

Storia globale 2021-2022

Guido Abbattista
(Università di Trieste)

Edward A. Mccord, *The Power of the Gun. The Emergence of Modern Chinese Warlordism*, Berkeley-Los Angeles-Oxford, University of California Press, 1993

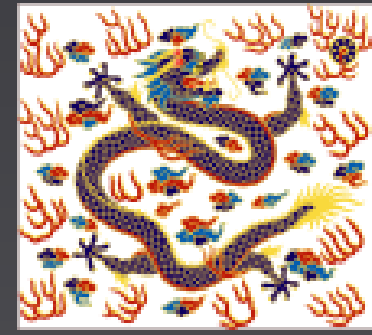
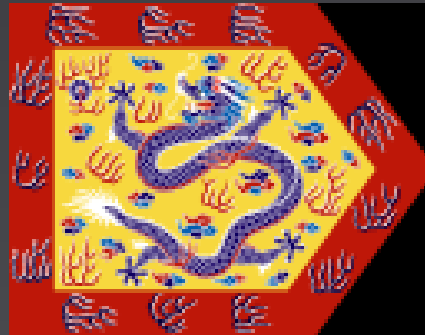
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«For the first two centuries of its existence, the Qing dynasty's army was divided into two distinct branches. The first branch was the Banner Army (baqi , literally the "eight banners"), an organization of hereditary soldiers established before the Manchu penetration of the Great Wall. This army was primarily a Manchu force in that most adult male members of the Manchu tribal population were enrolled in it, but elements of it were also culled from Chinese and Mongol subject populations. After the Manchu conquest of China proper, most of the Banner Army was concentrated in garrisons around Beijing as a capital guard. Another large portion, stationed in the northeast, protected the Manchu homeland. Finally, other Banner garrisons were located at strategic points throughout the provinces and along the northern frontier.[1] The second branch of the Qing military was the Green Standard Army (lüying). This was a predominantly Han Chinese force, formed after the Manchu conquest, largely modeled on the military organization of the preceding Ming dynasty. Charged primarily with the maintenance of local order, Green Standard troops were scattered throughout the country in small garrisons.[2] One significant feature of the traditional Qing military system was its careful elaboration of checks and balances aimed at preventing the concentration of military power in a manner that might present a threat to dynastic rule. The separation of Banner and Green Standard armies was in itself an attempt to make each branch serve as a check on the other. Thus, no unified command was ever created over both of these branches, and each had its own distinct administration. Even the troop deployment of the two branches had a counterbalancing purpose. Although the Green Standard Army was over twice as large as the Banner Army, the Banner Army's larger, strategically placed garrisons served as a check upon the more fragmented Green Standard forces.

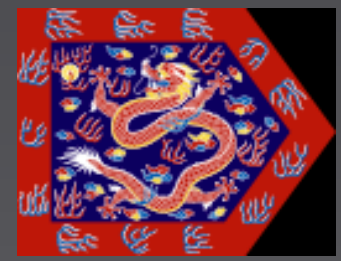
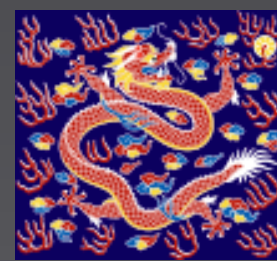
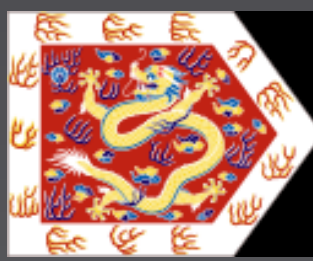
L'esercito Qing

Il sistema delle 8 bandiere: ogni bandiera 5 reggimenti, ogni reggimento 5 compagnie di 300 uomini (in teoria ogni bandiera è di circa **7500 uomini**, al momento della conquista la stima è di **900**).

Le tre bandiere superiori, al comando diretto dell'imperatore:



Le cinque bandiere inferiori, al comando di principi del clan imperiale



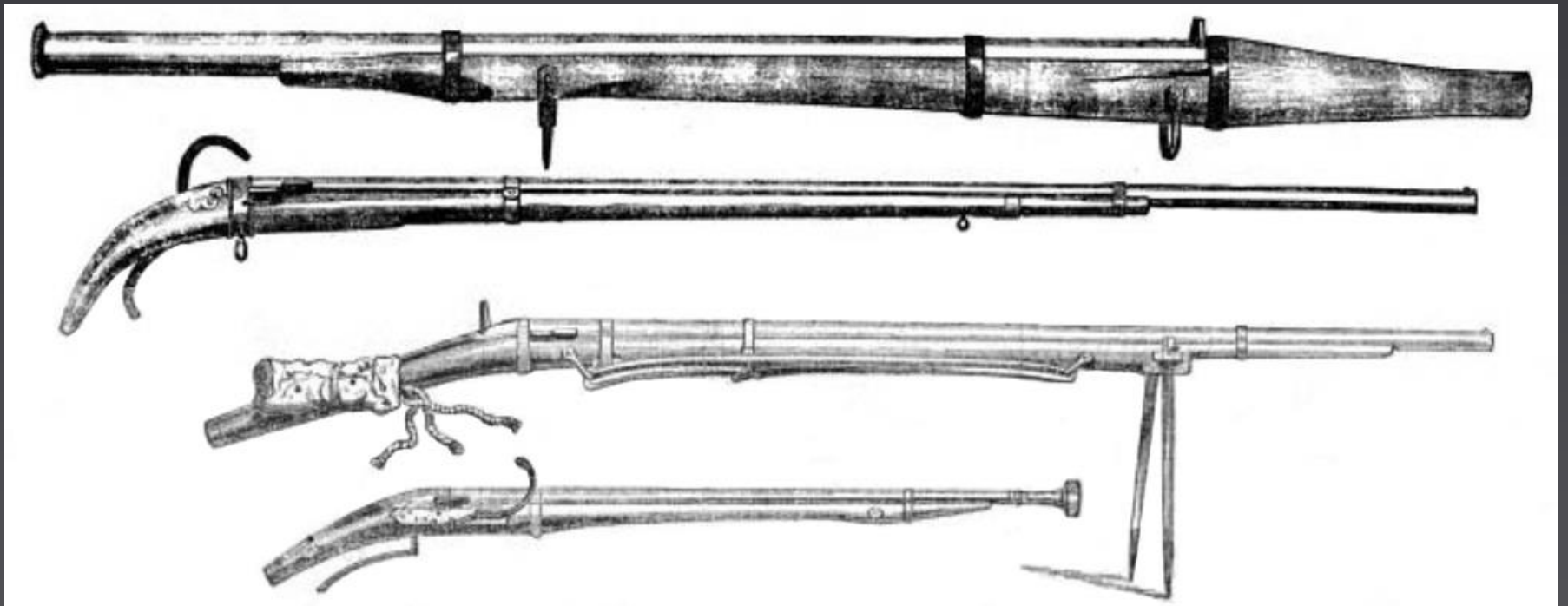
L'esercito Qing

- «Battaglioni verdi»: soldati Han, in origine truppe Ming entrate nell'esercito Mancese
- Gendarmi dell'impero alle dipendenze del Ministero della Guerra
- Sorveglianza e ordine pubblico distribuiti sul territorio: una sorta di esercito territoriale
- Problemi maggiori nel sec. XVIII:
 - Scarsa preparazione degli ufficiali
 - Corruzione
 - Scarso addestramento e organizzazione
 - Cattivo armamento
 - Mancanza di comando unificato

Principali campagne militari Qing nel sec. XVIII

- **Le 10 «grandi campagne» (guerre di frontiera):**
 - 3 campagne contro i Mongoli Zungari, loro genocidio pacificazione dello Xinjiang, 1755-1759
 - 2 campagne per reprimere le popolazioni tibetane Jinchuan nello Sichuan, 1747-1749 e 1771-1776
 - Campagne in Birmania, 1765-1769
 - Campagna contro la ribellione a Taiwan (1786-1788)
 - 2 campagne contro i Gurkha nepalesi 1788-1793
 - Campagne in Vietnam, 1788-1789 (intervento per risolvere a favore dei Qing lotte dinastiche entro la famiglia Lê)

Armi cinesi all'epoca della I guerra dell'Oppio



Armi cinesi all'epoca della I guerra dell'Oppio



Cannone Qing



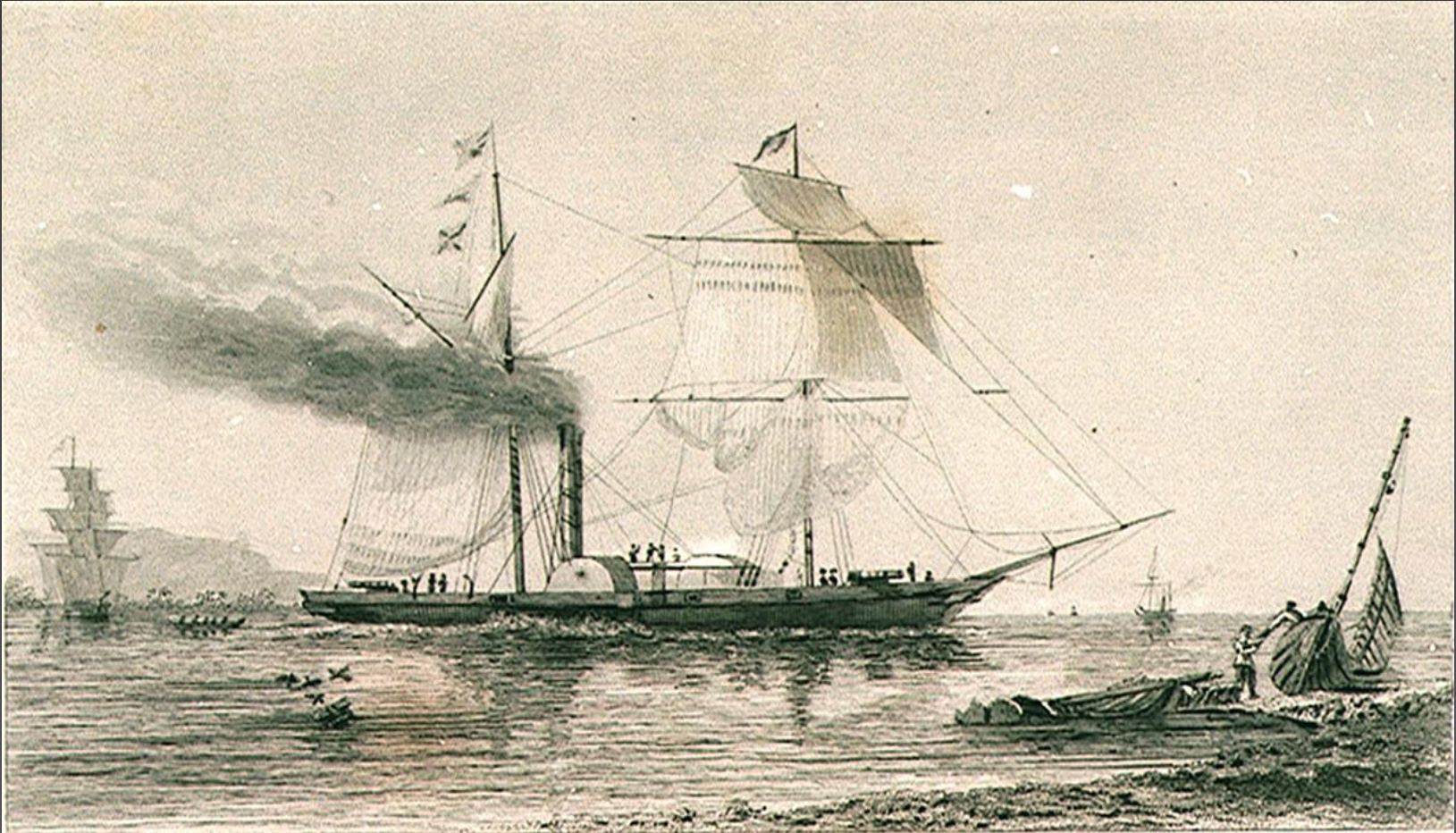
Armi britanniche



British Col. Pattison's 3-Pounder Carriage



La «Nemesis», 1839, prima nave da guerra oceanica in ferro e a vapore

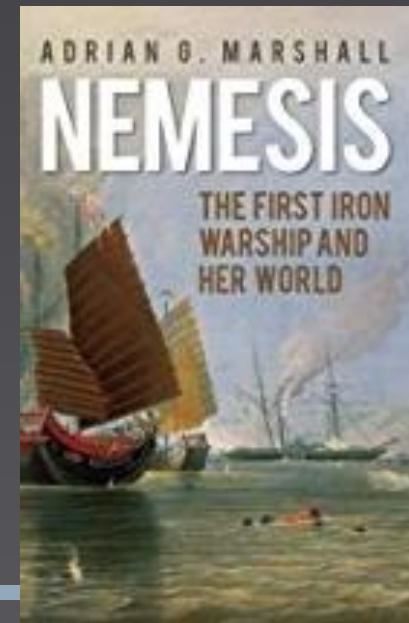


Storia della spedizione della «Nemesis»

- W. D. Bernard, W. H. Hall, *Narrative of the voyages and services of the Nemesis, from 1840 to 1843; and of the combined naval and military operations in China: comprising a complete account of the colony of Hong-Kong, and remarks on the character and habits of the Chinese*, London, **1844**
- <https://archive.org/details/narrativevoyage04hallgoog>

Adrian G. Marshall, *Nemesis*:

The First Iron Warship and Her World, 2015



The First Opium War

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
Units | The First Opium War | Essay

The First Opium War

The Anglo-Chinese War of 1839-1842



The Opium Wars of 1839 to 1842 and 1856 to 1860 marked a new stage in China's relations with the West. This unit focuses on the first Opium War, with particular attention to the visual record of the opium trade linking England, India, and China; the military assault of British forces on China; and the conclusion of the first of the "unequal treaties" that redefined China's position in the world.

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