

CLASS:-11TH,HISTORY NOTES

CHAPTER:-11TH,

Establishing the Republic:

- Manchu dynasty overthrown and a republic established in 1911 under Sun Yat-Sen. He studied medicine but was greatly concerned about the fate of China.
- Yat-Sen's programme was called the Three Principles – These were nationalism – this meant overthrowing the Manchu who were seen as a foreign dynasty, as well as other foreign imperialists; democracy or establishing democratic government; and socialism regulating capital and equalizing landholdings..
- Revolutionaries asked for – driving out the foreigners to control natural resources, to remove inequalities, reduce poverty.
- Advocated reforms – use of simple language, abolish foot binding and female subordination, equality in marriage and economic development.
- Sun Yat-sen's ideas became the basis of the political philosophy of the Guomindang which were identified the 'four great needs – clothing food, housing and transportation.
- After the death of Sun, Chiang Kaishek (1887-1975) emerged as the leader of the Guomindang. He launched military campaign to control the 'warlords', regional leaders who had usurped authority, and to eliminate the communists.
- He advocated a secular and rational 'this-worldly' Confucianism.
- He encouraged women to cultivate the four virtues of 'chastity, appearance, speech and work' and recognise their role as confined to the household.