

# **CHINESE REVOLUTION 1911 (XINHAI REVOLUTION)**

The Chinese Revolution, occurred in 1911 had ended the China's Manchu-Led Qing Dynasty, the last imperial authority. The Revolution resulted in the establishment of the Republic of China in the year 1912. the revolution originated in the Southern China under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yeat Sen.

# Causes of the Chinese Revolution, 1911

- Internal Crisis of the Manchu-Led Qing Government.
- Administrative Inefficiency. ( at that time only a few rulers were capable, corruption remained unchecked and low morale of the troops weakened the Qing Rule.
- Maximum of Chinese people had lost the confidence on Qing Rulers.

# **Causes of Chinese Revolution**

## **Repeated Military Defeat**

Defeat in the First & Second Opium Wars (1839-1860)

Defeat in the Sino-French War (1885)

Defeat in the Sino-Japanese War (1895)

(All these contributed the weakness of Qing Dynasty which resulted the loss of people's livelihood and lost of confidence.

# CAUSES

- **ROLE OF CIXI**

- A. Cixi's obstacle for Reform in China**

- b. Cixi's Blind Reaction towards the West**

- c. The Late Qing Reform only to Pacify the Chinese people**

- d. Maladministration Under Cixi.**

# **CAUSES**

## **POLITICAL DECENTRALISATION**

**SINCE THE TAIPING REBELLION REGIONALISM STARTED IN CHINA WHERE THE PROVINCIAL LEADERS FINANCED AND ORGANISED LOCAL ARMIES.**

**THE LOCAL ARMIES WAS ONLY LOYAL TO PROVINCIAL LEADERS.**

**GRADUALLY, MANY PROVINCIAL RULERS DECLARED THEIR INDEPENDENCE.**

# **CAUSES**

## **EFFECTS OF THE QING REFORMS**

**The reforms introduced by the Qings disappointed the Chinese and it had some bad effects on the ruling dynasty.**

- 1. The educational Reforms made it easy for the growth of nationalism & liberalism.**
- 2. Japan gradually became China's reactionary center.**

- 3. The abolition of Civil Service Examination.**
- 4. the introduction of western knowledge and subject.**
- 5. the intellectual gradually became critical towards the Qings.**

# CAUSES

- NEW ARMY, FOUNDED BY YUAN SHI KAI WAS ONLY LOYAL TO HIM.
- WHEN THE QING COURT NEEDED THE HELP OF NEW ARMY THEY REFUSED THE SAME.



- BEFORE THE REVOLUTION, CHINA WAS BADLY AFFECTED BY FLOODS AND DROUGHTS.
- AT THE SAME TIME THE RELIEF WORK WAS NOT PROPERLY CARRIED OUT TO THEM.
- RESULT, MANY PEOPLE JOINED THE REVOLUTIONARIES.
- THE WESTERN IMPACT.....
- UNEQUAL TREATIES...
- UNEMPLOYMENT
- HUNGER

\* . SUN'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE REVOLUTION.....

\* . SET-UP XINGZHONGHUI (1894)

\* . 1895, STARTED THE FIRST UPRISING IN GUANGZHU

\* . WHEN SUN WENT TO LONDON, HE WAS KIDNAPED, BUT HE WAS SAVED BY HIS FORMER TEACHER AND SPEND TWO YEARS AT EUROPE WHERE HE DEVELOPED HIS THREE PRINCIPLES.....NATIONALISM, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIALISM.

\* . IN 1905, SUN ESTABLISHED TUNGMEINGHUI TAKING ALL THE ANTI MANCHU SOCIETIES.

\*. THE MAIN AIM OF TUNG MENG HUI.....  
EXPELLING THE TRAITORS  
RESTORING THE CHINESE RULE  
ESTABLISHING THE CHINESE REPUBLIC  
EQUALIZING THE LAND OWNERSHIP.

1. THE WUCHANG REVOLT, OCT 10, 1911
2. AFTER IT, 15 PROVINCES DECLARED INDEPENDENCE
3. THE QING COURT DECIDED TO RECALL YUAN SHI KAI, TO SUPPRESS THE REVOLUTION, BUT YUAN REFUSED TO DO THE SAME.
4. ON 25. DEC, 1911, SUN RETURNED TO CHINA AND CHOSEN AS THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT.
5. ON 1<sup>ST</sup> JAN, 1912, THE REPUBLIC WAS SET UP IN NANJING.
6. 12, FEB, 1912, THE MANCHU-LED QING DYNASTY CAME TO AN END.

## **SIGNIFICANCE**

- 1. THE REVOLUTION ENDED THE MANCHU-LED QING DYNASTY.**
- 2. A NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT WAS FORMED**
- 3. REAL DEMOCRACY COULD NOT BE ESTABLISHED**
- 4. SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT STILL REMAIN WEAK**
- 5. INCREASED FOREIGN AGGRESSION**
- 6. CHINA ONCE AGAIN ACCEPTED THE TWENTY ONE DEMANDS LAID BY JAPAN.**