

**I. Introductory Paragraph:**

- A. **Topic:** Imperialism in Chinese History
- B. **List the sources**
  - 1. Fei Qihao's Accounts of the Boxer Rebellion;
  - 2. The Treaty of Nanjing, 1842; and
  - 3. "Accounts of the Shining Red Lanterns"
- C. **Background info:** European-American imperialism in China in the 19th century was terrible and cruel, and it was resisted by many Chinese people.
- D. **Problem:** However, this does not mean that all anti-imperialist action was seen as good by all Chinese.
- E. **Thesis statement:** The accounts by Fei Qihao, a Chinese Christian, of the murders of his friends during the Boxer Rebellion complicate the notion that all Chinese people had the same experiences of imperialism, and of anti-imperialist action.
- F. **Strategy:** Analysis of the emotive language used in primary sources, and comparison of sources

**II. First Body Paragraph:**

- A. **Topic statement:** Crimes against humanity conducted in the name of anti-imperialist action are still crimes.
- B. **Evidence:** Fei Qihao wrote that he witnessed several crimes by the Boxers against Christians.
  - 1. **QUOTE:** "[we] talked long and earnestly over plans for saving the lives of our beloved missionaries." - Fei Qihao
  - 2. **QUOTE:** "There were ten ocean men killed, three men, four women, and three little devils." - a Boxer supporter describing the murder of a missionary family
  - 3. **ANALYSIS:** Explain the political significance of the term "beloved" and contrast with the Boxer term "little devils". Explain how this relates to the rebellion.
- C. **Argument:** Children are innocent, and therefore the murder of children is a crime. The murder of the children of missionaries and of native Chinese Christians was a crime, even though it was done in the name of resistance to foreign imperialism.
- D. **Segue:** [how this connects to your next paragraph, logically]

**III. Second Body Paragraph:**

- A. **Topic Statement:** ...
- B. ...
- C. ...

**IV. Conclusion**

- A. **Restate thesis:** a reading of primary sources shows that the different responses to imperialism were complex.
- B. **Discussion:** From my analysis, we can see that ...
- C. **Further Questions:**
  - 1. Were peoples' experiences of imperialism different because of class, region, gender, or other status?
  - 2. Were there people in the Boxer rebellion who condemned the crimes that Fei Qihao describes?
  - 3. Were there foreigners who condemned the imperialist actions of their own governments against China?