The Chinese Xinhai Revolution began with civil rebellions and culminated in the railway nationalization policy suggested by Qing government in 1911. The revolution is related with the sequence of the fierce opposition between the government of the Qing dynasty and the revolutionary government led by Sun Yat-sen. After the collapse of Qing government, Sun Yat-sen became the special president of, the antecedent of China, Taiwan (y-history.net, 2018). Goldstone (2014, as cited in Course Materials) suggests that there are five necessary conditions for revolution: national economic and fiscal strains; growing opposition among elites; favorable international rations; shared ideology; and widespread popular anger at injustice. This essay shows how all five Goldstone’s (2014) condition for revolution influenced the result of the Chinese Xinhai Revolution.

Firstly, national economic and fiscal strains is an important condition for the revolution. From in 1894 to in 1895, the Sino-Japanese war broke out and continued, and Japanese army won consequently (plala.or.jp, 2018). Treaty of Shimonoseki after the war required Qing government to pay the compensation costing more than 300 million yen, give some territory such as Taiwan and contract Shino-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, which is considerably helpful treaty for Japan in 1895 (plala.or.jp, 2018). 300 million yen as the compensation, which is more than the national budget of Qing government or twice as much as Japanese budget, devastated the financial situation at that time ( NHK, 2017). The government of Qing dynasty suggested nationalizing railway to borrow funds from other foreign countries through the collateral of concession of railway to overcome the financial crisis (y-history.net, 2018). Nevertheless, the citizen such as capitalists owning the railway countered violently: that is Sichuan riots in 1911, which leads to the revolution (y-history.net, 2018).

Next, the second condition for The Chinese Xinhai Revolution is growing opposition and alienation elites. In the society of Qing government at that time, the racial hierarchy had crucial importance: the Qing nation is composed of 55 minorities such as Han race, which migrates in the middle of the Yellow River, forms the civilization and accounts for about 90 percent of all minorities (y-history.net, 2018). The people who comprise the Han race are regarded as elites then because most of the intellectual class are consist of them (Ichiho, 1997). On the other hand, some European powers such as United Kingdom, Russia, France and Germany advanced to the Qing and colonized its territory because of the Opium War in 1840(revive.co.jp, 2016). The citizen of the Han race had complaints about the loss of the Qing government due to Opium war or the Sino-Japanese war (revive.co.jp, 2016). It seems that their discontent leads to the unity power when Sun Yat-sen, the leader of the revolution, organized them.

The less crucial third condition for the revolution in Chinese was favorable international relations. Before the Xinhai Revolution, Sun Yat-Sen became worldwide popular as revolutionist after he published “London Hinanki” in 1904, which represents his experience when he flew from the Qing country and sailed to England (Hideaki, 2005). Owing to this notability, he could build a good relationship with the world countries he traveled later and collect a fund for the revolution (Hideaki, 2005).

Most importantly, another condition for the Chinese revolution is shared ideology. Sun Yat-Sen stated Three Principle of the People as the platform of Tongmenghui, which is united in Tokyo in 1905(y-history.net, 2018). The Three Principle of the People plays an significant role to resolve problems at that time: the nationalism is to aim at the peace of Han race and other minorities; the civil rights principle is to manage politics in accordance with four of civil right; the consumer principle is to improve economic inequality (Sun, 1947). He taught this ideology to the revolutionary army, therefore it spread as the new foundation after the Republic of China established (revive.co.jp, 2016).

The last condition for the revolution in China is widespread popular anger at injustice. Citizens such as the people of Han race were distressed by the oppression by European powers countries or Japan because the Qing country lost in the wars around 1900s (Nishinippon, 2011). Moreover, it was obvious for them that the local government officials in the government of the Qing dynasty often received a bride or tyrannized (Aoi, 2000). Their anger at these facts can lead to the success of the Chinese revolution.

The Chinese Xinhai Revolution occupy an important role to form the Chinese long history. Sun Yat-Sen lead the revolutionary army and made it successful. As described in the body, the all five Goldstone’s (2014) conditions for revolution are aligned: growing economic and fiscal strains, opposition and alienation among elites, and a shared ideology are particularly important.

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**Five Condition that Led to the Chinese Xinhai Revolution**

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