

The Tribute System of China under the Relationship with Joseon During Qing Dynasty

-- On the Basis of Yanxinglu

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Abstract

This article mainly discuss China's tribute system and relationship with Joseon and focus on the last dynasty, Qing dynasty, which may from the early Qing dynasty to mid-Qing dynasty and till the late Qing dynasty with the end of tributary system. Besides, the records of Joseon envoys (Yaeon Haeng Rok) will also be used as historical documents to analyze tribute system in Korean envoys' perspectives.

Keywords

China's tribute system; Qing dynasty; Korean envoys' perspectives.

1. Introduction

In the traditional East-Asian Sino-centric order, China, which was acknowledged as the predominant power in East Asia with strong national strength, has established tributary system to build foreign relations with other countries like Japan, Joseon and Vietnam, including trading relations, military and diplomatic relations, and these countries should offer tributes to Chinese emperor. As China re-emerged today and challenged US-led order, it is significant to study China's traditional foreign relations as historical perspectives to evaluate future opportunities and challenges. Among tributary relations of China for many dynasties, Joseon was the model state with closer relations.

2. The Mid-Qing Dynasty

Among the tributary relations established by the Manchu Dynasty, its relations with Joseon, Annam, and Ryukyu were relatively long-term and stable. Among them, the relationship with Joseon was more intimate than those of other vassal states.

Since Jianzhou Jurchen and Joseon were originally vassal states of the Ming Dynasty and the two realms were close to each other, in the Qing Dynasty, Joseon became the vassal state which paid tribute to the Qing government most frequently in order to last the friendly diplomatic relations with the Manchus for a longer period of time. As for the corps of other vassal countries, the treatment enjoyed by the Joseon corps was also better.

After the Revolt of the Three Feudatories, the Manchus demonstrated their friendliness to Joseon, and showed goodwill towards Joseon by adjusting the content of the tributary system and giving special treatment to the Joseon.

2.1. Tribute Reduction and Exemption

During the early Qing Dynasty, Joseon needed to pay tribute to the Manchu five times a year.

According to the "Huang Dynasty Tongdian chapter 16":

"The second year of Chongde (1637) stipulated that Joseon should pay tribute once a year, and the festival, New Year's Day, and Winter Solstice. The big festival is the tributes. Annual tribute: gold one hundred tael, platinum one thousand tael, two hundred ramie cloth, four hundred taupe of various colors of cotton silk, four hundred taupe of various colors of kapok cloth, two dragon-patterned seats 20, 20 deerskin 100 otter skins One hundred and forty leopard skins, three hundred for two blue millet skins, ten sabers, five thousand rolls of paper and one hundred stones.

Longevity Festival gift: 30 pieces of ramie cloth of various colors, 70 pieces of cotton silk of various colors, 60 pieces of dragon-patterned seats and two flower seats, 10 leopard skins and 20 otter skins, 2,000 rolls of white cotton paper, and 10 thick oiled papers.

New Year's Day and Winter Solstice: Two kinds of cotton silk and oily paper.

Queen's Millennium Festival: 30 ramie cloth, 30 cotton silk, 30 flower mats.

Add a shell-shaped headdress on New Year's Day and Winter Solstice. "

From the above content, it can be seen that Joseon paid a great amount of tribute to the Qing government frequently. In addition, soon after the Manchus entered the customs, the government's status was still in an unstable state. Therefore, the tributary relationship established by the Manchu Qing was based on consolidating and declaring its political status, rather than focusing on the economic and trade of the two countries.

The Manchu Dynasty always gave back the tributary tribute of the vassal states in the way of "thin and thin", and rarely gave the tribute "equivalent reward". Such an almost predatory tribute relationship is undoubtedly a burden to Joseon, which frequently pays tribute.

However, as the political status of the Manchu Qing Dynasty gradually stabilized and the domestic economy developed vigorously, the Manchu Qing Dynasty repeatedly expressed its compensation to Joseon by reducing or exempting tributes. Starting from the fifth year of Chongde (1640), Huang Taiji allowed to halve Joseon's tribute. During the reign of Kangxi, Joseon's tribute was exempted three times. For example, in the 32nd year of Kangxi, one hundred taels of gold and six hundred pieces of green, red and blue kapok were exempted; In the 51st year of Kangxi, free platinum thousand liang and 422 red leopard skins. After the Yongzheng reign, the Qing court also reduced Korean tributes, including: minus three hundred blue millet skins, one hundred otter skins, 800 kapok cloths, and two thousand white cotton papers. According to statistics, from the 5th year of Chongde to the 6th year of Yongzheng, the Qing court has reduced or exempted Joseon's annual tribute nine times. The Manchus showed their sympathy for Joseon by reducing or exempting tributes. As Joseon's financial burden reduced, the diplomatic relations between the two countries also eased.

2.2. Bribery

The establishment of a tributary system on the one hand can exchange for peace in the country, on the other hand, it can promote the economic and trade of the two countries, but this seemingly perfect system promotes the derivation of the issue of bribery.

In order to ensure the safety of foreign corps, the Qing government has always sent officials to Fenghuang Town to accompany the Joseon corps to Beijing. According to the records of "Yan Xinglu", the officials who had the closest contacts with the Joseon corps were the regiment's

marching officers that were responsible for monitoring and protecting the corps, and managers who were in charge of general affairs. Since the guarding officer and the general manager control the progress of the itinerary, the Joseon mission habitually prepares money and gifts for the commissioners sent by the Qing court in order to ensure the smoothness of their trip. However, such behavior also prompted the commissioner to ask for bribes more blatantly.

There are many post stations, shops, and homestay shops on the way to Beijing. Since the guards were familiar with the route, they formed alliances with the shop owners and homestay hosts. When the corps stay overnight in these homestays, the officers can gain some profits from the consumptions of the Joseon corps.

The Joseon official Min Zhenyuan recorded in the "Yeon Haeng Rok": "Since we left Fenghuang Town, we have always quarreled with the homestay owners because of the charge." The cause of the issue was either because the host raised the price, or the officers were not satisfied with the bribe that they received from the diplomatic corps, thus causing an argument with the Joseon officers. Similar situations abound in the "Yeon Haeng Rok", and most of the content that mentioned Manchus military officers and the manager were related to bribery and disputes.

Therefore, we often analyze its impact on the political status and economic development of the two countries from a macro perspective when discussing the tributary system, yet it is easy to overlook the micro problems hidden under this huge tributary system.

2.3. QianLong Period

The Qing Dynasty was the last dynasty in China and there were a total of 12 emperors, starting with Qing Taizu Nurhachi and then experiencing 10 emperors until the Qing abolished Emperor Puyi stepped down in 1912.

Among them, among all the 12 emperors in the Qing Dynasty, there is an emperor named Aixinjueluo Hongli, whose year name is Qianlong, and we all call him Emperor Qianlong. He was emperor from 1735 to 1795, a total of 60 years. He is also a famous emperor in Chinese history because of his great contributions to the economic improvement of the Qing Dynasty and the safety of the Qing Dynasty during his reign. At this time, the emperor of China's neighboring country, Joseon, was the ancestor of Chaoying. At the same time, when China was still in the Qing Dynasty, when the Qing Dynasty was at its peak, many stories related to the tributary system occurred.

China and Joseon were largely benefited under the governance of Qianlong. During the early Qing period, China not only retained the tributary system of the Ming Dynasty, it also planned to use Mongolia and Tibet as the area to manage the country's internal affairs, and the Lifan Yuan would govern foreign envoys. Once this is open, many foreign envoys from Joseon and other countries will visit China. Among them, the Koreans had a deep impression on Emperor Qianlong. They all described Emperor Qianlong as an emperor with a radiant face and tender like the spring breeze. In addition, the corps also complemented the image of Qianlong by saying that: He is not only a handsome emperor, but every word of his can arouse my confidence. Later, the Qing Dynasty historian Professor Dai Yi went through textual research, and the textual research found that this was completely consistent with the content of historical records. From the above content, we can see that Qianlong is really an emperor with great power and energy. At the same time, Joseon's impression of Chinese rulers has also improved. Their envoys will not use some derogatory terms like the emperor Shunzhi, such as domineering;

Although they still have some dissatisfaction with the rulers of the Qing Dynasty, according to the records of the Koreans, the frequency of derogatory words such as "Hu Huang, nuyou" has also been greatly reduced. Finally, the Korean envoys We all praised Emperor Qianlong as an emperor full of peace;

At the same time, these Korean envoys can bring the spirit of Emperor Qianlong back to their country and make their country develop rapidly. In addition, this has really given Chinese rulers and people a lot of confidence, let us know how strong we are, and at the same time make us realize that one day we will develop to the top. Also, during the reign of Emperor Qianlong, his tributary system also contained many tributes. The most important and famous tribute is wine. There is also a story related to it. This time the story took place in 1794. 1794 was also the 59th year of Emperor Qianlong's reign. We call it "Qianlong 59 "Nian", during a meeting with envoys that year, the Joseon people thoroughly felt what a friendly Chinese emperor Qianlong was. At that time, Beijing Palace held two banquets, one was the year-end banquet, and the other was the beginning of the year banquet. During these two banquets, he not only actively summoned the Korean envoys, but also the one who made them feel Qianlong's kindness most was Qianlong. The emperor also took the initiative to hand them wine, and these wines were extremely famous in the Qing Dynasty.

In the end, the good image of Emperor Qianlong completely eliminated the negative prejudice and hatred of the Korean monarchs against Manchu.

Although Joseon's attitude towards China has changed, at the same time some dissatisfaction and suspicion have occurred between the two countries. In the early and middle period of Emperor Qianlong's reign, the strength of all aspects of the Qing Dynasty reached its peak. However, due to the large number of officials of Emperor Qianlong, his power began to expand with the development of time;

As a result, a lot of bad governance occurred in the last years of Qianlong.

Emperor Qianlong wanted to have an insatiable life, so he squandered in the last years and spent hundreds of millions of silver. At the same time, this caused the dissatisfaction of the Korean envoy Hong Darong.

That was a scene that happened when Qianlong went to the south of the Yangtze River in the last years of his reign. Hong Darong saw Emperor Qianlong sitting on a large dragon boat. At the same time, two court ladies were serving wine for him. At the same time, he also saw Emperor Qianlong also specially built a trading street for himself with a large number of rare treasures worth hundreds of millions of dollars;

This greatly aroused Hong Darong's dissatisfaction and anger, so he criticized it sharply, "You spend all of your money on this. Although your own life is excellent and comfortable, you have thought about living among the common people." Life? Are you afraid that you will be infamous by then!" At the same time, when the Korean envoy Hong Darong saw Emperor Qianlong's palace, he was not calm, and he reprimanded, "You have not seen the famine of the people nowadays." The number of people is increasing. Have you ever thought about them, but now you are living in a magnificent and refreshing palace!" In the following reign, he still sticks to his attitude and continues to do so since he believed that he created a good environment, yet the problem was that the lives of ordinary people were ignored.

In addition, Emperor Qianlong did some more excessive things. He actually used the excuse of traveling as an excuse to make himself travel around in order to make his palace and garden more beautiful, but at this time disaster for the common people came. At the end of the Qianlong reign, almost no money in the treasury was left. The life of the people could almost be said to have reached the point where the people were not living. They were all destitute and exhausted. At the same time, there was a serious financial crisis across the country.

Another Joseon envoy, Li Ya, also recorded in the "Yeon Haeng Rok" that when Emperor Qianlong went to Shenyang in a certain year, many people were forced to abandon their survival in order to build roads for them;

There is a sharp contrast between the early and late Qing dynasty. In the early Qing dynasty

Emperor Qianlong severely punished corrupt officials, but in the latter period he was arbitrary. Another Korean envoy, Park Ji-won, also described a scene that made him very dissatisfied. He said Emperor Qianlong gradually began to become like a dictator. At the same time, he was very strict with his subordinates and always reprimanded his subordinates. During the later years, many subordinates had no choice but to observe the Qianlong Emperor's words, and did not dare to talk to him. A word of fear of offending him is also to keep his position.

Emperor Qianlong also had a favored minister named Heshen, who was very popular with Emperor Qianlong, but in the eyes of ordinary people and Korean envoys, he was a person who hated him. Because he was very much loved by Qianlong, he went directly from the lowest third-class captain to the earl. His situation caused great public outrage because it was unfair to them. Besides, He Shen had a group of bureaucrats to accompany him. During this period, he committed corruption and many acts of bribery, which also caused dissatisfaction with the messenger Park Ji-won.

In summary, Joseon began to question the behavior of Emperor Qianlong in the late years of Qianlong's reign. After Qianlong's death in 1799, Jiaqing came to power and He Shen was executed. However, the Korean envoys still had zero tolerance for corruption.

3. The Late Qing Dynasty

Since the Han Dynasty, China and North Korea have established the tributary system, which lasted for thousands of years, until the Manchu and Qing Dynasty, and reached stability during the heyday of the Qing Dynasty. Since the 19th century and in the late Qing Dynasty, with the changes in the domestic situation in China and North Korea, the changes in the international order in East Asia, and the impact of Western powers, the tributary system began to face new challenges. Under such historical conditions and international environment, the tributary system had to undergo a series of transformations and eventually collapsed.

3.1. The Factors That Led to the Collapse of the Tribute System in the Late Qing Dynasty (1800-1876 before the Opening of North Korea)

3.1.1. Lax Implementation of the Traditional Tributary System

Quality of tribute goods

The continuous relaxation of the tributary system is reflected in the quality standards of the Korean missions to the Qing Dynasty. The tribute goods that North Korea paid to the Qing Dynasty have always been valued by the North Korean court, but there are also problems of quantity and quality. The cotton cloth of the goods carried by the North Korean winter solstice mission in 1828 seemed to have no problem, but the interior was mixed with defective products with black color. The reason is a problem with North Korean merchants and North Korean inspection agencies. According to the record in Yan Jicheng by Park Sihao:

"On the thirteenth day, stay in the museum, and receive the tribute to Cheng Taihe Zhonghe and Baohe Third Hall, in the courtyard, and when the photos were put into the warehouse, the wooden bag appeared on the outside, and the inside was slightly finer. It's black and black...Gai is the rape of public officials...The negligence of the big things in the annual tribute is like this, and it will be a stalk in the next day, rather than sigh." (1)

Normative issues for mission personnel

At the same time, there are often debt disputes between North Korea and the Chinese. In the first year of Tongzhi, a member of the North Korean Winter Solstice Mission, the seven engaged in Bian Hengyuan and the writing officer Jin Renzhu owed the Chinese a lot of money. And on the eighth day of February in the second year of Tongzhi (1863), when the mission was about to leave Beijing, it was blocked by the Chinese. This incident made North Korean first translator Li Ye detained by Chinese businessmen. It was not until February 11 that Li Ye was able to leave

Beijing and rush back to the mission. (2) According to Li Hengyi's record: One of the reasons for this problem is that North Korean translators are too greedy:

"This practice of translators has been there since ancient times, and the situation has come down to the world, how can the behavior of other generations be intriguing? In short, the one who is the middleman is the translation, and those who come and go in the other place are those who are not foreigners. . Stealing as a middleman, why not?" (3)

Not only that, but the mixing of North Korean mission personnel is also one of the reasons. According to Park Qiren's record: If you make a trip back and forth, you will get silver coins from the warehouse and dry food hall. It is a profitable thing for you to also allocate funds to install rice and stones. Therefore, there are many people who pretend to be in the mission and try to evade inspection. (4) At the same time, he also mentioned that the subordinates in the North Korean mission would also cooperate to bully Chinese vendors and seize goods on the road. He also insulted the Chinese at will along the way, in order to dispel the boredom of the long journey.

The ritual issues of the court's customary "East Horse Banquet" and "East Horse Banquet"

Not only that, but in the late Qing Dynasty, there were also problems with the "banquet" reception to the Korean missions as a rule. In the serious occasions that belong to the nature of the state banquet, there is a phenomenon that the etiquette system collapses. According to Piao Qiren's "Yanchalu" record: In July in the fifth year of Jiaqing (1800), when the Ministry of Ritual held a "dismounting banquet" for the North Korean mission, there was an unsatisfactory situation:

"Before drinking, I suddenly saw a group of black guys, rushing in, getting shame, trampling on each other, whipping and messing up, the situation is extremely terrible, can not put the chopsticks, pass the wine glass, and immediately get up and come out.

For this reason, Park Qiren lamented this behavior:

"It is not a good feast, but also a trouble. If you go to the state banquet, if it is horrible, you can sigh." (5)

According to the record in Li Yujun's "Dreamwalking Yan Xinglu":

"On the 28th of the first month of the 30th year of Daoguang (1850), I went to the Ministry of Rites to participate in the "Dismounting the Horse Banquet". The envoys had just arrived at the table and said, "The group of Hu Fen gathered, grabbed them with their hands, and shattered the vessels. "And "the so-called ritual master, with his arms around, is not forbidden", so the author exclaimed: "The courtesy of hospitality is shocking. "

It can be seen from this that in the late Qing Dynasty, the implementation of the traditional tributary system, regardless of whether it was a management agency or a mission or an envoy, had a certain degree of slack, although there was no fundamental change.

3.1.2. The Influence of the West to the East on Korean Tributary Thought

At the same time, the Korean envoys' cognition of the relationship with the Qing Dynasty's vassal and vassal, and the idea of China as the center of the Chinese tributary system was also shaken, and centrifugal thoughts gradually emerged.

First, the interactions between North Koreans and Chinese sometimes touch taboos. According to Park Si Ho's record:

"The words are sparse, but the sentiment is not good. If you want to ask whether the general is good or not, you will be taboo. If you want to ask the former Gu Jiabing, the mountains and rivers will win, and the pass is dangerous, you will spy on the trail, and Gu He can take a little bit of talk. Between?" (7)

Nevertheless, North Koreans can still talk to Chinese about poetry and China's national conditions. In addition, North Koreans have the opportunity to make friends with other people.

The Russian Pavilion in Beijing is often visited by North Korean entourages. Park Sihao visited the Russian Pavilion and talked with the Russians. He learned that Russia, a country in the north of Heilongjiang, communicates with China for business and travel, but does not pay tribute to China. I also learned that Russia is also a larger country than China, and China is only one-third the size of Russia. Therefore, China has become a relatively small country, and Russia and China do business and travel, but they do not pay tribute, indicating that the tributary system is not a universal order. (9)

"According to Oluo, also known as the Great Nose Rongzi Country, in the north of Heilongjiang, it communicates with China on business and travels without tribute.

"Ask the Oluo people, how far is the distance to your country, say more than 20,000 miles, and ask how many places are, saying that the Three Qings are a cloud of our country... The country is very large, and the central plains of the Qing are also one-third of the cloud of Oluo. ." (8)

Not only that, but North Korea's thinking that China is a great power in the heavens has gradually changed. In 1840, the Qing Dynasty, known by North Korea as a "heavenly power", was forced to open its doors under the external impact of Western capitalist powers and was defeated in the Opium War. Not only that, the great powers also forced the Qing dynasty to sign many unequal treaties and cede territories for compensation. Since then, the Qing dynasty has become a semi-colonial country, and its political, economic and national power has been affected. This shocked North Korean society, and the international status and image of the Qing Dynasty fell rapidly.

In this international context, North Koreans began to look at the West. Some Chinese classics that introduced Western culture were introduced into North Korea, such as Wei Yuan's "Sea State Illustrated History", which brought North Korea a new cultural understanding and understanding of the international environment at that time. Under the influence of Western learning and the changes in the international order, North Korea's "big and small" suzerainty system has gradually shaken.

Although North Korea implemented a strict country-locking policy and strictly rejected Western thoughts during the Da Yuan monarch's reign, North Korea still sprouted independent ideas and produced a group of people who advocated civilized thinking. The early civilized figure of North Korea, Park Guishou, before inheritance The basic prerequisites of human ideology, the Qing Dynasty bought books on Western politics, economy, and customs, absorbed and developed historiography to civilized thinking. (10) One of his allusions is that he once held a globe to the North Korean Civilization School and others and said: "Where is China today? As long as it continues to rotate, any country that is transferred to the center can become China. How can it be? What is the so-called China?" (11) At the same time, he believes that the era at that time should be "a world of contracts in the world". North Korea should establish diplomatic relations with the West on its own, instead of being restricted by China's suzerainty relations. This allusion shows that Park Guishou has begun to question the traditional Chinese concept of Huayi, which is called the center of the world, and the concept of "heavenly dynasty".

It can be seen that as the Western trend spreads to the east, although the tributary system continues and the North Korean domestic regime has stepped up its rejection of Western culture, North Korea has a limited understanding of Western ideas, but China's world center position in North Korea has begun to waver in the hearts of North Koreans.

3.2. The Factors Leading to the Collapse of the Tribute System in the Late Qing Dynasty (after 1876-the Late Korean Port Opening)

3.2.1. Changes In The International Environmental Situation-The Intervention Of Countries In The Treaty System

With the intervention of the Western treaty state system, the tributary system of China and North Korea has been impacted. The intervention of European and American countries and the Japanese government has opened the door to North Korea and complicated the international order of East Asia.

Japanese intervention

Along with the Japanese government's idea of restoring diplomatic relations and its foreign policy of conquering Korea, in September 1875, the Japanese "Yunyang" sailed to the coast of North Korea for threatening activities, forcing North Korea to open the country. Not only that, the recent domestic regime change in North Korea has also made the domestic situation more civilized. The monarch of the court who advocated general xenophobia to the outside world stepped down, and the relatively civilized Min regime was in power. The Min Fei faction changed its previous lock-up policy and advocated contact with Japan. In the end, North Korea completely terminated the lock-up policy with the signing of the "Asahi-Japan Amendment Regulations" ("Ganghwa Treaty") in

1876. At the same time, it initially impacted the traditional tributary system in East Asia.

Through the "Ganghwa Island Treaty", Japan realized reciprocal exchanges with North Korea, breaking the tributary system of "no diplomacy in vassal states". The first paragraph of the Ganghwa Treaty stipulates: "North Korea is an autonomous state and retains the equal rights of Japan... The rules that hindered diplomatic relations in the past should be eliminated." On the surface, this is a treaty signed under an equal stand. The above provision aims to deny and break the traditional suzerain-vassal relationship between China and North Korea. (12) ⑧Peng Zezhou, a Chinese scholar living in Japan, has given a clear explanation of the relationship between this clause and China: "According to Article 1 of the Ganghwa Island Treaty, the clan relationship between the Qing and South Korea has been fundamentally denied. The political significance is extremely important. In other words, no matter what disputes between Japan and South

Korea will occur in the future, Japan can not only suppress the Qing's right to speak on the North Korean issue, but also impose forced demands on the Lee Dynasty government. This can be said to be Japan so far. The greatest achievement in the history of negotiations with South Korea." (13) This "state of independence of North Korea" made Japan's denial of the suzerainty relationship between North Korea and China added a layer of clear expression with the force of international law, which hit East Asian China. The barbarian system has also become a major dispute between China and Japan over North Korea in modern times. (14) By severing the relationship between China and North Korea, China was prevented from participating in the negotiations between North Korea and Japan, which cleared the obstacles for Japan's further invasion and occupation of North Korea.

With the signing of the "Ganghwa Island Treaty", Japan's penetration of North Korea has also intensified. Politically, Japan forced North Korea to open the ports of Wonsan and Incheon, and set up a consulate here to directly negotiate with the North Korean government to eliminate the influence of the Qing Dynasty and interfere in North Korea's internal affairs. Economically, Japan undermined North Korea's natural economy. It used North Korea as the origin of agricultural products and industrial raw materials, imported North Korea's original products and continued to export finished products, seeking huge profits.

Intervention of European and American countries

According to Ding Richang, the former governor of Fujian in the 5th year of Guangxu, "North Korea had to make a treaty with Japan, it is better to make a treaty with the Western countries. Japan has the heart to chew on North Korea, and there is no example of extinction in Thailand. All countries can afford to discuss their faults, and Japan will not be unscrupulous." (15) This was recognized by Li Hongzhang and the Qing government. They believed that in the context of the agreement between North Korea and Japan, North Korea should agree to trade with Western countries. Western countries contain Japan and prevent Japan from annexing North Korea. Therefore, in 1882, under the auspices of Li Hongzhang, multilateral talks between China, the United States, and North Korea were officially launched, and in May, North Korea and the United States signed the "North Korea-US Repair of Trade Treaty." The first article of the draft "North Korea-U.S. Amendment Treaty of Commerce" under the auspices of Li Hongzhang shows that the Qing government attaches great importance to the relationship between China and North Korea's vassal: "North Korea is a vassal state of China." This is to circumvent the "Asahi-Japanese Amendment Regulations" stipulating that "North Korea is autonomous. The embarrassing situation of "Bang". However, the first article of the draft was rejected by the representative of the U.S. government, Schaefer, who stated that only when North Korea becomes an independent and sovereign country can the U.S. have the "power" to conclude treaties with it. After many rounds of negotiations, in order to achieve the goal, it was even necessary for Schaefer to request the approval of the US Congress.

This is the collision between the tributary system and the Western treaty system, and for the first time North Korea's status as a vassal of China needs the approval of the Western Congress. At the same time, Western powers such as France, Russia, and Germany have also seen the importance of the "U.S.-DPRK Treaty on Amending Trade Treaty." They have entered into trade treaties with North Korea and signed a series of unequal treaties with North Korea, completely involving North Korea in the powers. In the vortex of competition in the Far East, it eventually changed the pattern of East Asia.

4. Conclusion

As an emperor, the most important thing is to govern the country well. You must consider more tolerance for the people of the country. You must consider the people of the country and let your life become very luxurious. If Emperor Qianlong is not so extravagant, it will be for the country. If the people think about it, the Qing empire will not have a life of dysphoria in the late period.

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