

Lecture Title: The Collapse of
Imperial China (1895 – 1912) (清国の
崩壊)

China at the End of the 1800s

- From the end of the Sino-Japanese War (日清戦争) in 1895 until 1900, debates and discussions (議論) took place (行なわれた) between Chinese intellectuals (知識人), officials (政府官僚), and educated citizens (教養ある市民) (who knew about the rise of Japan (日本の勃興) and the power of the West (西洋の勢力) over how to prevent China's complete collapse (全壊) under the weight of foreign power (外国の力の重圧を受けている).
- In 1895, 1,200 of China's best young intellectuals ((知識人), led by the scholarly reformer (学究的な改革者) Kang Youwei (康有為) signed a petition (嘆願書を提出した) asking the Qing government (清朝政府) to begin comprehensive reforms (大改革を行う). They also asked Peking to reject (拒絶する) the terms of the despised (軽蔑された) Treaty of Shimonoseki (下関の条約) of 1895 forced upon (押しつけられた) them by the Japanese. Corrupt (墮落した) and conservative-minded (保守的な心の) members of the Qing court (清王朝朝廷) provided no positive response (応答を受領しなかった) to the petition (嘆願書).
- Other Chinese figures (実力者) such as the Western-educated (西側の教育を受けた) revolutionary nationalist (革命家国家主義者) Sun Yat-sen (孫文) (1866 -1925) (see picture) had tried unsuccessfully (不成功に試された) to violently overthrow the Qing government (政府を倒す) in October 1895.
- As the disintegration (亡国) of the Qing Empire (清国) appeared imminent (焦眉の急) in the late 1800s, the young pro-reform (改革派) Chinese Emperor (皇帝), Guangxu (光緒帝) (who reigned (治世) from 1875 until his death in 1908), wanted to present himself as a strong leader. He summoned (喚問した) Kang Youwei (康有為) to Peking to discuss plans to start reforms as soon as possible (できるだけ早く).



- The ‘**Hundred Days of Reform**’ (戊戌の変法 / 百日改革) (June 11th to September 21st 1898) was a plan to deal with China’s weaknesses through the immediate **implementation** (早期実施) of major reforms (主要な改革). These changes however caused deep concern (多くのことを心配する) amongst conservative Qing elites (保守的な清朝中国のエリート).
- When the pro-reformers (改革派) learned that Cixi (西太后) [see picture] was possibly planning a **coup d’état** (クーデター) within the Qing court (清王朝朝廷), they decided to act **pre-emptively** (先制して) by calling on **Yuan Shikai** (袁世凱) (1859 – 1916) to use his power as head of the Chinese army (軍を指揮する大将) to **neutralize** (中立化する) any possible resistance (対立) by people **loyal** to Cixi (西太后に忠実である).
- This strategy (戦略) **backfired** (裏目に出た) however when Yuan **betrayed** (裏切った) the pro-reformers (改革派) by telling Cixi about the plan. Cixi **responded ruthlessly** (容赦なく弾圧した) by putting the young emperor (光緒帝) under **house arrest** (蟄居), and executing (死刑する) some of his advisers (助言者) as a warning (見せしめ) to other people.
- With Cixi **firmly back in power** (政治権力を奪還した), all of Guangxu’s (光緒帝) pro-reform attempts (改革の試み) and legal **edicts** (勅令) were **rescinded** (撤回されました).

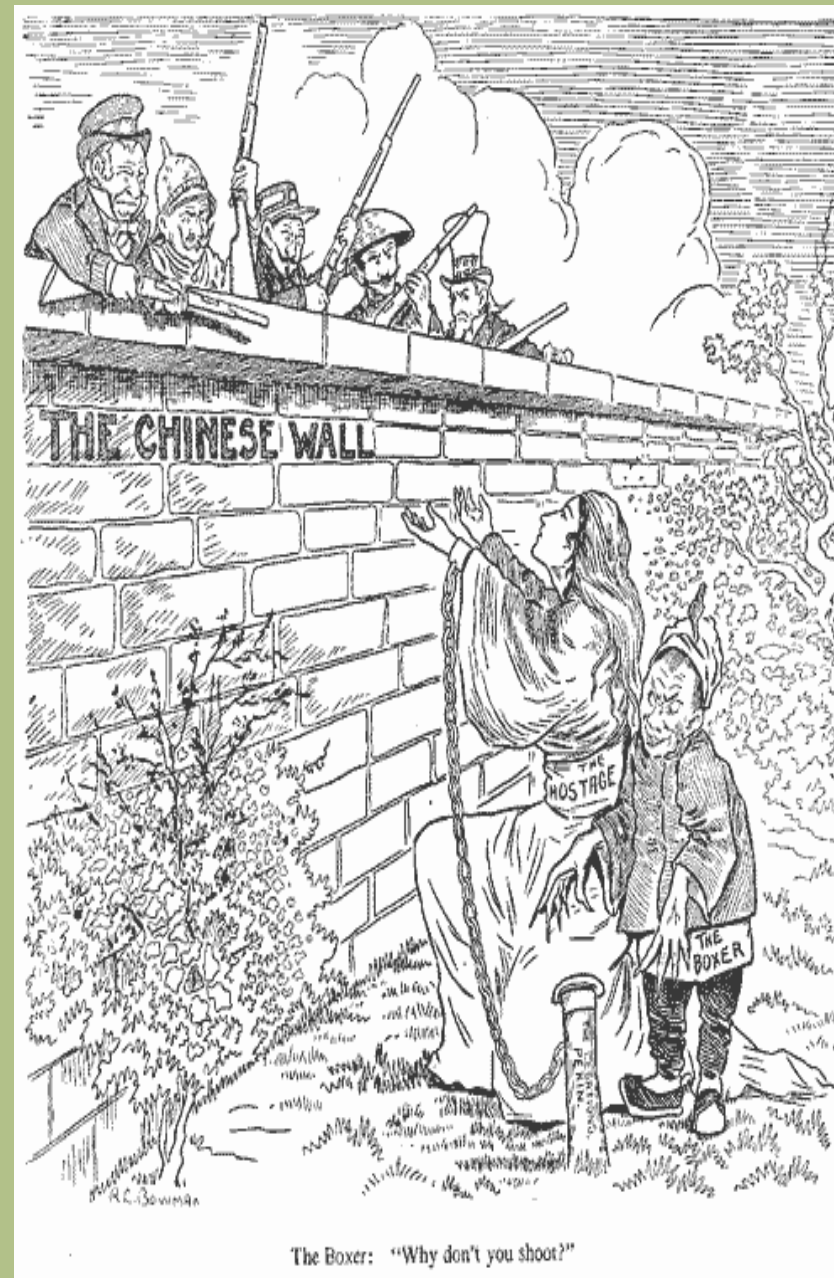


The Boxer Rebellion (北清事変) (1899-1901)

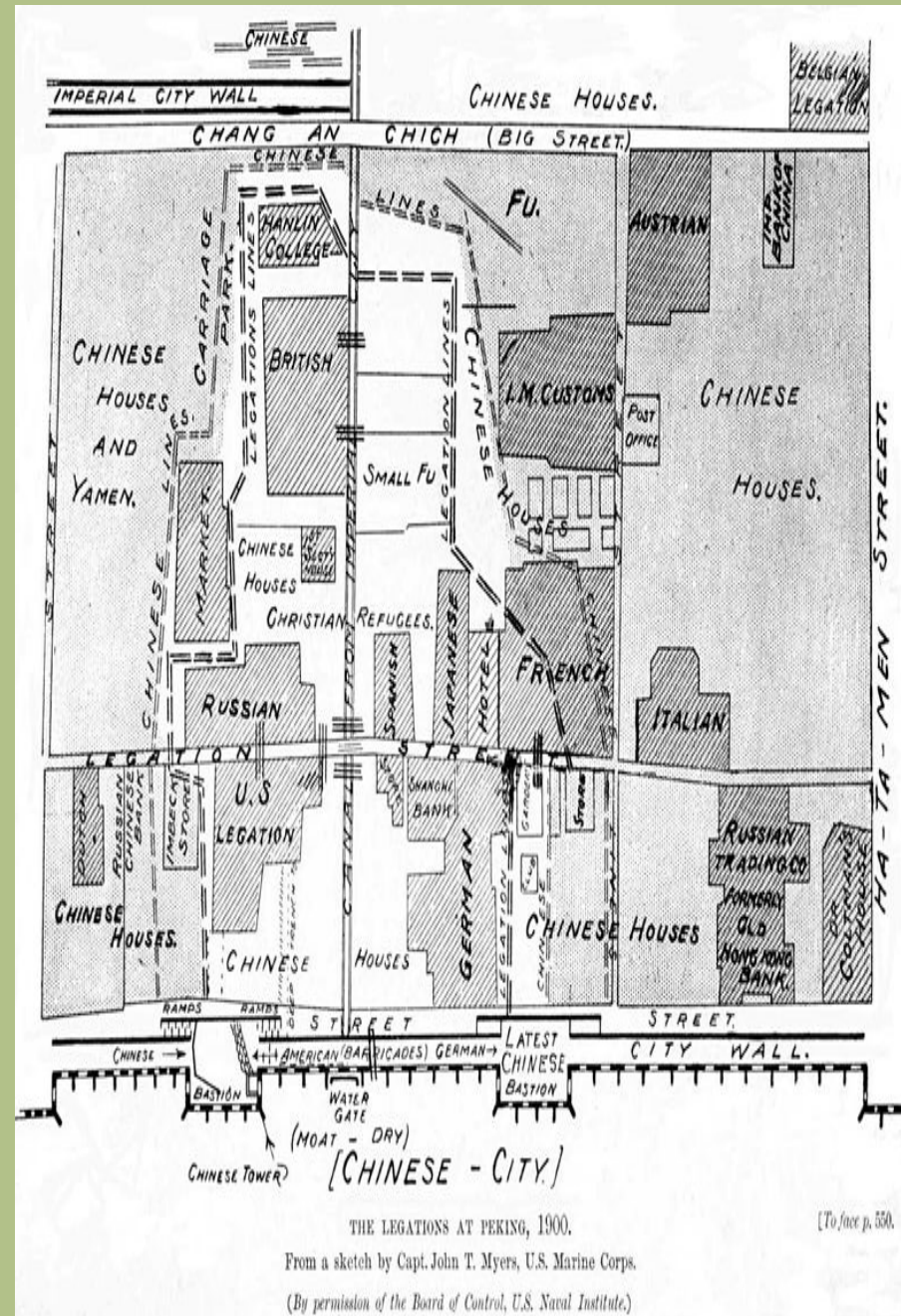
- In 1898, an **intensely** (激しく) **anti-foreign movement** (排外的団体) began to develop in **Shandong province** (山東省). Members of this group were known as **the Boxers** (ボクサー / 拳闘家) (see photo of a group of 'Boxers').
- Foreigners in China named them 'Boxers' (ボクサー) because of their martial arts (武道) skills and their physical fitness (強い体力). In a **short period of time** (短い期間), the Boxers started to carry out (実行する) increasingly **widespread** (ますます広範囲にわたる) and violent attacks (暴力的な攻撃) against foreigners, in particular Christian missionaries (キリシタン宣教師) and Chinese converts (キリスト教に皈依した中国人).
- At first, Cixi (西太后) and the Qing court (清王朝朝廷) were **cautiously** (注意して) **ambivalent** (あいまいな) about the Boxers. Cixi however was **desperate** (必死の) to deal with (処理する) China's problems while **simultaneously** (同時に) **preserving** (保存する) her own power. She therefore decided **initially** (初めに) to secretly support (ひそかにサポートする) the Boxers and to hope (望む) that their activities (活動) were successful.
- As the Boxers experienced successes (作成した) against the foreigners in places such as Shandong (山東省) and Shanxi (山西), the Qing court (清王朝朝廷) started to believe that perhaps the Boxers could **drive** the foreigners **out** (追い出す) of China. Cixi (西太后) therefore ordered the Qing army (清中国軍) to support the Boxers and also **declared war** (外国人に対して戦争を布告した) on the foreigners in China.



- By June 1900, the **Boxer Rebellion** (北清事変) had spread (広がりました) to Peking (北京) and Tianjin (天津) and other areas between the two cities. Foreigners rushed to (逃げようと急ぎました) enter the safety of the foreign legation area (外国公使館街) within China's capital (首都).
- At first, foreign countries tried to send **reinforcements** (救援軍) to the foreign legation area in Peking. The Boxers however killed many of the foreign troops who tried to enter the capital and destroyed the railway lines (鉄道線を破壊しました) so that assistance for the **besieged** (包囲された外国人) foreigners could not arrive by train.
- The legation area (外国公使館街) was now **under siege** (包囲されている) by hostile Chinese forces (敵軍に) who wanted to kill all foreigners. Under continuous attack (連続攻撃), the foreigners had to defend their area against the Boxers and Qing soldiers (清中国軍とボクサー) and hope that help would arrive from other countries.
- In Shanxi province (山西省), the governor (知事) promised Christian missionary (キリシタン宣教師) families in the area that they would be safe if they accepted his protection (彼の保護). Shortly afterwards however, the governor allowed them to be executed (死刑する) (see the **Taiyuan Massacre**) (太原虐殺). The massacre (虐殺) of Christian men, women, and children **caused outrage** (民衆の怒りに火をつけた) in Europe and North America. Chinese converts (キリスト教に帰依した中国人) were also killed elsewhere (他の場所で), and Christian buildings and living areas were attacked and **desecrated** (多くの冒涇された神社と墓地) (see picture – 'なぜ、あなたは撃ちませんか?').



- In the West (西洋) and in Japan, people **eagerly** (人々は競って) followed the progress (進行状況を確認します) of a united (連合した) army (軍隊) of 45,000 international troops (**the Eight-Nation Alliance**) (八ヶ国連合軍) from Europe, the USA, and Japan. This force **landed** (上陸しました) in Tianjin (天津) in August 1900 and then fought against the anti-foreign (排外的な) armed forces (軍兵) in the hope of reaching Peking ((北京) to save the people in the foreign legations (外国公使館街) from death (see picture).
- In July 1900, the US **Secretary of State** (米国国務長官), John Hay, sent a message to all the foreign countries with interests (利益) in China asking them to prevent (防ぐ) the disintegration (亡国 / 崩壊) of China to preserve (保存する) 'the territorial and administrative entity of China (清中国の領土を保全する)' For their own purposes (自身の目的のために), the Americans stated (言っていた) that the Boxer Rebellion (北清事変) had started without the approval (承認なしで) or assistance (援助なしで) of the Qing government (清国政府).
- In August 1900, the eight-nation alliance (八ヶ国連合軍) succeeded in rescuing the residents of the foreign legation (外国公使館街) in Peking and ended the nearly two month-long (2ヶ月間) **siege** (包囲を解きました) of the area (from June 20th until August 14th 1900).
- Cixi (西太后), who had supported the Boxers, escaped from Peking (北京から逃げました) and **took refuge** (避難した) in Xian (西安). Afterwards however the foreigners asked Cixi to return to Peking in January 1902 to **resume** her position of power (もとの仕事に戻る).
- In September 1901, the Qing court (清王朝朝廷) (with **Li Hongzhang** (李鴻章) as chief **negotiator** (主要な交渉者) and the foreign countries signed **the Boxer Protocol** (北京議定書), which marked the end of the Boxer Rebellion.



Cixi (西太后) accepts Reform (改革)

- After the Boxer Rebellion (北清事変), Cixi (who died in 1908), **finally accepted** (最終的に躊躇して受け入れた) that **major reforms** (主要な改革) were needed if Qing China was going to **survive** (生き残ること) (see 'Boxer Protocol' [北京議定書] signing ceremony photo).
- She therefore supported a program of **modernization** (現代化プログラム) in all the major areas of Chinese life, especially in **the fields of science and education** (科学と教育の分野). Western studies (蘭学) were **emphasized** (重要視された) and thousands of Chinese students traveled abroad (留学した), in particular to Japan, to learn about the modern world (近代世界).
- The Chinese army was reformed. The Japanese and Western armies were used as examples (例として) **to be emulated** (模倣された). The Qing court (清王朝朝廷) also made **assurances** (保証した) that they would help to write a **constitution** (憲法) for China as well as to build a national **parliament** (国会).
- The key question (重大な問題) for Cixi and the Qing court in the years after the Boxer Rebellion was whether or not they had enough time to **hold off** (遅らせる) the growing demand (需要の高まる) for the end of the imperial system (天皇制), and to successfully challenge the rising (高まる) anti-Qing **sentiment** (反清感情) in China.

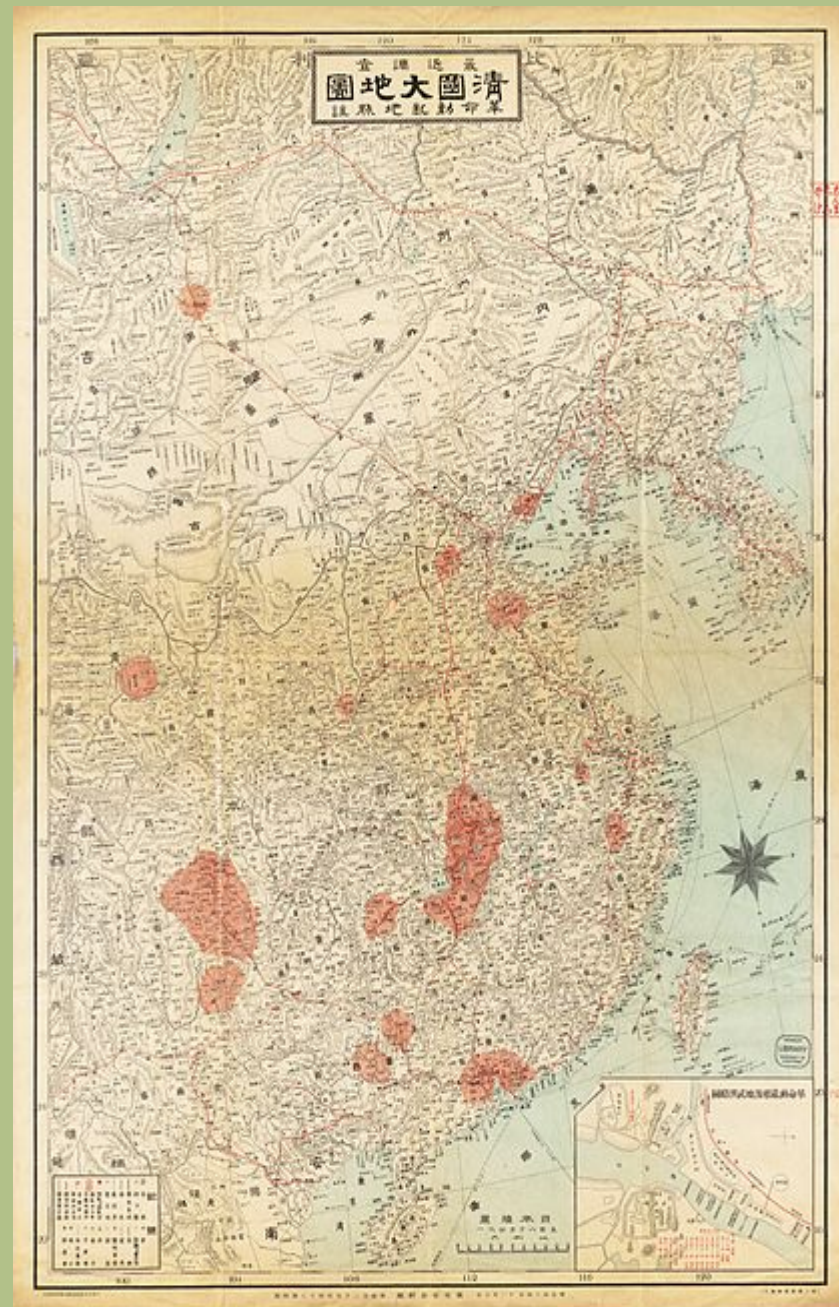


The Rise of Chinese Nationalism (中国の国家主義の台頭)

- Chinese nationalism (**predominantly** (主に) anti-Qing (反清) **Han** Chinese (漢民族) nationalism (国家主義) at first developed as a powerful (強い勢い) political idea in the late 1800s under the influence ((影響力のある) of key **nationalist** (国家主義者) leaders such as **Sun Yat-sen** (孫文) who is referred (呼ばれる) as the 'Father of the **Nation** (国家の父).'
- One of the first examples of Chinese nationalist action included the 1905 **boycott** (不買同盟) of American products (米国製品) in China. This was a mostly student-organized (学生主導の) boycott, which developed after Chinese students became **outraged by** (...に激怒している) media reports (報道) of anti-Asian (反アジア人) **racism** (人種差別) against Chinese **immigrants** (中国人移民) to the USA in the early 1900s (see photo of Chinese nationalist demonstration in the USA).
- The boycott failed but it **symbolized** (象徴された) the **advent** (出現) of a new and very influential (影響力のある) nationalist movement (国家主義の活動) in China.
- Another important **component** (成分) of the **burgeoning** (急成長する) Chinese nationalist movement in the early 1900s was the **so-called** (いわゆる) '**railway rights protection campaign**' (鉄道権利保護キャンペーン) (1904 – 1907), which focused on rivalry (拮抗) between foreigners and Chinese in relation to (に関して) the building and operation (運営) of China's railway network (鉄道ネットワーク).
- The railway campaign failed to secure its **objectives** (失敗した) but did succeed in **arousing** (そそる) nationalist sentiment (国家主義の感情) in a period of national **awakening** (国家主義の目ざめ).



- Sun Yat-sen's (孫文) objective (目的) was to violently (乱暴に) **overthrow** the Qing regime (政府を倒す), to replace (代える) it with a republican government (共和政治), and then to start the major reforms (主要な改革) needed to modernize (現代化する) China. His **militant** (好戦的な) efforts to **bring down** ((政府を倒す)) the Qing system (天皇制) however continued to be unsuccessful (失敗した), including a failed uprising (失敗した反乱) in Guangzhou (広州) in April 1911.
- Ultimately (最終的に), it was the **re-igniting** (再燃) of the 'railway rights protection' (鉄道権利保護キャンペーン) issue, which started the chain of events (一続きの物事) that caused the outbreak (発生) of the **Xinhai Revolution** (辛亥革命) (October 1911 – February 1912) and resulted in the end of the imperial system (天皇政治の没落) in China.
- Under the rules (条例) of the Boxer Protocol in 1901 (北京議定書), the Qing government (清国政府) had to pay a huge **indemnity** (賠償金) to foreign powers and was under great pressure (圧力をかけられている) to collect money (お金を集める).
- When a dispute (紛争) after (始まる) May 1911 over the planned (計画した) **nationalization** of railway lines (鉄道国営化)) between Sichuan (四川省) and Guangdong (広東省), the anger (怒りをあおる) amongst local Chinese residents (地元住民) resulted in (することになる) protests and demonstrations (抗議運動やデモ) in many areas of southern China (see picture showing protest areas in red).



- A military **revolt** (軍事反乱) against Qing rule (清国政府) **broke out** (発生した) when Peking (北京) ordered (命令した) its army into Sichuan ((四川省) to **stamp out** (撲滅する) the protests in August 1911 (see picture of monument in Chengdu to people killed during the period of the Railway Protection Movement).
- Within a few months (数ヶ月以内に), a **full-scale** military revolt (全面戦争) against the Qing regime (清国政府) had spread (広がっていた) **throughout** (打っ通しに) southern China.
- The Qing authorities ((清国政府)), **overstretched** (伸ばしすぎた), and short of funds (資金が不足している), could not successfully challenge (挑戦することができませんでした) **numerically superior** (敵は数は多い) anti-government activists (反政府活動家) and therefore could no longer govern the country (国を司ることが出来なくなった).
- During this period of **chaos** and **disorder** (極端な混乱と無秩序状態), the Qing Court (清王朝朝廷) **desperately** (必死に) looked for ways to defeat (敗北する) the various (色々な) **rebel** armies (賊軍).



- Peking (清王朝朝廷) asked that the Chinese general (陸軍元帥) **Yuan Shikai** (袁世凱) command an army (軍の将となる) to **quash** the revolt (反乱を鎮圧する) in southern China. Yuan **manipulated** (自分の目的のために操りました) the situation (状況) to **reinforce** his own power (支配力を強化する) in China.
- Sun Yat-sen (孫文) returned to China from exile (流浪の身で) in December 1911 to establish (新政府を樹立する) a **provisional** government (臨時政府). Sun was elected president (大統領に選ばれた) of the new government in January 1912.
- However Yuan Shikai (袁世凱) was the most powerful (いちばん力のある) leader in China in early 1912. Sun Yat-sen (孫文) was afraid (恐れていた) that if Yuan was not respected (尊敬された) and **rewarded** (報われた) then there could be a serious **split** (党の分裂) in the new government. Yuan played a key role (重要な役割を演ずる) in negotiating (交渉すること) the **abdication** (退位) of the last Qing emperor (清王朝最後の皇帝), Pu Yi (溥儀), (reigned (治めた) from December 2nd 1908 until February 12th 1912) (see photo of the young Pu Yi (溥儀) – born in 1906).
- In March 1912, Sun (孫文) offered (提供した) the job of President to Yuan Shikai (袁世凱).
- The Qing Dynasty (清王朝) (1644-1912) and **millennia** (何千年) of imperial rule (王政) in China had come to an end (終わった).



Key Points:

- The defeat (敗北) of the Boxer Rebellion in 1901 (北清事変) and the huge indemnity ((賠償金), which Qing China (清王朝) had to pay to foreign states, had a very negative effect (悪い結果) on the Qing regime's (清国政府) ability to govern (国を治める) and to fund itself (財政的に生き残ります). Peking (北京) was forced to agree (...を脅して同意させた) to another humiliating treaty (屈辱的な条約), the Boxer Protocol (北京議定書).
- After previously (前に) obstructing (妨害する行為) attempts to reform (改革), Cixi (西太后) (who died in 1908) and the Qing court (清王朝朝廷) accepted (after 1901) that major changes were needed to save the Qing imperial system (天皇制). They did not have enough time however to implement (実現する) the necessary changes (必要な改革).
- The growth in nationalist movements (国家主義の活動) and a rise in nationalist sentiment (国家主義の感情) contributed to (...に貢献した) the collapse (崩壊) of the Qing Dynasty (清王朝) in late 1911 and early 1912.
- In the years from 1912 and 1928, internal divisions and rivalries (党派間の抗争) were a major obstacle (大きな障害) to unifying (一つにまとめること) and stabilizing (安定すること) China. This was particularly true (特に...に当てはまる) during the Age of the Warlords (武将の時代). Foreign countries such as Japan in particular (特に) took advantage (...に付け込んだ) of these divisions (for example, the Japan and 'Twenty-One Demands' (対華21カ条要求) in 1915).

