

<<西藏发展史>>

图书基本信息

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作者：郑汕

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前言

Tibet has a long history, and since ancient times has been an inseparable part of China. The Tibetan people is one of the many ethnic groups that compose the big family of the Chinese nation. The Tibetan people with wisdom and diligence have made great contributions to the development of Tibet and to the formation and development of China, our great motherland. This book, beginning with an account of the Tibetan people's origins, is an introduction to the historical development of the Tibetan people and to the historical contributions made by all fraternal ethnic groups in Tibet, as well as all ethnic groups of China, to the development, construction and defense of Tibet. About 2,000 years ago Tibetan tribes and clans expanded their activities in scope and scale. The History of the Later Han Dynasty (Hou Han Shu) gives a record of the early relations between the tribes and clans in Tibet and the ethnic groups in the hinterland. Thus it is clear that these relations have a long history.

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内容概要

A History of Development of Tibet is book of great academic value as it traces the course of development of the Tibet Autonomous Region and gives an insight into basic conditions in Tibet today. With seven chapters this book introduces the formation of the natural environment of Tibet the origin of the Tibet ethnic group the multi-ethnic development of Tibet the close relations between Tibet and the Central Plains in Chinese history the powerful influence of the culture of the Central Plains on Tiber's politics economy culture and religion the formation of the various schools of Tibetan Buddhism and the unification of the government and religion in Tibet under the Ming and Qing dynasties and the Republic of China the Tibetan people's heroic struggle against imperialism and feudalism peaceful liberation and democratic reform the realization of ethnic regional autonomy and the building of socialism in Tibet With a wealth of data objective exposition and many new ideas this book will help readers have a good understanding of one of Xhina's most important autonomous regions.

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The 1911 Revolution ended the feudal system in China. The government of the Republic of China inherited the Qing's administrative structure in the Tibetan areas. It set up an administrative organ in charge of Mongolian and Tibetan affairs, selected Tibetan delegates to attend the national assembly and appointed its commissioners in charge of Tibetan affairs. Trying to obstruct this, the British government engineered the "Simla Conference" of 1913, seeking to interfere in China's internal affairs and force the so-called Simla Treaty on China, which severely violated China's sovereignty and was an attempt to split China's territory. This British conspiracy was opposed and condemned by all the Chinese people and their government. At the time of the May Fourth Movement of 1919, the government of the Republic of China (ROC) disclosed to the public the Sino-British negotiation process relating the so-called Tibet problem. It aroused antiimperialist rage among the Chinese people both in China and abroad. Tibetan civil and religious leaders also condemned the British imperialists' attempt to split China at the Simla Conference. The government of the ROC from the very first day of its founding repeatedly declared to Tibet its policy on the republic of the five ethnic groups (Han-Chinese, Manchu, Mongolian, Hui and Tibetan), and at the same time the Tibetan local government time and again told the central government that it was willing to solve any problems left over by history. In 1919 the 13th Dalai Lama indicated to the envoys sent by the government of the ROC his support for the central government and his determination to make joint efforts for the happiness of the five ethnic groups. The Ninth Panchen Lama also actively contacted the central government and appealed for the restoration of normal relations between the central government and Tibet and the maintenance of the unification of the motherland.

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