by the entire committee as a group and are passed by a simple majority. Unlike resolutions, which may only be entertained at the end of a session, directives should be created and debated on as much as possible. The different types of papers used in specialized committees are explained in detail in the next section.

The Committee may call for external speakers to address the body. To do so, a committee member must move to invite the guest; that motion requires a majority vote to pass.

The goal of the specialized committee has two aspects-- firstly, to work as a group to solve or influence the crisis in the interest of the group, and secondly, to act in your character's best interests. In this committee, many of the characters are charged by different motives and have their individual goals; for instance, Sir Henry Pottinger will have vastly different motives than Qishan.

Written Papers

Crisis Notes: Crisis notes are notes used in order to take personal action from a delegate, without the need for committee approval. Crisis notes are therefore bound by a character's individual portfolio power. There are a myriad of ways to write Crisis notes, but be sure to sign your character's name at the end and address it to CRISIS on the front of your folded note.

Directives: A directive is a formal written instruction or order given by a delegate or a group of delegates to the chair or to other delegates. Directives are used to propose specific actions or solutions to address the crisis at hand. They can range from proposing specific policies or strategies to calling for specific actions by other delegates or bodies within the simulation. Directives are passed frequently throughout debate, and are a lot shorter than most resolutions. They are not restrained by a specific format, and while they do need signatories and sponsors, they do not require a distinction between preambulatory and operative clauses.

Communiqués: Communiqués are committee documents used to communicate with people outside of the committee. For example, Communiqués could be used when surrender terms or ultimatums are sent to the opponent or when the committee requests aid, advice or arms from their allies. Similar to Directives, they will require a minimum of four people on the document, with two sponsors and two signatories.

Press Releases: As the name says, press releases are committee documents addressed to the public. They can be used to inform or even misinform the public according to the desires of the committee. Similar to Directives and Communiqués, Press Releases will require a minimum of three people on the document, with one sponsor and two signatories.

Topic Background

Pre-Opium War:

In 1729, China tried to ban the importation of opium through Emperor Yang Cheng's first anti-opium edict. In 1839, the Imperial Commissioner Lin Tse-hsu wrote to Queen Victoria, "We have heard that in your honorable barbarian country, the people are not permitted to inhale the drug. If it is admittedly so deleterious, how can seeking profit by exposing others to its malefic power be reconciled with the decrees of Heaven?" In March of 1839, Commissioner Lin told the British to surrender opium that was entering China, barring the British from even entering Canton; finally, Britain conceded more than 4 million pounds of opium. Lin then destroyed the opium, mixing it with lime and salt and throwing it into the sea. He then demanded that the Portuguese to expel the British from Macao, a nearby colony. In response, the London merchant houses and opium traders desired to retaliate. Hence, the First Opium War began on September 4th, 1839.

First Opium War:

Chartists Movement

The conflict, rooted in British insistence on profiting from the illegal opium trade in China, escalated after Chinese commissioner Lin Zexu destroyed vast quantities of opium, provoking outrage among British merchants and the press, who demanded military intervention under the guise of defending commerce and national pride. The Chartist movement stood apart from mainstream middle-class opinion, as chartists condemned the war as unethical and driven by profit, rather than principle. They showed sympathy for the Chinese authorities trying to curb the opium trade, using this stance to highlight what they saw as the hypocrisy of Britain's ruling elite, "shopocrats" who preached free markets, all while imposing violence to protect their interests.

Through publications like "Northern Star", Chartists connected state violence abroad and the repression British workers faced at home, interpreting imperial expansion as yet another mechanism for the ruling class to exploit the vulnerable. Their collaboration with anti-opium societies and criticisms of missionary complicity further underscored their broader critique of imperial capitalism. In sum, Chartist opposition to the Opium War reflected an emerging sense of

international working-class solidarity and prefigured later debates around the morality of empire and the coercive realities of “free trade.”

The Opium Wars were an important chapter in 19th-century Sino-Western relations, characterized by conflict over commercial interests and questions of sovereignty/supremacy. The First Opium War (1839-1842) started after Chinese authorities sought to reduce the British-led opium trade, which had devastating social and economic effects within China. Britain, protecting its economic interests, responded militarily, ultimately compelling China to accept the Treaty of Nanking. This treaty forced the surrender of Hong Kong, the payment of significant protection, and the opening of many treaty ports to British traders.

The Second Opium War (1856-1860) saw renewed hostilities, now with France joining Britain. The outcome was even more harmful to the Qing dynasty: opium importation was legalized, Western diplomatic representation in Beijing became established, and foreign powers gained expanded commercial and missionary access. Collectively, these conflicts inaugurated the claimed “unequal treaties” era, a period of time that severely undermined Qing authority and played a significant role in the dynasty’s following decline.

The Treaty of Nanking/Establishment of Hong Kong:

The Treaty of Nanking was an agreement that concluded the First Opium War, but more importantly, initiated the era of “unequal treaties.” The Qing government surrendered Hong Kong Island to Britain, agreed to pay a large warranty, and opened five designated ports to British merchants. This effectively dismantled the restrictive Canton System, paving the way for expanded foreign commercial access. The treaty specified “fair and reasonable” tariffs, although the actual implementation tended to favor British economic interests. Supplementary provisions introduced foreign rights to British subjects and established the most favored nation principle. Collectively, these compromises compromised Qing rule and fundamentally altered the power in Sino-British relations, setting a precedent for further trespassing by Western powers in the decades that followed.

Piracy During the Opium War

Starting from the 18th century onwards, piracy has been a pronounced issue on the coast of Guangdong. Piracy not only impeded Qing authority and the safety of the elite but also endangered maritime trade, which was Britain's main interest in China. On February 11, 1800, the earliest recorded interaction between a Royal Navy warship and alleged, suspected "Chinese pirates" occurred. From 11 pm to 12 am, a Chinese sampan proceeded toward HMS Providence but didn't respond when hailed. Hence, the officer on duty was suspicious, believing the sampan wanted to cut off Providence's anchor cable, therefore firing at them with a musket. He injured crewmember Jiang Yaying (蔣亞有). The British were able to successfully capture the sampan, but another crewmember, Liu Yashi (劉亞寔), fell overboard after resisting arrest. Captain John Dilkes was tried in a tribunal in Canton, and the Qing officials told him that he "mistook a boat for a pirate" and prohibited the British from firing at "suspicious" boats. The Qing told them that going forward, if they noted a suspicious boat, they could "apprehend the Crew and detain them on board for a subsequent examination by the [Chinese] Officers of Justice."

However, as piracy worsened, the Qing became more and more lenient on the British, realizing their benefit. On September 10th, 1809, the magistrate of Xiangshan (香山) gave the HMS *Dedaigneuse* special permission to sail up to the Canton River, even though foreign warships were banned in Chinese waters. Also, the governor of Guangdong even personally asked the British for assistance, convening with Captain Francis Austen of the Royal Navy to discuss cooperation. This shows that although the British and Chinese had competing interests, they were united over suppressing piracy. During the debate, this will be an interesting topic for both parties to find common ground.

Racial Discrimination Against The Chinese

Ordinance No. 10 of 1844

Ordinance No.10 of 1844 legalized "physical beating" for only Chinese people because it aligned with "traditional culture." For the same minor offense, Chinese offenders had to endure public flogging of "60 strikes, to be inflicted with a cane or rattan" (1847), resulting in deformities, while guilty Englishmen merely paid a small fine. Mr. Yeung, a Hong Kong resident, received 12 strokes. He was so injured by flogging that he couldn't wear trousers for a

week, was unable to use the toilet, or sleep on his front for 3 months. He stated that some fellow prisoners even passed out. However, according to Mr. Yat, a businessman in his late 70s who lived through British colonialism, he noted that flogging “wasn’t commonplace,” regular Hong Kongese “didn’t oppose the practice,” and it was a milder form of punishment than the Qing Dynasty’s (1644-1911), “Five Punishments”, consisting of amputation of the nose, feet, castration, and death. Additionally, Chief Justice C.M. Campbell stated that for Chinese men committing small offenses, their tails would be shaved off. This was offensive to Chinese culture because tails symbolized allegiance to the Qing dynasty. Therefore, this ordinance will be a point of debate between the British and the Qing.

1843 Government Proclamation

In a 1843 government proclamation, it stated that, “hereafter all Chinese, besides the usual watchmen, are forbidden to walk the streets after 11 o'clock at night and whoever shall violate this prohibition shall be arrested by the police.” Chinese people in Hong Kong were subjected to curfews. Later on, the Light and Pass Ordinance was passed in 1888 to require Chinese residents to carry a lamp while walking at night.

Current Situation

It is currently March 1858, and 2 major issues are bubbling in Hong Kong. During the height of the Second Opium War, between 300 to 500 European residents fell seriously ill after consuming bread tainted with arsenic, sourced from the Chinese-owned Esing Bakery, run by Cheong Ah-lum (March 1857). Fatalities were avoided, likely because the poison triggered them to vomit before a lethal dose could be absorbed. Cheong Ah-lum was accused of deliberately poisoning and put on trial, and despite intense public scrutiny, he was cleared by the jury. He still faced civil suits, payments for the damage caused, and was basically exiled from the colony. The event provoked widespread panic and heightened activist anxiety within Hong Kong, while in Britain, it became a rallying point during the 1857 election, strengthening the support for the Prime Minister's war policies.

Hong Kongers would likely argue that Cheong Ah-lum was subjected to an unfair trial. Since the trial was in English, Cheong and other residents were unable to fully understand, making them reliant on interpreters. The British would argue that Hong Kongers have ill will against them.

Another key issue occurred one month ago, in February 1858. Hong Kong ran into a serious supply problem. Mainland workers and merchants, the backbone of the colony's food and trade, suddenly stopped returning from the mainland. It was rumored that the local Chinese authorities told them to stay away, putting Hong Kong's economy in real danger. Governor Borwring took action after realizing the threat, having British forces, including the Royal Marines, launch an attack on Nantow, a fortified port across the Pearl River estuary. Even when the Chinese defenders raised a white flag, they opened fire when the British approached. The British forces split up into two groups to attack, capturing the fort and setting the town on fire. They were sending a message: The British colonial authorities, alarmed, were willing to use military force to keep their supplies and labor coming in.

These 2 issues aren't just problems on their own, but symptomatic of the greater instability. Hong Kongers will be rallying to fight racism and a lack of representation in the government as well. The British are concerned with justifying their position as colonizers and improving the economic state. Can they find common ground?

Delegate List

British Official



Sir Henry Pottinger, First Governor of Hong Kong

Sir Henry Pottinger was the first baronet, an army officer for the East India Company, and the colonial governor. He was born on 3 October 1789 and was the first governor of Hong Kong. Sir Pottinger was educated at Belfast Academy and in Bombay, India.



John Francis Davis – Second Governor of Hong Kong (1844–1848)

John Francis Davis was the son of the director of the East India Company and a member of a French refugee noble family. He was the writer at the East India Company in Canton (Guangzhou) during the time of trade with China. Davis was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1832.

- Davis had potentially rare insights regarding the East India Company due to his familial connection.
- Davis was also known for having knowledge about the Chinese language, even translating *The Three Dedicated Rooms* in 1815.



George Bonham (1848-1854) – Third Governor of Hong Kong

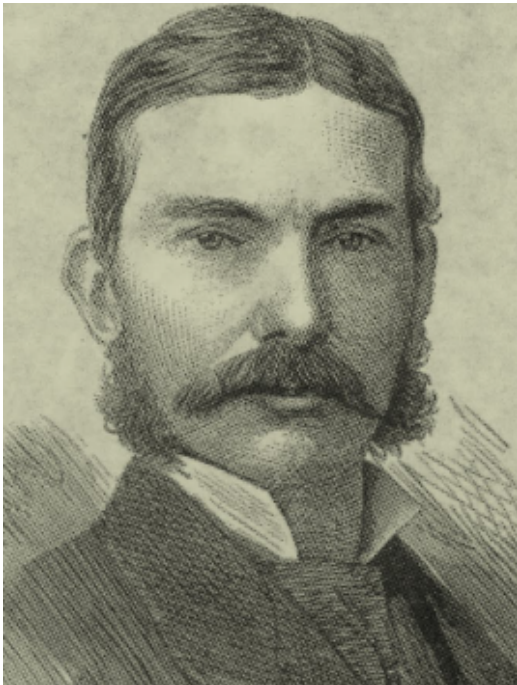
George Bonham was born on September 7, 1803, in Faversham, Kent. When Bonham was governor, Singapore grew in terms of imports as it provided provisions for warships during the Opium War.



Sir John Bowring (1854-1859) – Fourth Governor of Hong Kong

John Bowring had two names, the other being Phrayā Siam Mānukūlakicca Siammitra Mahāyaśa. John Bowring had many hobbies, such as learning languages and translating literature. He was a British traveler, writer, political economist, and the fourth governor of Hong Kong.

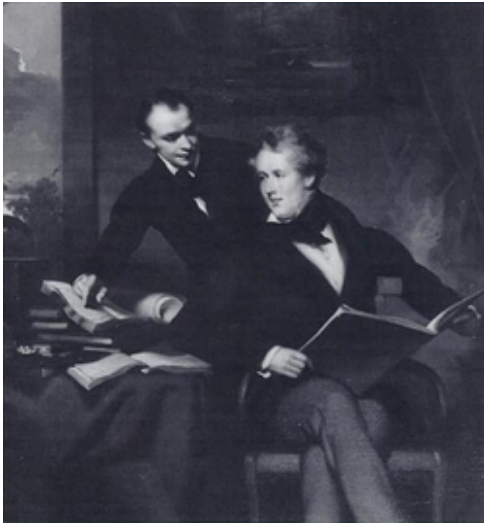
- He was the superintendent of trade in China and was appointed in 1849, meaning he had power over trade.
- Bowring had a lot of power, as one of his most significant actions was allowing Chinese citizens to become jurors in trials.



Charles Elliot, Chief Superintendent of Trade

Admiral Sir Charles Elliot KCB was born in Dresden, Saxony. Joined the Royal Navy in 1815. Admiral Sir Charles Elliot KCB was the first administrator of Hong Kong and served as Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China and Plenipotentiary. He was also a colonial administrator, British Royal Navy officer, and diplomat.

- Charles Elliot was important in establishing Hong Kong as a British Colony
- Charles Elliot had experience in terms of being a member of the Royal Navy and was promoted to captain in the West Indie station.



John Robert Morrison, Interpreter & Colonial Secretary

John Robert Morrison was a colonial officer and an interpreter. His father, Robert Morrison, was the first Protestant missionary in China. After his father died, he became the Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to the Superintendents to the Superintendent of British Trade in China.

- His knowledge of the Chinese language allowed him to hold high positions as an interpreter.
- Morrison also had experience and extended knowledge in literature due to his work in translation and interpretation



William Caine (Police Magistrate) -- Senior Colonial administrator and long-time acting governor

Caine was born on March 17, 1799, in Maynooth, Ireland. He was the first head of the Hong Kong Police Force from 1841-1844 and was the Chief Magistrate. He was then the Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong from 1846 to 1854. Caine was also the acting governor of Hong Kong for a short period of time.

- Caine had a long, significant feud with William Tarrant due to his act of permitting his comprador to extort vendors, in which he learned a lot. Tarrant was later sent to prison.



William Jardine

William Jardine was the co-founder of Jardine Matheson. Jardine became a surgeon's mate to the East India Company. His work in Canton led him to become a partner with Magniac & Co. in 1825. William Jardine became a major opium trader and one of the largest advocates for acquiring Hong Kong as a base.

- Jardine's alliance with Magniac and Co. later ended with him taking over the firm, which expanded his expertise in that scope.



Rev. Charles Gulzlaff

Charles Gulzlaff was a linguist and evangelist. Gulzlaff was the son of Lutheran Prussian colonists, though his mother died during his early years, leaving him in slight isolation. He was a missionary who was considered a spokesman for the unevangelized Chinese people.

- Gulzlaff had a lot of connections with the Chinese people, which could establish commercial influence.

Chinese Officials:



Qishan (Pre-Hong Kong Cession Diplomacy)

Qishan was a Mongol nobleman as well as an official in the Qing Dynasty. He was a Khalka Mongol and part of the Borigit clan. In 1840, which was during the First Opium War, Qishan was ordered by the Daoguang Emperor to replace Lin Dexu as the acting Viceroy of Liangguang.

- His role in the Qing government allowed him to negotiate during the Convention of Chuanbi with the British during the First Opium War (1839-1842)



Deng Tingzhen (Pre-Hong Kong Cession Diplomacy)

Deng Tingzhen was a politician who was the governor-general of Liangguang, which was Guangdong and Guangxi, from 1836 to 1840



Imperial Commissioner, Viceroy of Liangguang, Qiyong

Qiyong or Keying was born on March 21, 1787. Qiyong was a descendant of Nurhaci's ninth son, Babutai. He was a Manchu statesman during the Qing Dynasty.

- His role allowed him to be a part of peace treaties with Western powers, such as the Treaty of Nanking, which ended the First Opium War in 1842.
- He was responsible for concluding and negotiating the Treaty of Nanking.



Ye Mingchen

Ye Mingchen was born on 21 December 1807 to an educated family in Hubei province. Mingchen was a high-ranked Chinese executive during the Qing Dynasty (1644-1912). Ye Mingchen was known to be the governor of Guangdong; therefore, he faced a multitude of internal and external conflicts.

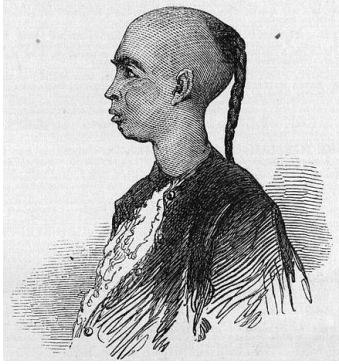
- Ye Mingchen was acknowledged for his resistance towards the myriad of British demands, promoting him to Viceroy of Liangguang and imperial commissioner.



Lao Chongguang (Resistance to British Expansion)

Lao Chongguang was born in 1802. A notable fact regarding Chongguang is his extravagantly high score on the jinshi, the highest final imperial examination. In 1859, Lao Chongguang became governor of Liangguang.

- Chongguang's generous time in office gave him a surplus of experience.



Chui A-poo - Qing Chinese Pirate

Chui A-poo was a notable Chinese pirate. In 1859, Chui A-poo was taken into defeat by British warships.

- Chui A-poo had specific opinions regarding the Chinese and British, considering his background and later life.

Questions to Consider:

- Was Cheong Ah-lum given a fair trial, given the racist legislation and all the events in English?
- Was the British attack on Nantow a justified act of self-defense to secure Hong Kong's food and labor supply, or an overreach of colonial power?
- What role should the local Chinese population have in decision-making and representation within the colonial government?
- Overall, how can the British and Hong Kong Chinese find common ground?

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