

the South wanted to preserve it. Bitter relation was created thereby.

The condition of the slaves was very miserable. They had no economic, social and political freedom. The slave and his children were included in the property of the owner in the eyes of law. The slaves were not recognised as the citizen of U. S. A. and the murder of a slave did not involve legal complications. This inhuman behaviour had hurt the conscience of people. "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a book written by one Mrs. Harriet Beacher Stowe drew attention of people towards the gross social injustice done to the slaves.

The people of the South stated that there was nothing wrong in the institution of slavery. To this Abraham Lincoln made a lively protest and expressed opinion that if slavery was not wrong, there was nothing that was 'wrong'. The controversy regarding the system of slavery had been continuing for a long time. In some states, slavery had been abolished and in some states it had been retained. Abraham Lincoln said of this situation that this anomalous situation must not be allowed to continue.

In 1857, the U. S. Supreme Court gave a verdict in the famous Dred Scott case. In this verdict, the Supreme Court expressed this opinion that the Slaves were the private properties of the individuals. According to the constitution, the Govt. can not interfere in the private affair of the individual and according to the constitution, the Central or State Govt. had no right to abolish slavery. This verdict of

The miserable condition of the slaves

Different opinions about the abolition of slavery

The verdict of U. S. Supreme Court in Dred Scott Case

the Supreme Court nearly made null and void the amount of progress that had been achieved so far for the emancipation of the slaves. Even in those states where the slavery had been abolished, it was re-introduced.

With the election of Abraham Lincoln as the President of U.S.A., a new chapter was opened up. He had stood as a candidate for a Senatorial post in 1858 and had been defeated. But his strong opposition to the slavery and his lectures in connection with the election created much excitement and he became the President of U.S.A. in 1860. Abraham Lincoln was known for his anti-slavery views. On his election, the Southern states feared that Lincoln would abolish slavery by force. With this apprehension, the Southern states severed their

ties with the Union Govt. and created the Confederacy of the 'Confederate States of the South'. Jefferson Davis became the President of the Confederacy. To this action

The Southern states severed connection with the Union Govt.

of the Southern states, Lincoln declared that the states of the South had no right to secede away from the Union according to law. Lincoln was a firm believer in the unity of U.S.A. and he made up his mind to preserve the union with all his might. Lincoln cherished no ill-feelings towards the Southern states and he did not want to abolish the institu-

The stand taken by Abraham Lincoln

tion of slavery by force. He declared that his paramount object was to save the Union and was not either to save or to destroy slavery. If the unity of U. S. A. could be preserved by preserving slavery, he would preserve it.

The Civil War broke out in 1861 and continued upto 1864. The Confederate States of the South secured some

success in the beginning but ultimately they were defeated. Abraham Lincoln was assassinated just before the conclusion of the War.

Lincoln was a great man. He was an idealist and a firm believer in the unity of the U. S. A. He gave his life for the cause of unity. He had a very great humanitarian outlook. One of his great achievements was the emancipation of the slaves. Lincoln was a great supporter of democracy. His definition of democracy as a government 'for the people, by the people and of the people' has become historic. Lincoln showed his greatness by preserving the Union and abolishing the slavery. For his great humanitarian work, the historian H. G. Wells has named him as one of the six great men of the world of all times.

An estimate of the contribution and achievements of Lincoln

The Civil War which divided the U. S. A. created much animosity between the North and the South and much bitterness was generated. Immediately after the conclusion of the Civil War, the slavery as an institution was abolished from U. S. A. The Negroes were allowed full economic and political rights. In some of the states of the South, Negro governors were appointed. But gradually this bitterness subsided and good relations were restored. The states of the South accepted the fact of abolition. But they imposed some restrictions on the Negroes—educational and property restrictions for the voting rights etc. Again, some notorious societies like the Ku-Klux-Klan and Pale Faces grew up to terrorise the Negro population.

The developments after the Civil War

Development of U. S. A. in the 19th and 20th centuries

We have noted that the war with England towards the

dawn of the 19th century had created a sense of national solidarity in U. S. A. Her national consciousness was generated and the new American nation began to march forward at a great pace. The spirit of Nationalism which now inspired the people of U. S. A. created a strong sense of strength and self-sufficiency. This self-dependence found expression in the declaration of Monroe Doctrine by which U. S. A. preferred to remain outside the political complexities of Europe and made a great bid for internal progress.

New spirit of  
Nationalism  
supplied  
inspirations

The period between the Anglo-American War (1811-14) and the Civil War (1861-64) is marked by a long process of westward expansion. The westward expansion raised

Westward  
expansion and  
purchase of  
Louisiana

internal problems like abolition of slavery etc. The boundary of U. S. A. had been fixed at Spanish Florida in the south and the river Missisipi in the west by the Treaty of Versailles, 1783. In 1803, U. S. A. bought from Napoleon the province of Louisiana and thus a great tract of territory with a very sparse population was secured by the Govt. of U. S. A. People naturally flocked to this area and every geographical area with a population of sixty thousand was recognised as a separate state by the Government of U.S.A.

The U. S. A. began to expand in the south as well. In 1819, Florida was secured from Spain almost forcibly. After that Texas was secured from Mexico. The Texas region

Expansion  
southward

had a very small population and so people began to migrate to Texas in a large number. The Government of Mexico took alarm and imposed some restrictions on the immigrants. The U. S. A.

Government then wanted to buy Texas but the Mexico Government did not agree to sale it. The people of Texas region rose in rebellion and defeated the Mexican army. They were recognised as a state within the U. S. A. in 1845.

Expansion  
towards the  
Pacific

During this period, President Polk declared that an expansion upto the shores of the Pacific was the 'Manifest Destiny' of U.S.A.

So, U. S. A. made a great bid to reach the Pacific. A war was forced on Mexico on a very flimsy ground. In this war Mexico was easily defeated and California and New Mexico was snatched away from her.

### Internal development

With the expansion of territorial boundary, the material prosperity of U. S. A. increased. Through many events of success and reverses, amicable events and bitterness, the

Great natural  
wealth

American people had established a new civilization. The extensive areas of U. S. A.

are rich with various valuable mineral deposits. This natural wealth has been utilised and U. S. A. has made tremendous advancement in prosperity. The population is not very much in proportion to the area and hence, in both fields of agriculture and industry, U. S. A. made improvements beyond measure.

This improvement has not been limited to the field of economic prosperity only. In the realm of civilisation and culture, the people of U. S. A. have secured notable achievements. There was a growth of political consciousness and this consciousness has found expression in many events—great and small. The desire for individual liberty and other

Growth of  
political  
consciousness

fundamental liberty has been echoed in many national events e. g., the abolition of slavery.

In the realm of science and literature, the people of U. S. A. have made notable progress. Though inhabited by a people of various races, the language is English. Many an epoch-making inventions of science have been made in U. S. A. and in the development of modern science, she has important contributions. In the realm of literature, many writers of note have enriched it by their writings. Among the more famous writers, the philosopher poet Emmerson, Irving, the poet Edgar, Allan Poe, Longfellow and the bold writer Ernest Hemingway are important.

Achievements  
in language and  
literature

In every sphere of life, in material prosperity, in national solidarity, in economic and scientific achievement, in the relam of literature and culture, the U. S. A. has made an achievement without parallel in human history.

Conclusion

### Foreign Policy

During the first few years after the independence, U. S. A. did not follow any definite principle in her foreign policy. During the French Revolutionary Warfare in Europe, both England and France wanted to secure her as ally. Towards the end of the 18th century, relation between U. S. A. and France became embittered. But amicable relation was soon restored. A few years later, U. S. A. and England were involved in a war against each other of which we have already learnt. This war is known as the Second War of Independence. During the twenties of the

Bitter relation  
with France and  
war with England

19th century, U. S. A. enunciated her foreign policy as embodied in the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine dominated the foreign policy of U. S. A. throughout the 19th century.

Spain had a number of colonies in South America. During the confusion of the Peninsular Warfare, the Spanish American colonies had become independent.

Spain tried to  
regain the  
colonies

After Napoleon's downfall Bourbon dynasty was restored in Spain according to the Vienna Settlement in 1815. A revolution broke out in Spain a few years after and this revolution was put down by a French army. After this, the Bourbon dynasty in Spain tried to bring back the American colonies (which had become independent) under their control.

England had established a lucrative trade relation with the newly independent Spanish colonies of South America. When Spain tried to bring them again under their control,

Englands' anxiety

England took alarm. The causes of anxiety of England were mainly two—firstly, the Balance of Power in Europe would be threatened by the Junction of two Bourbon dynasties of Spain and France and secondly, it would destroy the interest of English trade in South America. England tried desperately to resist this developments and so called upon the President of the U. S. A. to do something in this respect. In so doing, England 'called upon the New World to redress the Balance of the Old.' The President of U. S. A. was

The Declaration of  
James Monroe—  
the Monroe Doctrine

James Monroe at that time and he made a declaration in response to the appeal of England. He warned Europe not to meddle in American politics and declared "American Continents

are henceforth not to be considered as subject for future colonisation." He asked Europe to stay away from American politics and in return U. S. A. assured not to participate in European affairs. This declaration of 1823 is known as Monroe Doctrine after the name of the President who declared it. Two principles were important in Monroe Doctrine—it declared 'America for Americans only' and it caused U. S. A. to remain aloof of the complex politics of Europe and the World.

The Monroe Doctrine influenced the U. S. A. foreign policy for nearly a century. It was at first a defensive policy and was intended to protect the South American colonies from the aggression of Spain. The background of the Monroe Doctrine was formed by the consciousness of strength by the American people. Though it was a defensive formula at first, it was applied in later years to establish the hegemony of U. S. A. over the American hemisphere. The Monroe Doctrine had a great importance in American history. Throughout the whole of 19th century, Monroe Doctrine kept U. S. A. aloof of European politics. U. S. A. directed her entire energy and strength for her internal development and was able to make so much progress during so small a period.

The principle of 'America for Americans only' was successfully applied specifically to two cases. During the pre-occupation of U. S. A. in the Civil War (1861-64), the French Emperor Napoleon III sent a French army to Mexico and installed Archduke Maximilian on the throne of Mexico. When the Civil War was over, U. S. A. demanded the with-

The importance of Monroe Doctrine and its contributions to American history

The Mexican affair



drawal of French army from Mexico. Napoleon III was obliged to withdraw the French army and Maximilian stayed in Mexico only to be shot by the Mexican revolutionaries. The second incident took place in 1895. England had a boundary controversy with Venezuela, a South American state. The U. S. A. Government expressed its desire to mediate in the dispute but England did not consent to it. At this, the U.S.A. President declared that the mediation of U. S. A. must be accepted and that U. S. A. was ready to go to war on this account. England was very much surprised at this stand of U. S. A. and accepted the offer of mediation.

The Venezuelan  
boundary  
controversy

One more incident of the U.S.A. foreign relation deserves mention. This incident took place during the Civil War. England had more sympathy for the Confederate States of the South. Taking advantage of this sympathy, the Confederate States of the South bought two ships from England and caused much destruction of the merchant shipping of the North. After the conclusion of the Civil War, the U. S. government demanded compensation for this and the relation between U. S. A. and England became very much tense. The situation was solved when England agreed to compensate. This incident is known as the Alabama incident. The relation between U. S. A. and England had never been unfriendly except in the case of the Venezuelan boundary controversy which has already been mentioned.

The Alabama  
episode

But as the 19th century gradually proceeded towards the end, U. S. A. showed a tendency to deviate from the

**Monroe Doctrine.** The first symptom of this change in the foreign policy was visible in the Sino-American relations. Towards the end of the century, U. S. A. was involved in a war with Spain and thus the Monroe Doctrine was to a great extent abandoned.

Deviation from the Monroe Doctrine

The adjactant island of Cuba was under the control of Spain and it was in fact the only remains of the vast empire which Spain had built up in the past. Repeated rebellions took place in Cuba due to the harsh administration of Spain. One such rebellion took place in 1895 and was put down with excessive severity. There was a flood of protest in U. S. A. on account of this brutality perpetrated by the Spanish army. About this time, a man-of-war of U. S. A. named 'Maine' sank while in the port of Havana as a result of an explosion. It has not been determined as to who was responsible for the explosion but dispute created by the explosion caused the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898. Spain was easily defeated and peace was established by the Treaty of Paris. By it Spain ceded to U. S. A. the island of Peurtorico and the Phillipines. Cuba was recognised as an independent state under the protection of U. S. A. The Spanish-American War created a vital change in the U. S. foreign policy.

Spanish American war and its consequences

Interests of U.S.A. in the Pacific

By the acquisition of Phillipines, U. S. A. secured a small empire outside the American continent. The U. S. A. now developed some interest in the Pacific and she took care to safeguard her interest in the Pacific. This brought her in contact with Japan, the new rising power of Asia. The European powers

were at that time carving out 'spheres of influence' in China and was demanding priority rights. The Government of U. S. A. did not favour this development—she was in favour of equal trading and commercial rights for all nations. Immediately after the Spanish-American War, U. S. A. secured the Hawai and Samoan islands and strengthened her position in the Pacific.

### U. S. Foreign Policy in the 20th century

When once a step had been taken to go away from the Monroe Doctrine, other steps were sure to follow. Towards the beginning of the 20th century, U. S. A. developed an active foreign policy and the influence of U. S. A. was felt in the world politics. When in 1900 A.D., the Boxer rebellion in China failed and the European powers contemplated a division of China, she was saved by the attitude displayed by the U. S. A. who advocated territorial integrity of China. In 1904 the Russo-Japanese war was fought and Russia was defeated. The U. S. A. President acted as the mediator and helped the restoration of peace. Japan was also a power in the Pacific and the growth of her power was not looked upon with favour by U. S. A. So, in the Treaty of Portsmouth by which peace was established between Russia and Japan, U. S. A. managed to administer a diplomatic check upon Japan and Japan did not get much in spite of her victory over Russia. This attitude of U. S. A. towards Japan was again echoed in the Washington Conference, 1921.

The Monroe Doctrine had assured that U. S. A. would not interfere in the political affairs outside of the American Continents. By mediating in the affairs of China and Japan

and participating in the Morocco affairs in 1906, U. S. A. finally bade good-bye to the Monroe Doctrine. She began

U. S. A. and the First World War to participate in the world politics more and more. When the First World War broke out in Europe, U. S. A. remained neutral at the beginning. But when Germany began an unrestricted submarine warfare, U. S. A. declared war upon Germany in 1917. The resources and strength which U. S. A. threw against the enemy resulted in the defeat of Germany. During the First World war, Woodrow Wilson was the President of U. S. A. He propounded the famous 'Fourteen Points' to save the world from further warfare. The seed of future League of Nations was contained in the Fourteen Points of President Wilson.

But the U. S. Senate disapproved that U. S. A. should be a member of the League of Nations though she had supplied the ideal. U. S. A. even stayed away from the peace conferences that were arranged to bring peace and prosperity to a disturbed world. But U. S. A. could not remain away from the world politics for a long time.

U. S. A. in the Second World War She took part in the Washington Conference of 1921 and became signatory to the various peace treaties like the Peace Pact of Paris. Meanwhile, the Nazism and Fascism had been evolved in Germany and Italy respectively. Nazism and Fascism threatened the democratic states and governments of Europe. When the Second World War broke out, U. S. A. again joined the Allies against Germany and brought about her fall.

After the conclusion of the Second World War in 1945, U. S. A. had played a great part in bringing into existence

the United Nations Organisation to save the future generation from further 'scourge of war'. U. S. A. is one of the five permanent members of the Security Council. U. S. A. is playing a very vigorous role in the politics of the modern world.

### History of South America in outline

In the 15th and 16th centuries, the people of Europe had been animated by a spirit of adventures and discoveries. In 1492, Christofer Columbus discovered America. During the 16th and the 17th centuries, Spain and Portugal carved out a vast empire in South America for themselves. Spain established colonies and empire in nearly the whole of South America excepting Brazil where Portugal found an empire. During the 18th century, Spain and Portugal became declining powers in Europe but they continued to maintain their strength in the colonies. In 1808, the French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, taking advantage of a quarrel between the Spanish king and his son, captured the throne of Spain for his elder brother Joseph. The Spanish people began war with France. During the confusion of the Peninsular Warfare, the American colonies of Spain became independent.

A movement to become free from the control of Spain had long been afoot in the colonies which were inspired by the example of English colonies in America which successfully rebelled and became independent. The spirit of liberty and independence of the French Revolution also touched the colonies. During the confusion of the Peninsular Warfare, rebellion occurred everywhere in the extended empire of

U. S. A. in U. N. O.

South American  
Empire of Spain  
and Portugal

Movement for  
independence

Spain in South America. Mexico rose in revolt under Meguel Hidalgo, a Catholic priest. Francisco Miranda led the revolution in Venezuela. Simon Boliver, an assistant of Miranda was a believer in the freedom of the whole of America. Bernardo O' Higgins led the revolution in Chille on the West coast of the Pacific

But these risings failed and persons loyal to Spain suppressed the risings with strong hands. Meguel Hidalgo was made a captive and burnt to death. Miranda was imprisoned and Boliver had to leave the country. But the spirit of independence could not be long kept suppressed. Spain had no power to establish her control over the colonies. The effort she made to bring the colonies under

her control was successfully opposed by England and U. S. A. enunciated the Monroe Doctrine of which we have already discussed. The Loyalists were becoming weaker day by day. So, the spirits of liberty again triumphed. San Martin made Arzentina free in 1816. Bernardo O' Higgins was able to liberate Chille and Peru, and Simon Boliver returned and secured the independence of Venezuela. In 1921 Mexico became independent.

The people who pioneered the freedom movement in the Spanish colonies in South America were Spaniards whose forefathers had migrated to America. Though they were Spaniards, they had identified their interests with the interests of the colonies. The successful struggle for independence of the North American colonies, the establishment of democracy etc. had greatly inspired them. The ideal of liberty had also profoundly stirred them. Though

Ultimate success  
of the Movement

Aspects of the  
Movement

Mother Country, Spain like other colonial powers looked upon her own interests first even against the interest of the colonies. This had generated bitter feelings in the minds of the colonies which rose against the Mother Country and became independent.

### History of Brazil

No discussion of South American history would be complete without a discussion of the history of Brazil. Brazil is the largest state in South America and it was occupied by Portugal. In 1807, when Napoleon occupied Portugal, the Portuguese king and his family took shelter in Brazil. Brazil was created a separate entity under the king of Portugal. In 1816, the prince became the regent. When Portugal tried to reduce Brazil to the level of a colony in 1822, the Brazilians severed all connections with Portugal and declared the prince regent their emperor. The monarchical government of Brazil continued from 1822 to 1889; then monarchy was abolished and republic was established there.

### Questions

1. Trace the courses of the history of U. S. A. from Independence to Civil War.

(George Washington and his constructive activities—later presidents—bitterness with France—purchase of Louisiana—war with England—the Second War of Independence—its results—expansion westwards—expansion southwards—expansion towards the pacific—custom difference—question of slavery).

2. Discuss the causes of the Civil War (1861-64).

(The regional differences—the North industrial—the South agricultural; the North progressive—the South reactionary; the North's economic interest—protective tariff—the South suffered for it; slavery question—North desired to abolish it because

slave labour was not of much necessity in the industries which required technical skill—South wanted to retain slavery because slave labour was required for agriculture—cotton plantations; agitation for abolition of slavery—Mrs. Harriet Beacher Stowe—declaration of Lincoln—Dred Scott Case and the verdict of the Supreme Court—election of Abraham Lincoln—outbreak of Civil War).

3. Trace the course of the Civil War. What was its importance ?

4. Narrate the internal developments of U. S. A. in various aspects of national life.

5. What is Monroe Doctrine ? Discuss the background on which the Doctrine was formulated.

(The background—the Spanish American Colonies became independent—the effort of European Spain to bring them under control with the help of European powers ;—alarm of England—the threat to European Balance of Power—threat to English trade—England called upon the United States to do something—New World came to restore the balance of the Old—James Monroe made his declarations ;—the Monroe Doctrine—declared that European interference in American politics would not be tolerated ; U. S. was to stay away from European politics—Monroe Doctrine was primarily meant to preserve the independence of the South American Republics).

6. Discuss how far Monroe Doctrine influenced the U. S. foreign policy. What is the importance of the Doctrine ?

(Monroe Doctrine created a sense of aloofness—U. S. A. engaged in internal consolidation—bid for establishing U. S. hegemony in American hemisphere etc.)

7. Discuss how far U. S. A. deviated from the Monroe Doctrine in the 20th century.

8. Write short notes on :

(a) George Washington ; (b) Abraham Lincoln ; (c) Alabama Episode ; (d) Spanish American War ; (e) Washington Conference, 1921 ; (f) Mrs. Harriet Beacher Stowe.



## CHAPTER XIV

# HISTORY OF THE FAR EAST

### Introduction

For centuries together the two neighbouring countries of China and Japan remained aloof of the affairs of the big world outside. The civilization of China had been very old and Japan was indebted for her civilization to

Similarities in  
the history of  
China and Japan

China in many respects. Both these countries remained isolated within their own geographical limits and both of them were opened up

much against their will by the western Powers. The western nations were madly in the quest of economic markets and opening up of China and Japan satisfied much of the desire of the west in this respect. But though China was opened up by European powers like England and France, Japan was opened up by a comparatively new power—the United States of America. Problems of the Far East (this was the name given to China and Japan) that complicated the history

Chief features of  
the history of the  
Far East

of this region of Asia arose out of this intrusion of the west. The history of the Far East had several characteristic features.

They were the aggression of western powers, the weakness of China, awakening of Japan and her imperialism, effort at a resurrection of China etc. The European powers made vigorous attempts to open up China and Japan. The veil of China was lifted at first.

### Opening up of China

One of the most ancient civilizations of the world had flourished in China and she thought that the standard of

her civilization was superior to all other civilizations of the world. With this belief China nicknamed all other civilizations outside her empire as barbarous. She did not keep any touch with the outside world where great changes had been taking place. And 'while the empire of the barbarians rose and fell', China did not keep adequate information about the affairs of the world and the world outside used to get very little information about China. The oldness of the Chinese civilization, the wealth of China had attracted the curious attention of Europe. The vagueness about China and the accounts of Chinese wealth described in Marco Polo's Travels made the European nations all the more greedy.

During the 16th and the 17th centuries, European nations were animated with a spirit of adventure and discoveries and they began to go to all parts of the globe. They had heard of the great wealth and vast population of China and so were determined to enter into commercial relation with her. But China had kept her door closed to foreigners for centuries together and she was not disposed to open it now. The European nations were equally determined. They did not lose hearts inspite of insults, humiliations and punishment done to them by the Chinese Government. Like leeches they fastened upon her southern shores. There were quite a number of European nations that tried to trade with China and chief among them were the English, the French, the Portuguese etc. Russia was the only European power with whom China had concluded a commercial treaty in 1689. But the amount of trade which

China preferred  
to remain isolated  
from the world  
affairs

European desire  
to enter into  
commercial  
relation with  
China

the Russians had with China was nominal and the sea trade proved far more profitable.

By the first quarter of the 19th century, the English East India Company had established their supremacy in India and developed extensive trading interests. Mainly due

to their interest, the British Government made several attempts to conclude a commercial treaty with China. But the Imperial Government of China rejected these offers and refused to conclude any such treaty. This refusal caused the unlawful trade (which the European nations were conducting by bribing and corrupting the local Chinese Government officers) to be restricted to the coasts only. But a new development caused a change. The new development was the trade in opium.

The British trade with China had increased hundred-folds. The English East India Company from 1773 onwards had been importing opium and the opium trade had proved very valuable. Opium was in use in China before this time but they were used for medicinal purposes only. But the Chinese people now cultivated the habit of taking the opium and for this, both the demand and supply had increased. The Government of China tried to prohibit the import of opium but all its attempts in this respect failed due to the corruptibility of the local Chinese officials. Unable to resist the import, the Chinese Government took strong action and appointed an honest and capable commissioner for the suppression of this trade. The new man appointed was Lin. Lin took strong measures, demanded of the English traders that the whole quantity of opium be handed over to

The East India Company and the Chinese trade

Opium trade and effort of China to stop it

him and to get his demands fulfilled, he besieged the English inhabitants of Canton. The British traders were compelled to hand over to Lin twenty thousand boxes containing opium and these opiums were burnt down. Commissioner Lin further demanded a promise that the English would not indulge in opium trade in future. The English traders protested, threatened that they would ask the Government of Her Majesty (Empress Victoria) to redress their loss. The relation between England and China tended from bad to worse and over the question of opium trade, the First Chinese War broke out. The war is also known as Opium War because the opium trade became the root cause of the war.

The Opium War broke out in 1839 and was concluded by the Treaty of Nanking, 1842. In this war, China was hopelessly defeated. Five Chinese ports were opened up for European trade, compensation, an assurance for the safety of the Europeans residing in China and some commercial privileges were provided by the Treaty of Nanking. The Opium War is important for various reasons. It was the first treaty that China concluded with the Europeans in recent times. The victory of the European power was the victory of the modern scientific innovations. China had been opened up at last and much against her wishes. Other European nations rushed in to take advantage of the opening caused by England.

The Opium War had revealed that China was weak and that the European powers were possessed of superior military strength. The five treaty ports could not satisfy