

<<孙中山革命与美国>>

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### 内容概要

Why was the Xing Zhong Hui , the important anti-Qing organization , established in Honolulu?

Why did the revolution in its early stages rely primarily on the resources of overseas Chinese?

What influence did the important American figures , such as George Washington , Thomas Jefferson , Abraham Lincoln , and Henry George , have on the development of Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People and Five Power Constitution?

This monograph attempts to address these questions while at the same time providing a comprehensive account of Sun's many revolutionary activities. The nine chapters deal with the periods that Sun spent in the U.S. , and the unique issues that faced the revolutionary leader while living abroad. By making use of heretofore rarely known historical materials , the author provides a unified and coherent account of the American influence on Sun Yat-sen.

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Under the influence of Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary theory , the head of the Yangzi Gelao Hui , Tang Caichang , launched the Hankou Uprising on August 9 , 1900. Although it was exposed and consequently defeated , with Tang Caichang himself killed by the Qing government , those from the Gelao Hui who participated in the uprising became part of the modern Chinese democratic revolution. From this we can see that Sun Yat-sen had interactions early on in life with the secretive Hong Men Hui and had already allied with them in an uprising. Because of this past connection , Sun Yat-sen believed that so long as good work was done , obtaining the support of the Hong Men Hui was a certainty , which proved correct through his fruitful association with the Chee Kung Tong on the U.S. mainland. In all of the revolutionary activities that Sun Yat-sen later organized , the Chee Kung Tong followed him faithfully. Indeed , the current democratic party in China , the Zhi Gong Dang ( China Party for Public Interest ) , developed from the Chee Kung Tong. Of course , Sun Yat-sen's joining the Hong Men Hui also reflected the unique circumstances surrounding revolutionary activities in China at the time. China's revolutionary aims differed from the goals that drove revolutions in England , France , Japan , and Russia. In the European nations , the main social conflicts occurred between the new bourgeoisie and the absolute monarchies. After their revolutions , the absolutist governmental systems were retained in form , though the political power of these governments transferred to the bourgeoisie , who could peacefully coexist with the feudal sovereigns of the past. ....

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