**SUN YAT-SEN AND THE CHINESE REPUBLIC**

**VOCABULARY**

1. Nationalist ______________________________________________________

2. Republic _______________________________________________________

3. Revolutionary _________________________________________________

4. Monarchy _____________________________________________________

In 1911 a student revolt led to the downfall of the Manchu Dynasty. A NATIONALIST revolt led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen gained army support and the Manchu Dynasty collapsed. This time, instead of being replaced by another dynasty, a REPUBLIC was formed.

Sun Yat-sen was born in 1866 to a peasant family. At age 14, he left China for Hawaii where he attended school and became a Christian. In 1892, he became a medical doctor. However, he spent almost all of his time as a REVOLUTIONARY. In 1908, the Empress of China, T'au-Hsi died and a three year old boy became emperor. This chain of events led to the 1911 revolution, which resulted in the end of the Manchu Dynasty. Although he was not in China when the revolution took place, Dr. Sun was its leader. The revolution was based on his Three Principles of the People which were "Nationalism, Democracy, Livelihood." By Nationalism, Dr. Sun wanted to restore Chinese rule and end the influence of foreigners. By Democracy, Dr. Sun wanted a written constitution an elected president and legislature. In short, he wanted a republic for China. By Livelihood, he tried to set up a system where people could earn a living. He was especially interested in taking China's land away from a few rich families and giving it to the people of the country. In order to accomplish these ends, Dr. Sun formed the Kuomintang, the Nationalist Party.

Answer the following QUESTIONS based on the reading.

1. What is the difference between a Republic and a MONARCHY?

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2. Why is Sun Yat-sen the "George Washington of China?"

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3. List Dr. Sun’s “Three Principles of the People” and explain what each means.

Principle 1
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Principle 2
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Principle 3
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Writing Exercise: Write a short answering the following question.
Why were the Three Principles of the People popular with many Chinese?
The following selections are taken from Sun Yat-sen's *Three Principles of the People*. Read them and answer the questions that follow.

[The three principles] will elevate China to an equal position among the nations, in international affairs, in government, and in economic life, so that she can permanently exist in the world.

... The unity of the Chinese people has stopped at the clan and has not extended to the nation ... . Clansmen who would ignore the downfall of the country will fight to the death to protect "the continuity of blood and food of the lineage"; let them see that this is endangered in China's danger.

The ancients who wished to illustrate illustrious virtue throughout the kingdom, first ordered well their own states. Wishing to order well their states, they first regulated their families. Wishing to regulate their families, they first cultivated their persons. Wishing to cultivate their persons, they first sought to be sincere in their thoughts. Wishing to be sincere in their thoughts, they first extended to the utmost their knowledge.

The aims of our revolution are just the opposite of the aims of the revolutions of Europe .... We . . . must break down individual liberty and become pressed together into an unyielding body like the firm rock which is formed by the addition of cement to sand.

1. According to Sun, what was the main purpose of his program for China?

2. What is a clan?

3. How have clans made the creation of an independent China more difficult?

4. How does the third passage show the influence of Confucianism?

5. How are the goals of China's revolution different from the goals of European revolutions?

6. How does the fourth passage show the influence of Confucianism?
THE NATIONALIST PERIOD IN CHINA
1912-1949

I. The Republic of China
   A. Chinese Nationalists revolted against dynastic rule
      1. the repeated failure of the Manchu Dynasty
         a) failed to protect China’s sovereignty
      2. October 11, 1912
         a) nationalists forces overthrew the last emperor
         b) proclaimed the Republic of China
         c) 5 year old Emperor was forced to abdicate

II. Period of Disunity
   A. The overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty was followed by a period
      of unrest and instability
   B. Nationalists
      1. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen
         a) formed a new political party
            1) Kuomintang = Nationalists Party
            2) 1st President of the new republic
            3) his control was incomplete
               a) to prevent civil war he resigned after only 2 months
   C. Opposition to Nationalists
      1. local Chinese warlords
         a) supported dynastic rule
      2. Japanese Imperialists
      3. Chinese Communists

III. Chiang Kai-shek takes control of the Nationalists
   A. Sun Yat-sen died in 1925
   B. China under Chiang Kai-shek
      1. defeated the warlords and united China in 1928
      2. feared the influence of Communism
      3. “Long March”
         a) Nationalists surround the Communists
         b) Communists broke away
         c) Began the “Long March”
            1) 6000 mile trek into northwestern China