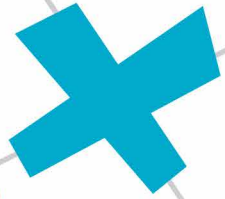




利益均霑

中、英兩國在 1842 年簽訂《南京條約》後，復於 1843 年簽訂《虎門條約》作為補充；其中一條條款為「如有新恩施及他國，英人得『一體均霑』」，即「最惠國待遇」。後來的中、美《望廈條約》和中、法《黃埔條約》也有相似的條款。到十九世紀末列強爭相在華劃分勢力範圍時，美國提出「門戶開放」的對華外交政策，要求「中國門戶開放，各國利益均霑」，中國因而逃過被列強瓜分的厄運。

革命派的崛起



Sharing privileges on an equal basis

China and Britain signed the *Treaty of Nanking* in 1842, and the following year signed a supplement known as the *Treaty of the Bogue*, which included a “most favoured nation clause”, guaranteeing to Britain all the privileges that China might grant to other countries. Subsequently, the *Treaty of Wanghia* was signed between China and the U.S., and the *Treaty of Whampoa* between China and France, and both had a similar clause. By the end of the 19th century, when the Great Powers were fighting for their sphere of influence in China, the U.S. proposed an “open door” foreign diplomatic policy for China, requiring China to open its doors and allow all countries to share privileges on an equal basis, thus freeing China from the danger of being sliced up by the Great Powers.

The Rise of the Revolutionists